

Thomas A Edison Papers

A SELECTIVE MICROFILM EDITION PART V (1911-1919)

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at
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The original documents in this edition are from the archives at the Edison National Historic Site at West Orange, New Jersey.

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START

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A Note on the Sources
The pages which have been
filmed are the best copies
available. Every technical
effort possible has been
made to ensure legibility.

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EDISON GENERAL FILE SERIES

1911

Edison General File Series
1911. Mining - General (E-11-60)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to mines and minerals to be bought, sold, surveyed, worked, or tested. Included are inquiries by Edison to various suppliers of minerals, letters concerning ores that Edison might supply, requests to have ores tested by Edison, and offers to sell mining properties and mineral products. Among the metals and minerals mentioned are cobalt, elaterite, selenium, tellurium, lithia carbonate, and pumice stone. There are also letters regarding gold mining, assaying, and the publication of Edison's opinions on these subjects in the *Saturday Evening Post* in January 1911. A few items pertain to Edison's technologies for the magnetic separation of ores and to inactive ore milling companies such as the Edison Ore Milling Syndicate, Ltd., and the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works. Among the correspondents are longtime Edison associate Edward H. Johnson, geologist Henry C. Demming, and William H. Crane, president of the American Lithia and Chemical Co.

Approximately 50 percent of the documents have been selected. Most of the selected items received a significant response from Edison. The selected material also includes a sampling of letters relating to Edison's acquisition of supplies for production and experimental purposes, often for possible use in his alkaline storage battery. Other letters for which samples have been selected concern Edison's advocacy of thinly rolled nickel sheets, rather than paper made from wood-pulp, in the production of books and other printed matter—an idea publicized widely by newspapers and magazines, including the February 1911 issue of *Cosmopolitan*. Referrals to other vendors and letters concerning ores that Edison was not interested in purchasing have not been selected. Similar material can be found in the unselected archival folder, "Metals and Minerals."

Dec 11/71
Thanks for the information contained
in the letter. I am quite sure
that a trader of such honest traits in
the mine owned by me, although
represented by Cabell Nickel &
Company, is a pleasure
to know. Yours always
Barnum

There should be some
Thomas Edison & probably it will be found
by your dear son
by your dear son
same time. The
calls upon, he is in securing
a property in Calman township,
which I have recently heard,
you were the owner. My propo-
sition affords little opportunity to
accumulate capital, so I could
not entertain the proposition.
Knowing you scientifically in

many years, I would under-
no consideration at in the
matter. I have learned that
a vein of silver ore, 12 to 14
inches wide, was discovered
by the man in charge, just at
the time, you closed down, the
150 foot shaft. An effort is
being made to secure this
property, keeping you in

dark as to its importance
and value, which I determined
to write about. It was stated
this property would be a shipper
in one month, all going well.
If I could render you any
service in this matter, it would
give me great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,
I. A. Grant.

Ans.

I have pleasure in sending
you a reprint of my
recent discovery, by which
the blood making machinery
of the system, can be so
cleaned up, as to add
10 to 15 years, to any
ordinary life, after about
40 years, free from organic disease.
E. A. G.

Very truly yours
(Miss) Nellie Shaw Houston
514 Main Street
Cincinnati
Ohio

January
Fourteenth
1911

Sorry we do not receive it in sheets but
in small folders, like enclosed

Mr. Thomas A. Edison
Orange, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Edison

Will you furnish me
a sample sheet of nickel
prepared for printing purposes
as mentioned in the February
"Cosmopolitan" and state
in what quantities, sizes
and at what price you
will furnish same
Thanking you for
this courtesy

Ans 1/18/11

JAN 18 1911

nickle sheets
ALLEN and BACON

PUBLISHERS

JOHN ALLEN GEORGE A. BACON

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

172, TREMONT STREET. BOSTON

January 14, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

Dear Sir:

JAN 18
Ans 1/17/11

In the February issue of the Cosmopolitan Magazine Mr. Benson reports you as saying that you can produce thin nickle sheets which can receive printed impressions at \$1.25 a pound. If you are reported correctly, we are very desirous of purchasing from you a sample pound or two with a view to contracting for ten lots in case we are able to adapt printing and binding machinery to the use of this material.

Very truly yours,

ALLEN and BACON.

Per P. M. Allen

Say that, we are not rigged up to make it in large sheets but make about 150 lbs daily of very small $\frac{1}{4}$ square sheets 20.000 to the mach for use in ^{the} storage battery as soon as I get time I intend making a machine to make sheets of any length

9016
copy
1/25/1911

We are only rigged up for wet assay
I cannot find even a single prospect
under the reservation the whole is composed
of sand coming from the city
Thomas A. Dawson, Esq.,
West Orange, N. J.
January 16/11.
I am sure that I have even seen
if the many hundreds of people who in
past years have asserted that the
Nippon gold was very rich in
unusually pure gold
JAE

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty to send you herein
enclosed a cutting from the Evening Journal
of the 12th inst. I own 640 acres where the soil
is gold-bearing sand, varying in depth from 30 to
100 feet. I hold certificates of assays from samples
of sand taken by myself from this property, varying in
values from \$3 per ton to as high as \$90 per ton.
These assays have been made by four different chemists
all of whom, and several others who have obtained
similar results, claim that they get these extraordinarily
high results by new processes, and that by the ordinary
methods employed by assayers, the gold is unobtainable.
These men claim that the cost of obtaining these
results would not be more than about 50¢ per ton,
that there exists a foreign element in the sand which
prevents the separation of the gold therefrom, excepting
by methods which they have discovered.

Messrs. Ricketts & Banks of this city have
also assayed small quantities of the sand for me, but
they only obtained 40¢ per ton by wet assay, and 80¢
per ton by fire assay, and ridicule the statements of
the other men. As there exists many thousands of
acres of the territory where these sands are, the
colossal magnitude of the fortunes to be realized,
if the gold exists in the quantities claimed, and can
be extracted at anything like the cost stated, will
be apparent to you.

I am also sending you herewith eight small
samples of the sand, the same as the samples which I
had assayed, in the hope that you will have them
submitted to the treatment referred to in the press
cutting.

It appears to me it would be well worth your while to do so, as I could obtain for you a large acreage at a nominal price. You will observe from the markings on the samples that some were taken from the surface, and not any of them at from a greater depth than three feet to four feet.

Trusting you will accord my request, and to be favored with your early reply, I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

A. M. Marshall

Cobalt - on

William David Cochrane
Real Estate
Newark Park

Reddau
JAN 17 1911

Firemen's Building
Top Floor
Telephone 3386 Market

Newark, N. J. - Jan. 16th. '11.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
N. J.;

*Say at one time I intended using
Cobalt but now shall
not need ~~it~~ much next
perhaps 20 or 30 lb
of oxide*

Dear Sir, Will you kindly inform me if your storage battery is likely to make an increased demand for cobalt?

I am thinking of entering upon the production of cobalt by a new process, which has the possibility of greatly increasing the supply of that metal; and having heard that you need this in large quantities, I so ask the service of your kindness in reply to my inquiry.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

W. D. Cochrane

Do you now make oxide

9012

PHILADELPHIA
WALNUT & THIRTEENTH
STREETS
TELEPHONE 1182 WALNUT

THE FINANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

HENRY C. PALMER
MANAGER, NEW YORK OFFICE

NEW YORK
FIVE HUNDRED FIFTH
AVENUE
TELEPHONE 4873 BRYANT

NEW YORK

January 16, 1911

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange,
N. J.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

*any I am not look all
see to me
am 1/11*

I read with much interest your views upon the "gold theory" as published in the Saturday Evening Post of last week. It was of special interest to me in fact, for the reason that myself and my associates have, for two years or more, been endeavoring to solve the problem of recovering the gold values from the clay deposits of the South. The lines along which we have experimented, however, have been purely mechanical, and we have succeeded to the extent of extracting from 90 to 95 per cent of these values on runs through our machines of from 250 to 500 cubic yards. This, we think, in view of the fact that by no other method employed has it been practical so far as we have been able to learn to take out more than from 30 to 35 per cent. is doing pretty well.

We have been operating one unit of our machines for the past eighteen months at the Portis Mine in Franklin County, North Carolina, with the results above stated, and have demonstrated to our entire satisfaction that it only remains for us to increase the number of units so as to give us a handling capacity of from three to five thousand yards a day and upwards, and thus establish gold mining in the South and the handling of the hitherto obstinate "saprolite" deposits on a thoroughly satisfactory commercial basis.

It is but natural that as a result of our long and at times discouraging experience with these Southern deposits, that we should have acquired no little knowledge of conditions from all practical viewpoints, and that we should have received many suggestions, some of them worthless, but not a few of them interesting.

If agreeable to yourself, I should be very pleased, at any time you may suggest, to run out to Orange and talk with you.

In the meantime I am sending you by this mail a copy of a descriptive booklet on the Portis mine and the development work we have done there, which you may find of interest.

Yours very truly,

Henry C. Palmer

9611

Perfected Specialties

PHOSPHO CREOSOTE

[Solves the Cough Problem]

HEMO GLOBULIN

[Lecative Organic Iron]

NUCLEO LECITHIN

[Vitalized Horse Feed and Tonic]

Henry Harrison Co., Inc.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

1254 North Fifteenth Street

PHILADELPHIA

Jan. 17/1911

Mr. Thomas A. Edison

Orange N.J.

August 1911

Dear Sir: I have read with much interest articles by R. H. Chatham in Sci. En. Prot of 14 Nov on the intrinsic and general of turning fuel into how busy you are with trusting you may be kind enough to favor me with certain information. I have a friend in good name of modest trust who owns considerable gold washings from bonanza ore to various of forms a process for extracting this which has been too fine for him to send this ore kidney reform our many laboratory on latter methods of extraction of gold from low paying ore. I have 2 powerhouses in mind want first of all to acquire - you can work what may have been done before of formancey found my time investigating. I am a Chemist Analyst and physiologist. having been Est. Equally Chemist for a century 74 years, and admit must get up myself more fully on metallurgy. I have thought you in advance for notations of any scientific articles along this line they remain

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. High

P.S. I am glad to inform you as a later friend of my friends I may ever.

R.H.

J. Collins Clancy Reads
paper sometime ago before
the American Electrochemical
Society explaining a process
which I think has great
merit for working low grade
ores, =

Σ

ONE Cent in New York City, Jersey City and Hoboken.
Elsewhere 2 Cents.

New York Tribune.

New York. Jan. 17, 1910.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 14th. in reply to my letter of the 13th. inst. to hand. We appreciate your feelings about "talking too much" but what we earnestly desire that you would do for us is to give our representative the facts about the coming use of nickel instead of paper for the printing of books, etc. We will not quote you at all if you so desire.

This is a topic of considerable importance and the newspapers will be anxious for news on this subject. Unless I get the information from you right away on this subject, some other paper will steal a march on me and may garble the valuable facts.

Unless it is your wish we will not quote you on the matter at all, in which case no criticism could possibly attach to you for appearing too frequently in print, - though you could hardly do that too often for the American public.

Trusting to receive a favorable reply giving me an appointment this week, I beg to remain,
Very truly yours,

From E. A. Dime,
Sunday Dept.

E. A. Dime
Say don't want to talk
just now — *E*

Nickel Sheets

The First to introduce the Souvenir
Post Card in One-Half of New
England



Publisher of Copyrighted Birch Bark
Cards, Artistic Hand Colored Cards,
Art. Tone Black Cards, American
Colored Cards, German Colored Cards

Exeter, N. H., Jan. 18, 1911

Ans. N. H.

To the Hon. Thomas A. Edison,

Dear Sir:-

I am in the wholesale, local view, post card business.
and have more than ten thousand copper plates to print from. I have
printed on aluminum and made post cards of the same, giving local views
but price of five cents each at retail did not demand a second lot.

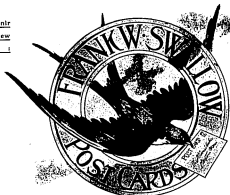
If you think it advisable, I will experiment with your nickel.
as per enclosed clipping, with one of my copper plates.

Please send, with bill, five hundred (500) pieces, size 4" x 6",
and send price of sheet nickel, size 24" x 32", in 1000 sheet lots. This
size makes thirty-two post cards to a sheet without waste. Terms 10 d.
I refer you to Bradstreets.

I have handled souvenir goods in New England for thirty years,
and would like something new, on which to print local views, and have it
prove a winner like the post card. Possibly we could make pin trays,
baskets or other fancy articles of the sheet nickel, printing a local
view on each and retail them for ten cents each.

*Am not going up to
sell sheets commercially
make trial for card
in the store of Bradstreet
have 1000 pieces of sheet
a random in 1000
nick sheets in
dry length*

The First to introduce the Souvenir
Post Card in One-Half of New
England 1 2 3 4 5



Publisher of Copyrighted Black Mark
Cards, Artistic Hand Colored Cards,
Ari Tone Black Cards, American
Colored Cards, German Colored Cards

Exeter, N. H..

1908

I have handled goods with local views as follows :-
Glass, China, from Germany, Wood from Scotland, Aluminum, Celluloid, and
Post Cards.

The last has almost killed the others.

Hoping for a letter from a very busy man at your earliest
convenience, I am

Yours very truly,

Frank W. Swallow.

B

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Nickel books, bound in steel," says Edison, "will fill the libraries of the future."

"Nickel will absorb printer's ink," says he. "A sheet of nickel one twenty-thousandth of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and more flexible than an ordinary sheet of book paper."

Books of Nickel

"A nickel book, two inches thick, would contain 40,000 pages. Such a book would weigh only one pound. I can make a pound of nickel sheets for \$1.25."

"In a single book of this sort could be contained the equivalent of 300 paper-bound books of 200 pages each. What a library might be packed between two steel covers and sold for, perhaps, 1¢! History, science, fiction, poetry—everything indispensable stored through fire or abuse."

"And," said Edison, "I could today fill an order from a book publisher for a sheet of nickel seven feet wide and a

—in long

—in long

RESULT SINCE THE GREAT HOT
SPRINGS FIRE OF FEBRUARY 25, 1905

EVERY FACILITY FOR ADMINISTER-
ING THE HOT WATERS AS PRE-
SCRIBED BY RESIDENT PHYSICIANS

TWO BLOCKS ONLY FROM RAILWAY
PASSENGER DEPOTS

Alhambra Bath House

W. L. BANCROFT'S SONS, PROPRIETORS

The Newest, Largest and Most Sanitary Bathing
Establishment in Hot Springs

214 GUACHITA AVENUE

Hot Springs, Ark., January 24, 1911.

The Secretary to

Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

On page 300 of the February 1911 "Cosmopolitan"

Mr. Benson, in his very interesting article, credits Mr. Edison
with the statement that "one New York firm is already making
"steel furniture. No tubing is used. The various parts are
"stamped out"

Would it be permissible to obtain through you, the
address of this firm?

The several bath houses at these Springs are, by Govern-
ment requirement, about to be equipped in part, with steel furni-
ture. We are seeking something less heavy and cumbersome than
prevailing patterns made up of tubing with its numerous and neces-
sary fittings.

We would much appreciate the kindness, could we be put
in touch with the firm referred to.

Very Truly,

Alhambra Bath House Co.,

by

E. H. Bancroft

See Mr. Benson

*Have any
done efficient in
have all steel
furniture
Can you find
it?*

*Ans
2/10/11*

\$
1911

Ore Milling

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines

Thos. A. Edison, Esq.

TORONTO, 25th January, 1911.

SIR:

Orange New Jersey

APR 25 1911

Under and by virtue of the Supplementary Revenue Act, 1907, 7 Edward VII. chapter 9, which imposed a tax of two cents per acre on all mining lands in unorganized territory and provided that all lands in arrear for such taxes for two years or over should, after advertisement in the Ontario Gazette and a newspaper published in the district wherein the lands were situate, be forfeited to the Crown.

(Location) The S¹/₂ of the N¹/₂ of
Lot 5 Concession 1
Township of Snider

were forfeited to the Crown on the 16th September, 1910.

By an Order in Council dated 22nd December, 1910, an opportunity was afforded the late owner of any such patented lands to regain possession of the same by proceeding as follows:

1. Filing with the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines

- A certificate from the Local Master of Titles or Registrar that he was the owner of the land at the time of forfeiture.
- A certificate from the Recorder of the Mining Division that there is no adverse claim under the Mining Act of Ontario.
- Receipt or statement from the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, showing that all Algoma land taxes were paid in full, viz., to 1906 inclusive.
- Proof that he has performed all work or expended all money required by the forfeited patent or lease to be performed or expended on the lands.

\$ 13⁰⁰ Paying in to the said Department the amount of taxes in default, with costs and penalties, namely, together with a sum equal to one dollar per acre, viz., \$ 80⁰⁰, in all \$ 93⁰⁰

On receipt of the proofs and money mentioned above, on or before 31st May, 1911, a patent may issue to the person or persons entitled on the form used for lands patented under the Mining Act of Ontario.

Special provision is made for mining lands held under lease, for which you are referred to the Order in Council of 22nd December, 1910, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

This Notice is sent to you, as it appears from the records of the Local Master of Titles or Registrar, as the case may be, that you were interested in the above lands at time of forfeiture.

Yours truly,

THOS. W. GIBSON,

Deputy Minister of Mines.

P.S.—Lands forfeited as above were declared open for staking under the Mining Act of Ontario, on 15th December, 1910. Prompt attention on your part to this notice is therefore advisable.

Local Master of Titles for above lands

Mining Recorder

do

Stephen Sumner Snider
Charles A. Humphreys
Ont.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the
Lieutenant-Governor, the 22nd day of December,
A.D. 1910.

THE Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, with reference to a number of mining locations and lots granted and leased for mining purposes, which have been forfeited and vested in the Crown for default in payment of the acreage tax imposed under the provisions of the Supplementary Revenue Act, 1907, and advise that the recommendations of the Minister contained in said report be concurred in and acted on.

Certified,

Sgd. J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council:

The undersigned has the honour to state that under and pursuant to the provisions of the Supplementary Revenue Act, 1907, a considerable number of mining locations and lots granted and leased for mining purposes have been forfeited and vested in the Crown for default in payment of the acreage tax by said Act imposed; and that representations have been made by certain of the lots owners of such mining locations and lands that they had no knowledge of the said Act or of the said tax, otherwise they would have paid the amount and so have prevented the forfeiture of their lands.

The tax is a statutory one and no notice is required, but as it seems advisable to allow the late owners to regain possession of their lands on reasonable terms, and within a reasonable limit of time, the undersigned respectfully recommends that on any one on or before the 31st day of May, 1911, filing in the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines proof:

- (1) That he was the owner of any such lands at the time of forfeiture;
- (2) That there is no adverse claim under the Mining Act of Ontario or otherwise; and that the land is not in default for taxes under the Act respecting the Taxation of Patented Lands in Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River (R.S.O. 1897, Chapter 20);
- (3) That he has performed all the work or expended all the money required by the forfeited patent or lease to be performed or expended on the lands, and on his paying in the full amount of the tax in default with costs and

penalties, together with a sum equal to one dollar per acre, the undersigned be authorized to issue to such person a patent for the said lands on the form used for lands patented under the Mining Act of Ontario.

In the case of lands forfeited as above, which, though patented as mining lands, are shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned not to have been taken up for mining purposes, but to have been held or occupied for purposes of pleasure or summer resort or for agricultural purposes, the undersigned recommends that on the payment of all taxes in default, including taxes under R.S.O. 1897, Chapter 25, if any, with costs and penalties, and of a patent fee of \$10, and on the claimant showing that he was the owner of such lands at the time of forfeiture, and that there is no adverse claim under the Mining Act of Ontario or otherwise; the undersigned be empowered to issue a patent for such lands in the form used for patents under the Public Lands Act, reserving the mines and minerals.

In the case of lands forfeited as above, where leased for mining purposes, and where the lessee was not in arrears for rental, the undersigned recommends that on the lessee at the time of forfeiture making payment in full of the taxes in default, with costs and penalties, together with a fee of \$10, and on his showing that he had performed all the work or expended all the money required by the forfeited patent or lease to be performed or expended, the undersigned be empowered to issue a patent to such lessee upon his completing payment for the full term of ten years, and on the form used for lands patented under the Mining Act of Ontario, provided that if the lands are in a Forest Reserve a lease on the form now in use be granted instead of a patent.

In the case of lands forfeited as above, which were leased for mining purposes and were patented after the 20th day of April, 1907, the undersigned recommends that on the owner at the time of forfeiture making payment of all taxes in arrears with costs and penalties, together with a fee of ten dollars, and showing that there is no adverse claim under the Mining Act of Ontario or otherwise, the undersigned be empowered to issue a patent to him on the form used for lands patented under the Mining Act of Ontario.

Toronto, December 20, 1910.

F. COCHRANE.

509
 There is no trouble
 to concentrate the lens
 in a new Z by
 adjusting the
 + by getting the one by
 Jackson but
 there is no need
 for the very
 thin glass
 here.

Ave 3/16/11
 Avenue.
 Ring Island.
 Auckland.
 New Zealand
 Jan 30th 11.
 To Thomas A. Edison, Esq.

Dear Sir:

With reference to Thomas
 I may state I am interested in
 our bands here in New Zealand.
 of which there is no small supply
 and reading in a magazine of
 your experiments with it.
 I thought that as you have
 abandoned it you would kindly
 answer a question or two on the
 subject.

(11) Did you try solely by electricity
 not draught furnace.

was your difficulty (if in furnace)
of getting it to melt at desired heat
with, as I have often done. either
too hot and turn it into slag, or
too low a degree & have it half fused
I am state I am in the iron trade
and having a liking for trying
these sands in my spare time
I first clean it with a magnet, then
try and run it into pig by a self drawing
draught furnace. and use as full
small coke.

My experiments are on a very small
scale. and if you would explain your
reasons why you discontinued it.
I should be greatly obliged. as it will
be a guide for me. I am perhaps
asking a great favour. but as you
have abandoned it you might care
to answer. Our sands here are fine
some owe to that. and my desire is
to produce it if possible.

Many have tried but none
have succeeded here yet.
Hoping you will favour me with
a reply

I remain

Yrs Very Sincerely,

Frank P. Evans.

COMMISSIONERS:
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FRANK B. BROWN
JAN. 1910



JAMES H. BONNER,
SURVEYOR

MISSOULA, MONTANA

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J. H. HARTMAN, Surveyor
J. H. HARTMAN, Surveyor
J. H. HARTMAN, Surveyor

Mr. T. A. Edison *Ans 1/11*
Dear Sir.

This method was patented by me many years ago but it was not successful *FEB 6-1911*

Feb. 1-1911
The gold was extremely fine &

While attending the Battle School of Mines I have often experimented with "eddy" or "Toucault" currents. By passing any conductor of electricity rapidly through a magnetic field, counter currents were set up which opposed those of the original field & had a tendency to hold back or retard the conductor. I passed sand with brass filings through the field & was able to effect a separation. As this tendency or force is proportional to the rapidity with which the lines are cut, for any material, I came to the conclusion that if instead of trying to force the particles to be acted upon rapidly through the field, to produce a rapidly moving field instead, would it not seem logical that any conductor such as gold, silver or even the sulphides of the valuable metals, as they are all conductors to a certain degree would be deflected when dropped through such a field? I would like very much to experiment on this in regards to mechanical separation of ores (dry) but haven't the time or wherewith to do so. I am

Mr. Henry F. Kephau
B-1322
Missoula
Mont.
Mining Engineer

COMMISSIONERS:
D. C. GERRARD, Chairman
FRANK REIDER
SAM McQUARRIE



JAMES H. BONNER,
SURVEYOR

MISSOULA, MONTANA

F. C. WEBSTER, District Judge
THOMAS J. GILLES, County Clerk
EDWARD L. GILLES, County Auditor
JOHN W. GILLES, County Treasurer
WILLIAM L. GILLES, County Engineer
JAMES H. GILLES, County Surveyor
JAMES H. GILLES, County Assessor
JAMES H. GILLES, County Coroner
JAMES H. GILLES, County Sheriff
JAMES H. GILLES, County Jailor

sending, enclosed, a sketch of a apparatus which I think you can readily understand. two series of electro-magnets forming a field between them, the shaft serving to carry the lines around & complete the circuit, by revolving these, the moving field is obtained, dipping the material to be separated between these, the lines of force would act on the conductors only & with a very slight force would be required to move the particles enough to effect a separation. some form of nonconducting screen would have to be interposed between the one acted upon & the moving magnets to eliminate air currents. I see no reason why this wouldn't work readily on dry places. as gold is one of the best of conductors. of course the real economic value would have to be determined by experiment.

I would like to hear your opinion about this & if you think it worthy of trial, go ahead & if you make anything I'll have it to you; what share I am to get out of it. Hoping to hear from you
I am Sincerely yours
Henry C. Kephart

file
Lithium
note
1/4/1911

Have you still got the
5000 lbs Lithia Carb
on hand - of so

will take it at
.55¢. ~~the 95¢~~

~~prepared to~~

I am now prepared to
make a contract for
a yearly supply
S

gold

Ramsay

I know of Hunter. He is a
scholar, look out,
1 Arthur Street,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Edison

Feb 9, 1911.

g. wellington

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

West Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Would you like to go with me to Philadelphia soon to see a man who claims to have discovered a process for making gold? I have seen the man already--saw him last week on my way to Washington. Sir William Ramsay has been to see him, and he showed me half a dozen letters from Ramsay written since the latter's visit. In one letter, Ramsay said that a certain sample of alleged manufactured gold was indeed gold, and in all of the letters, Ramsay showed an interest that he would not have showed if his visit had caused him to believe the man to be a fraud.

I got track of the man in this way: After my Cosmopolitan article about you was printed, I received a letter from a Philadelphia physician, telling me that your prophecy about the discovery of a method of making gold had already been realized by a Philadelphia friend of his, and offering to put me in touch with the man if I so desired. Before I had an opportunity to answer the letter, I received another letter from the doctor, informing me that he was at the St Regis in New York, where I might call upon him if I liked. I didn't get the letter until after he left town, but I did call upon the gold man himself last week.

The inventor--if he be such--is Rudolph M. Hunter. He is a patent lawyer, with large offices in the New York Mutual Life Building in Philadelphia. His offices and his business look substantial, and he, himself, looks to be neither crazy or crooked. I talked with him perhaps an hour, but I was not quite able to make up my mind with regard to him. That is why I would like to have you take a look at him. If he had claimed only to have invented a machine that would instantaneously freeze water at a

cost of a cent for each ton of ice, I should have believed him without hesitation. I suspended judgment upon him in the gold matter only because it is too big to be taken at a gulp.

If you would like to go with me to see Hunter, I will make the arrangements to suit your convenience. The newspapers need not know anything about it--in fact, I don't want the newspapers to know that Hunter claims to have discovered how to make gold, because, if I handle the matter in a magazine article, I don't want the edge to be taken off the story by previous newspaper publication. Furthermore, if you should go to see him with me, I would make no reference to such visit, if you did not want it mentioned, in any magazine article that I might write. Of course, if you should see the man and give any sort of serious consideration to his claims, I should be glad to say so in my article, but I would be governed in this matter exclusively by your wishes. I simply would like to have your expert judgment in placing an estimate upon the man himself. If you know anything about Hunter's reputation, will you be good enough to tell me what it is? I understand he has taken out more patents than any other man in the world except three, one of whom is yourself. Is this so?

I am glad the Cosmopolitan article pleased you, and thank you for the letter in which you said so. I thought the pictures were pretty good. The Cosmopolitan people thought they were very good.

I shall appreciate it very much if you will let me know at your earliest convenience what you think of the Philadelphia man and the desirability of going to see him.

Yours Truly,

William L. Benson

Cre 0
WILLIAM H. PETHUM,
PRESIDENT

JOSEPH H. LANG,
VICE-PRESIDENT

FREDERICK W. WHITE,
TREASURER

THE PHOSPHATE MINING COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, 92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

MINER, NICHOLS, FLA.

ADDRESSES TELEGRAMS TO
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA
ADDRESSES ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE COMPANY.
NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

P. O. ADDRESS,
NICHOLS, FLORIDA

February 18, 1911.

Mr. Thos. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Feb 20 1911
Am Yr 11

Dear Sir,-

We understand that you have a patented magnetic process for separating iron from its ore. Will you please give us description and prices on this apparatus?

Very truly yours,

Phosphate Mining Co.

Ed. C. Greene
Chief Engineer.

In this apparatus suitable for removing bog iron ore from a phosphatic ferrule matrix?

*Bog iron ore if you collect
it is not magnetic you
might send me a paper
I no longer use machines but
there are other means —*
S

TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION, ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE COMPANY.

WORKS:
ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
TELEPHONE 1680 ELIZABETH
BRANCH OFFICES:
ST. LOUIS, MO. 712 N. SECOND ST.
TEL. CALL 3334 NORTH
CHICAGO, ILL., 252 LA SALLE ST.
TEL. CALL 1810 HARRISON.

NEW YORK TEL. CALL 1634 JOHN

Hygienic Chemical Co.
of New Jersey.
Manufacturing Chemists.
Offices 62 & 64 William St.

New York City. Feb. 24, 1911.

Dic. JEH

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison,

As informed you a few days ago we have made some experiments in reference to our ability to supply you with Hydrate of Lithium, and finding that the sample which you have sent to us has given us a chance to experiment only once or twice, I would request you to kindly send me at your earliest convenience about 8 ounces of the same product, so that we can continue and repeat the experiments.

Your kind attention to this will be appreciated by

Yours very truly,

James O. Golder
Genl. Mgr.

Sample sent 2/7/11
(8 oz)

Cobalt

INCORPORATED 1880

HATFIELD, PA. WORKS
PHILADELPHIA
WYANDOTTE, MICH.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Manufacturing Chemists

SOLE IMPORTERS OF GREENLAND KRYOLITH

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE COMPANY

115 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

March 9th, 1911

Ans 3/11/11

*J. C. Cobalt
& Bureau*

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

East Orange,

New Jersey. *Est all probably used daily
about 100 lbs daily of Cobalt oxide
or hyd. oxide within a few*

Dear Sir: -

We could, no doubt, produce large quantities of
cobaltic oxide in connection with one of our manufacturing
processes here, providing a profitable market could be
secured for it. *worth the money of my present
experiments worth out,*

We understand that small quantities
of the oxide, in some form, are used in the pottery and glass
industries as a coloring agent, and we are eager to learn of
any other possible outlet for it. *The market for Cobalt oxide
is quite limited. It is used
to learn of
thought possibly you
might have use for cobaltic oxide in some of the industries
with which you are connected, or give us some information
that would be of assistance to us in finding a market for
our product.*

Very truly yours,

AJR-2

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. COMPANY.

Wm. H. H. H. H.
SALT MFG. CO. PA.

Ed. Ore Milling Co

PHONE 2-11

P. O. BOX 20



WIND MILLS
ELECTRIC PUMPS
HOT AIR ENGINES

BANTA-OWEN PLUMBING CO.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Ridgewood, N. J., March 15th 1911--19



Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly tell me if there is any value to the stock of the Edison Ore Milling Company, of which you are president? I have ten 10 shares, and I would like to know if they have any value, or is the company a dead cock in the pit-

Any information you ~~XXXX~~ can give me along these lines will be appreciated.

Yours very resp'y,

Charles R. Vincent.

Harry Say the Co was
wound up many years ago

~~Harry Vincent~~
~~was~~ The process it
had could not be made to
pay - 2

2 Ore Milling Co.
Earlier address "Edison New York"

From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N.J. March 18, 1911.

Mr. Charles R. Vincent,
Ridgewood,
New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 15th inst., regarding
the Edison Ore Milling Company, I beg to state that this
company was wound up many years ago.

The process it had, could not be made to pay.

Yours very truly,

H. S. Milling
Secretary.

RM/JTB

Mr. W. S. Mallory, V. P.-
New Jersey and Penn'a Concentrating Works-
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

The above does not contain much information- I am at a loss to
know how a company ~~can~~ be wound up without the consent of stockholders,
or notification of such action- The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company had
my address on your ledger (which was in the possession of said company)
while the writer was in its employ in 1903 and I have never had any
notice of winding up- The company was in existence in 1903, judging from
your letter to me dated February 24th 1902-

Any information you can give me regarding this subject will be
appreciated. I would like to have the date the company was wound up-
and also why I did not receive some notice of same.

Yours respy,

C. R. Vincent
P. O. Box 16
Ridgewood, N.Y.

Ans 3/27/11

B. M. LEWIS

CHRONOMETRICAL and
MECHANICAL SURGEON

JEWELER

LIVINGSTON, TEXAS. Mar 22 1911

Mrs Thos. B. Edison

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir, for some time
past I have thought that
you are or have been interested
in Cobalt for the use
of manufacturing of
Storage Batteries. I have
just been handed a sample
of specimens containing
Cobalt, and so send you
samples by today's mail
under separate cover. I also
inclose herewith the analysis
of the specimen made by
the State Chemist of the
A & M College of Texas.
This mineral was found
in Borings for water.

B. M. LEWIS

CHRONOMETRICAL and

MECHANICAL SURGEON

JEWELER

LIVINGSTON, TEXAS. _____ 19__

and at a Depth of 30 ft. and
also extends to a Depth of 50 ft.
and still did not Pass through
the Strata and was struck
in the well. Several.

Hundred yards apart. The
Party who own the Property
wishes to know if you are
in a position to give any
information as to the Value
of the Minerals contained in
the Specimens or whether not
the Specimens are Rich enough
in Gold or Nickel to be
worth Working. and will
further act as a favor if you
are not in a position to
give the above information
that you kindly advise

B. M. LEWIS

CHRONOMETRICAL and
MECHANICAL SURGEON

JEWELER

LIVINGSTON, TEXAS. _____ 19____

in a Reply Giving me an
address of some Party or
Person whom might take
the matter up for further
Discussion. I will gladly
give you any information
I can in regard to the "fund"
if you are interested.
allow me to thank you for
a Reply in advance. You will
find also inclosed an
envelope address to me for
Reply. Hoping to receive
a favorable Reply at an early
date and again thanking
you & beg to remain your
Respect. & Obligated.
B. M. Lewis

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS, MARCH 17, 1910.

Mr. Sin Collins, Livingston, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Herewith find results of analysis of the material received from you.

Silica (SiO ₂)	72.95 per cent.
Iron oxide (Fe 2O ₃)	.80 " "
Alumina (Al 2O ₃)	4.78 " "
Manganese dioxide (Mn O ₂)	13.58 " "
Cobalt oxide (Co O)	1.25 " "
Nickel oxide (Ni O)	1.18 " "
Moisture at 110° C	.28 " "
Loss on ignition	5.50 " "
	<hr/>
	100.41 " "

100-132-111

Whether this ore would be of commercial value would depend on its location, abundance, etc.

Very truly,

J. C. BLAKE.

P. S.—Pure Cobalt oxide is worth about \$2.00 per pound; nickel about 40c per pound.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

~~And~~

probably.

The ore is a silicious Manganesee
Wad. This is found in vast
quantities in the Island
of New Caledonia, in the
Pacific Ocean but the
place is so unhealthy
& the distance so great
it is not worked much.

Of late years Cobalt &
Silver ores have been found
in Canada in so large
a quantity that the
price of Cobalt has
dropped to 60 cents per
pound for oxide with

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

2

very little demand,
it is a byr. product in
getting the silver out
of the ore. Residuum
containing 9% of
Makel & 80% of Cobalt
is offered at 10 cents
per lb for both metals
but the residuum contains
arsenic & its difficult
to work = ~~the two~~
~~Cobalt & silver are~~
~~same~~ It looks from the
analysis of your
ore that it could be
concentrated up to
a 10% Cobalt ore

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

If this could be done
the concentrate would
be saleable ~~as~~

You might send
me a small sample

Σ

Cobalt

B. ELKAN, Manager.

TELEPHONE 1944 BROAD.
CABLE ADDRESS: BEERSOND.

Dept B

AGENCY OF

F/EAB

BEER, SONDSHEIMER & CO., *Over*

(FRANKFURT A/M, GERMANY)

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,

42 BROADWAY,

Orange, N.J.

Ans 3/24/11 NEW YORK, Mar. 22/11:

Dear Sir:-

On October 16th, 1906 and January 22nd, 1907 we had some correspondence with you in regard to cobalt ores, and the writer still remembers with great pleasure the interview he had with you several years ago when you told him about the people in cobalt asking such high prices for the cobalt in their ores and that in consequence you had stopped buying their ores and made arrangements to buy other material. You also told the writer at the time that you thought in time cobalt would be worth not more than nickel; it will probably interest you to hear that this has come to pass and that at the present time cobalt is not worth more than nickel.

Wahl-
We have a few hundred tons of cobalt speiss running about as follows:

AU.	.....	4.03
Ag.	.....	4.3
Ni.	.....	7.28
Co.	.....	7.45
Cu.	.....	2.06
Pb.	.....	5.96
As.	.....	23.60
Fe.	.....	40.70
S.	.....	6.87
		<hr/> 93.92

and the balance contains SiO₂ 1-2% and a small amount of antimony, Aluminum and oxygen. We expect to get a regular supply of 50/tons per month for the next few years. */100*

The above assay is low and we think that the material will run about 9% each cobalt and nickel.

Our works would be willing to sell this material today at the very

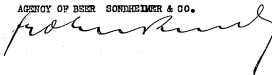
AGENCY OF
B. S. & CO., MESSRS. Thos. A. Edison No. 2 3/22/11.

low price of 10¢ per lb. cobalt plus nickel, so that with 9% cobalt and 9% nickel all they ask for the material is \$18.00 delivered at your plant, Orange.

We would be pleased to hear from you whether you are interested in this proposition. At any rate it will interest you to hear that your prediction has come true:

Yours very truly,

AGENCY OF DEER SONNHEIMER & CO.



I had to give up using Cobalt
I dismantled a chemical plant
for working the same at a
loss of \$70,000 - and expenses
which will last me for some
time. I use a small
quantity of Cobalt Oxide
~~what is~~ do you deal
in it & what is price
in 500 pound lots

free Cobalt

Should there be in a hand
Answers to these questions
will confer a great favor
I think I see a use for
hundreds of tons of this
material, providing the
cost is not prohibitive
For a nation it will not
be, no factor is required
except supervision

Yours truly,

C. H. Johnson

I want to wind it in between
the two layers of paper
that constitute my milk
Bottle

C. H.

C. H. Johnson

March 26/11

My Mr Edison

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK

I have preserved a letter
you wrote me when I was
in England in 1880. I
will preserve your last
one in the same way
as it like the other
shows a personal con-
fidence & intimacy that
few men can claim
at your hands & as
it is a "far cry" from
80 to 11 the compliment
is all the more remarkable
In some engagements
that will occupy me
for a few days but
I shall show my
appreciation of your
generous offer by

putting in an appearance
at the laboratory about
the end of the coming week
until then "73"

Yours Faithfully

E.H.S.

Cobalt

B. ELKAN, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 1944 BROAD.
CABLE ADDRESS: BEERSOND.

Dept B

AGENCY OF

F/RAD

BEER, SONDHEIMER & CO.,
(FRANKFURT A/M, GERMANY)
42 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, Mar. 29/11.

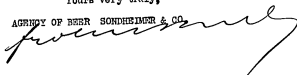
Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

We thank you very much for your letter of the 24th inst. and will submit you a sample of the cobalt oxide as soon as we receive same; in the meantime we beg to remain

Yours very truly,

AGENCY OF BEER SONDHEIMER & CO.



ged

THE HELENA LIGHT AND RAILWAY COMPANY

GAS LIGHT, ELECTRIC LIGHT & ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE COMPANY.

HELENA, MONTANA.

Ans 4/14/11
Mr Thomas Edison
Orange
N. J.

April 13th 1911

Dear Sir:

A Friend of mine who is a
miner found some black sand in which
some gold and in placing a magnet
magnet will attract it, if you
send you a sample of it,
would be glad to hear from you.
Yours Truly
A.H. Church

the residue in a washing
the black sand is a
most all of the
attracted by
Southern
is a
separated
magnet
the black
magnetic
4

EH Johnson

April 21,

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK

My dear Quisenberry

I've been kept here
by one — thing
after another &
shall get by for
a few days but
am improving the
time by preparing
a drawing to show
you what I have
in hand & get your
advice upon it

Yours Truly
E.H. Johnson

TAE - w. h. g.

Write 4/20/11

Director of the Geological
Survey Washington D.C.

Please send me address of
parties who can supply
me with samples of
Elaterite, Tabbyite, or
Wiedgerite, I desire to make
experiments to utilize
the same in Commerce

Yours
J. C. Z.

56 - *misc*
WM. H. CRANE, President.

P. E. FARNUM, Vice-President.

THEO. LUDLUM, Treasurer.

FRED'K F. SCHUETZ, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN LITHIA AND CHEMICAL CO.

OWNERS OF THE LITHIA MINE AT PALA, CALIFORNIA.
80 CHURCH STREET, (HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG., ROOM 1122), NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 4430 CONTINENT.

April 21st, 1911.

Thomas Edison, Esq.,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your recent conversation with our Mr. Schuetz, in which you said you were prepared to contract for a minimum of twenty ~~thun~~ tons of Carbonate of Lithia annually, we would like to ask if that offer is still open, provided we agree to commence deliveries in the very near future.

If you can raise the minimum, kindly do so in the way of encouraging us in the task of resuscitating a long dormant enterprise.

We have by actual measurement 100,000 tons of high-grade Lepidolite, containing the equivalent of at least 22,000,000 lbs. of Carbonate of Lithia.

As our position is bettering every day, it is probably to your interest to deal directly with us.

Very truly yours,

The American Lithia and Chemical Co.,

by

Wm H. Crane

President.

N.B. In case of haste, either Mr. Schuetz or myself can be reached by telephone any day during business hours.

C.

Answer
Name your price
for 25 tons to be delivered
one ton per month
Edison

Ed Johnson

Harry

Apr 26/11

Send check for \$2000

UNION LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK

Ed Johnson

Apr 28
1911

Harrington tells me
you are under the
impression that I
am asking you for
help in a business
way - I thought I
made it clear that
this was not the case
when I said that
I had a "Small
Syndicate" which
was providing the
money to pay for
the "Machine" -

I do not want to impose
upon you - of all men -
but the fact is that unless
I can in some way get
over the 1st of May I shall
have to abandon a little
smuggery that I have
created for my wife & a
quiple apartment costing
me 100 \$ per month for
rental & another 100 to
keep it going - I've borrowed
from people who must be
repaid I can put off
the most of them for a
while but as I've been
doing this for sometime
I am now up against
it for at least 500 & I've
no way to turn - I am
not on speaking terms

with my son in Law
through my Daughter - Edna.
I would be the most hurt
if I should be called
If you can do anything for
me please do. If not you
know that the fact will not
lessen my regard or
affection for the man who
has made me what I
am - or rather what I ought
to be - Yours Sincerely E.A.

~~Mr. H. S. Miller~~

D
1911 One Milling

Mr. Edison decided not to retain
this claim & we allowed the lease to lapse.
If you do not want it for your files kindly
return the paper to me for my file.

Miller

4/27/11

MAY 1 - 1911

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1911.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey

Sir:

In reply to your letter of April 20:

Mr. George H. Mulvey, Myton, Utah, is the best
posted man, to my knowledge, in regard to elaterite, tabby-
ite, and wiedgerite, and I would advise you to consult him.

The Pittsburg Salt Lake Oil Co., Salt Lake City,
Utah, may be able also to give you information or to sup-
ply you with the desired material.

Very respectfully,


Chief Clerk.

Johnson

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 REGTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK *Apr. 29-4* 1911

My Dr Edison

MA 1- 911

"Thanks awfully" as the
Englishman say -

I expect to give you a call on
Tuesday & hope to get some critical
Comments upon the machine
which I have devised & which
I am confident is going to
get me out of the woods

Yours faithfully
Edw. H. Johnson

I never heard of such
a reward, all ends
Talk is pure rot.

MAY 4-1911
Aug 5/9/11

Woodlawn Ala

May 1st 1911

Mr. Thos A Edison

East Orange N.J.

Dear Sir

Will you kindly inform me if
you know. Whether or not
There has been a Premium or
a Sum of Money Offered for
an Instrument or combination
of minerals or metals that
will attract Gold or Silver or
Vibra Vibra, I have been told
that there was a Large Sum
of money offered for such an
instrument, I will appreciate

an Early Reply and Oblige
yours Very Truly.
Jas L. Green.
5812-nd ave north
Woodlawn Ala.



50 Nickel

THE SEARCHLIGHT GAS COMPANY

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

Specialties
ACETALDEHYDE
ACETYLENE GAS
SEARCHLIGHT GAS TANKS
For Automobiles
Motor Boats, &c.

GENERAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

REFILLING STATIONS:
CHICAGO, DETROIT,
PHILADELPHIA, KANSAS CITY, DALLAS
WARREN, O. BUFFALO,
LOS ANGELES

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
c/o Edison Laboratory, *May 5-1911*
Menlo Park N. J. *Ans 5/9/11*

May 1st., 1911.

Dear Sir:-

It has been brought to our attention that you are using in your new storage battery, a nickel oxide which is light and fluffy, presenting quite an amount of surface per unit weight.

We are not in the storage battery business, nor have we any intentions of entering the same, but we have a problem to solve in which we want to use copper oxide as the reducing agent and we therefore kindly inquire as to whether it would be possible to obtain copper oxide in the same form as the above mentioned nickel oxide. So far our efforts to run this material down have been unavailing and we would greatly appreciate your courtesy, if you could kindly advise us whether we could obtain this material from the same people who manufacture the nickel oxide for you, or in case you manufacture this nickel oxide yourself, if you could tell us whether it would be possible to have manufactured a same material in a copper oxide form.

Yours very truly,

THE SEARCHLIGHT GAS CO.

[Signature]
CONSULTING ENGINEER.

HVC
EED

*Do you want the black anhydrous
oxide of Copper - very finely divided*

E

Write
up

TAE - writing

Geo H Mulvey

enclose
attn: Mr. [unclear]
for reply
Myton Utah

Can you give me the addresses
of parties who can supply
Elalorite, Tabbyite, or
Wiedgerite, & who can forward
samples by mail -

TAE

Please letter to

Pittsburg Salt Lake Oil Co
Salt Lake Utah

Lithia
WM. H. CRANE, President.

P. E. FARNUM, Vice-President.

THEO. LUDLUM, Treasurer.

FRED'K F. SCHUETZ, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN LITHIA AND CHEMICAL CO.

OWNERS OF THE LITHIA MINE AT PALA, CALIFORNIA.

80 CHURCH STREET, (HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG., ROOM 1232), NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 4420 CORTLANDT.

Am 5/9/11
New York, May 3rd, 1911.

Thos. A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I am ready to receive quotations for a ton of lithia a month
Your letter of the 2nd inst. is at hand. I trust you will pardon me when I suggest that you missed the point of our letter of the 11th ult. *for one year - contract to start some time this year* Having severed all business relations with Heller, Hirsch & Co. and their manufacturing concern, Hygienic Chemical Co., we are in no position to quote prices on carbonate of lithia at the present time.

We were in hopes that you would see your way clear to insure to us a definite part of your trade in lithia, in order that we would have some substantial basis to encourage us in the building of an expensive and up-to-date factory.

Recalling to mind your suggestion that the apparatus for extracting lithia is not expensive, I beg to suggest that in order to utilize the by-products in our ore and thus to reduce the net cost of manufacturing carbonate of lithia it would require apparatus and equipment far exceeding in value the equipment for extracting lithia alone.

You can see that if we should erect such a factory and then find that you had contracted for all your requirements during a term of years, we would be in danger of finding we had made a precarious investment.

We would be willing to make a contract with you for a substantial amount of lithia and for a term of years, deliveries

WM. H. CRANE, President.

P. E. FARNUM, Vice-Pres't.

THEO. LUDLUM, Treasurer.

FRED'K F. SCHUETZ, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN LITHIA AND CHEMICAL CO.

OWNERS OF THE LITHIA MINES AT PALA, CALIFORNIA.

80 CHURCH STREET. (HUDSON TERMINAL BLDGS., ROOM 1322), NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 4430 CORTLANDT.

T. A. E. #2.

to begin in October or as much sooner as we can get ready. It might also be to our mutual interests to sell ore to you and let you do the extracting.

Trusting that we may be able to arrive at an understanding that will bring us into business relations for many years to come, I am,

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. Crane

President.

58-nickel

NEW YORK OFFICE,
18 WALL STREET.

CABLE ADDRESS: "TITAN PITTSBURGH"
LEADER CODE.

WORKS,
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

THE TITANIUM ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OPERATING UNDER ROSSI PROCESS, PATENTED.

SALES DEPARTMENT

CHARLES V. SLOCUM, SPECIAL AGENT
1228-1229 OLIVER BUILDING.
TELEPHONE 4008 GRANT.

Ans 5/9/11

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

Answering your esteemed favor of the 6th inst.,
just received.

Titanium is used in nickel steel for removing
oxides and nitrides, in which latter respect magnesium has
no influence.

If your castings are entirely of nickel, you would
require a nickel titanium alloy but if they are nickel steel,
we could supply our ferro-titanium at 15¢ per pound and
assure you of excellent results. In the event that you
desire a nickel titanium, the price is \$1.00 per pound,
and we are confident that you would secure good results
also but we have no data on the titanium nickel.

I shall be very glad to give you any further infor-
mation in my power at any time and thanking you for your in-
quiry, I remain

Yours very truly,

Charles V. Slocum

Special Agent.

Pittsburg, Pa. May 6, 1911.

*The castings are
pure nickel our
castings are used for
anodes of the battery
they are shotty
I would not experiment
to try or*

Lithia

My Dear King I use about ~~2~~ 2 tons of
Carbonate of Lithia per week,
401 Fifth Avenue, New York
May 8th, 1911

Edison

MA. 9-411

Caus
5/10/11

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Llewellyn Park,
Orange, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Edison:

I have heard you name mentioned a number of
times recently in connection with the use of lithia
for storage batteries, especially as the Company that
is trying to sell this Mine is located in San Diego Co.,
California.

Can you tell me if there is any truth to the
statement, so that I can deny this, if it is not so,
more especially as great stress is laid on the fact
of the amount you are reported to have purchased.

Hoping this finds you in the best of health,
believe me,

Very truly yours,

George F. King,

HFW

Nickel Sheet



Ans 5/13/11

Thomas A. Edison Laboratory,
East Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:-

We learn through magazine articles that you have a process perfected for rolling nickel sheets extremely thin. We are looking for a very thin rolled metal and if you have this article in a marketable condition we would be pleased to have you submit us prices for sheets in quantities. We would require the metal as thin as the thinnest tissue. If you are not in position to supply this you may be able to tell us where we can secure it.

Very truly yours,

May 9, 1911.

Bucher Eng. & Mfg. Co.

We make thin nickel sheets by electrolysis for Edison storage batteries. Best are not in position to furnish it to the public at present.

NEW YORK OFFICE,
18 WALL STREET.

CABLE ADDRESS: "TITAN PITTSBURGH"
LIBRARY CODE.

WORKS,
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

THE TITANIUM ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OPERATING UNDER ROSSI PROCESSES, PATENTED.

SALES DEPARTMENT

CHARLES V. SLOCUM, SPECIAL AGENT
1225-1226 OLIVER BUILDING.
TELEPHONE 2885 GRANT.

Pittsburg, Pa. May 10, 1911.

Mr. H. F. Miller, Secretary,

Thos. A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I have received your valued order of the
9th inst. for one pound of nickel titanium and same
will have careful attention. Ordinarily we make
shipments within 24 hours but the nickel titanium
is new with us and I will advise you date of ship-
ment as promptly as possible.

Thanking you for this order, I remain

Yours very truly,



Special Agent.

Lithia

WM. H. CRANE, President.

P. E. FARNUM, Vice-Pres't.

THEO. LUDLUM, Treasurer.

FRED'K F. SCHULTZ, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN LITHIA AND CHEMICAL CO.

OWNERS OF THE LITHIA SPRING AT PALA, CALIFORNIA.

50 CHURCH STREET. (HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG., ROOM 1321), NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 4430 CORTLANDT.

Ans 5/15/11
Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

Confirming telephone conversation had with your
office this P.M., beg to state that we have been offered *1,000*
lbs. of lithia carbonate U.S.P., and which we shall be glad to
offer you at \$.75 per lb. F.O.B. New York. Terms - Cash upon
receipt of the material by you.

Should the above terms interest you, we should
be pleased to receive your order by return mail. In view of
the steadily rising market, we cannot keep this offer open longer
than Friday afternoon, May 12th.

Very truly yours,

Fred'k F. Schultz

Secretary.

*Say I can buy all
the lithia I want for
55 cents per lb. -
at your office door*

Bismuth

LABORATORY AND OFFICES

OF

HENRY G. DEMMING

No. 18 and 17 North Third St., HARRISBURG, Pa., U. S. A.
Cable Address:—"Marion."

Consulting Geologist, Mineralogist and Chemist Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Petroleum, Mineralogist and Chemist Penn'a State Highway Department.
Member Engineers' Club of Central Pennsylvania.
Member American Geological and Geographical Society.
Member American Chemical Society.
Member National Geographic Society.
Member American Forestry Association.
Member American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc., etc.

Ans 9/17/11

Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, 1911.

Hon. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Friend:

I think that bismuth can now be obtained in Indiana, U. S. A.; also in Sweden, Europe.

If you are still desirous of obtaining this element, I can give you addresses.

Hoping you are well and that I shall see you in ~~some~~ some time in the near future and wishing you all kinds of prosperity, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Henry G. Demming

My Dear Demming
Please give address of
early in Indiana
who has bismuth
when I come down you
way of Cambridge
I shall call

C. F. Harrington

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK, May 12th 1911

Mr J. A. Edison

Orange N. J.

Dear Mr Edison

Mr Johnson wishes me to say to
you - that he has been confined to his bed
for the last few days - but the Doctor tells
him that he will be all right by Monday -
when he will start in at once to carry
out your valuable suggestions to him

Very Truly Yours

C. F. Harrington

50- mural

THE SEARCHLIGHT GAS COMPANY
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

Specialties:
ACETALDEHYDE
ACETYLENE GAS
SEARCHLIGHT GAS TANKS
For Automobiles
Motor Boats, &c.

GENERAL OFFICE: CHICAGO, ILL.

REFILLING STATIONS:
CHICAGO, DETROIT,
PHILADELPHIA, KANSAS CITY, DALLAS
WARREN, O. BUFFALO,
LOS ANGELES

Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1911.

Mr. H. P. Miller, Secretary,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 9th inst. to Mr. H. V. Coes of the Searchlight Gas Co. relative to nickel oxide and copper oxide has been referred to me for reply. In connection with this matter I would state that we are desirous of trying out both finely divided nickel and finely divided copper in a series of experiments. The actual condition in which we wish to have these metals is represented very nearly by the nickel ~~flake~~ which Mr. Edison prepares for the positive grids of his storage battery. If you have either copper or nickel in this shape, which we could purchase, or their oxides in a form which we could produce in a metallic condition giving us a product almost the same as the nickel ~~flake~~, we would be very glad to enter into negotiations with you in reference to the purchase of considerable quantities of the same.

I might say that we desire these materials to use as "contact" substances in certain chemical operations and as the nickel ~~flake~~ comes the nearest to giving a maximum surface for given weight, of any form, which I have yet seen, we have written to you for this information.

If you could send us small portions, say about one ounce each of ~~flake~~ nickel and ~~flake~~ copper, if you have this product, and of the oxides as noted above we would be in a better position to take up the matter further. If you send the samples, kindly forward them to me at the Chemical Laboratory, Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburgh.

Yours very truly,

J. H. James
Consulting Chemist.

JHJ
LMJ

Lithia Telegram

May 16 - 1911
San Bernardino, Cal

J.A.E.

Judge Crane has made a proposition to the Chamber of Commerce of this City to establish a Lithia plant.

Will you kindly wire us at our expense your opinion of the future of Lithia, the present market & the probable amount you will use for

your own factory per month
and will you use a share of
your supply from this plant.
Negotiations awaits your reply.

Signed

W.W. Bryson

Pres. San Bernardino Board of Trade

Aug. 27/6/911 - 5.30 P.M.

I use two tons Carbonate
lithia per month next year,
probably 3 times that amount
will ~~diffic~~ take share of
product at market price -
Edison

TAE Hand
Geo Otis Smith /
Director
US Geological
Survey
Write 5/18/11

Will you please
favor me with the
address of mining
ferrous chlo mine
Pumice Stone in the
Nebraska deposits
Edwin
I will sign

Pg m/c

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 24, 1911.

Ans 5/26/11

Mr. H. F. Miller, Secretary,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of May 14, re-
questing names of parties mining ~~mines~~ ^{mines} in Nebraska:

The following firms are engaged in the ~~mines~~ ^{mines}
industry in Nebraska. The addresses are those of the
main office.

The Cudahy Company, South Omaha, Neb.

Fred Henning, Mendota, Ill.

Very respectfully,

H. C. Rizer
Chief Clerk.

Harry write these people
for pictures & samples
say that we want the
very lightest kind
as lightness is the chief
property desired
color & quality of no
value to us

703

NEW YORK OFFICE,
18 WALL STREET.

CABLE ADDRESS: "TITAN PITTSBURGH"
LICENSÉ CODE.

WORKS,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

THE TITANIUM ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OPERATING UNDER ROSSI PROCESSES, PATENTED.

SALES DEPARTMENT

CHARLES V. SLOCUM, SPECIAL AGENT
1229-1234 OLIVER BUILDING.
TELEPHONE 2886 GRANT.

Pittsburg, Pa. May 25, 1911
Where is
Sample

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

MAY 26 1911

Dear Mr. Edison:-

We have been delayed in sending the one pound of nickel titanium you desired as this alloy is new with us and we found it difficult to eliminate all the iron, the latter being a considerable portion of the other alloys of our manufacture.

Trusting that you will be able to secure satisfactory results with this sample, I remain

Yours very truly,

Charles V. Slocum
Special Agent.

1700 100-200
2000

to one
JAMES GAYLEY
71 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Sample not received

New York, 29th May, 1911.

NO
MAY 31 1911

Dear Mr. Edison:-

I have just become interested in a process for sintering fine ores, flue dust and the like, as applied to iron bearing material. I am sending you a print of the machine, in which the material is fed on to pallets on a moving grate and the bottom of the grates have openings so that when the coal intermixed with the ore, ~~and~~ is ignited by a burner, a down-draft is induced through the mass by means of a suction pipe. This ^{suction} pipe intensifies the combustion at the start and cools the material toward the end of the operation.

This is the simplest device for agglomerating fine materials that I have ever seen and it is far and away the most economical. The material being treated without disturbing the particles, it makes a much more porous sinter than is obtained by briquettes or with a revolving kiln, in which the particles are segregated into a hard mass. The product from this machine is very cellular and that is of special advantage in a blast furnace. It permits of a large area of contact between the ore and gases, which makes the ore very easily reduced, and as compared with briquettes or nodules it is as easily reduced, as coke by reason of its porosity is more easily burned than anthracite coal. I am sending you a sample of this material. *made of Concentrates from Bessemer* *minis* *N.Y.*

Mr. Thomas A. Edison - No. 2.

This process is certainly what you needed to have made a great success of the magnetic concentrating proposition you had in New Jersey. I am negotiating with two magnetic concentrating propositions and they pronounce the product as ideal for blast furnace use. I should state that in handling the sinter while it breaks up into somewhat smaller pieces yet there are absolutely no fines that would be objectionable in a blast furnace.

Yours very truly,

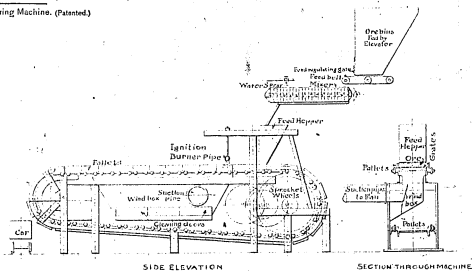
Samuel Langley

TO MR. THOMAS A. EDISON,
Orange, N. J.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

American Ore Reclamation Company,
Room 1908, 71 Broadway,
New York.

Dwight-Lloyd Sintering Machine. (Patented.)



Pumice
LONG DISTANCE PHONE.

"Silica"
Fred Henning

MINE WEIGHT TO GOVERN SETTLEMENT.
ORDERS ARE SUBJECT TO STRIKES, FIRES, DELAYS IN TRANSPORTATION
AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES BEYOND THE CONTROL OF EITHER PARTY.

Mendota, Ill.

I say -
I do not want powder
want lump pumice, very light -
please send sample MAY 31 1911
Am 6/7 Edison
Mendota, Ills. May 29th. 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Am in receipt of your inquiry by your Secretary
Mr. H.F. Miller for price and sample of Nebraska Pumice, and
am sending you by mail under separate cover a sample of about
one pound. This is the lightest in volume of the pumice so
far found in Nebraska, and is also running the evenest and
finest in grade. The price of this material, bulk, in single *car*
lots is \$4.50 per ton, f.o.b. Edison, Neb., or under a one to
three year contract \$4.25 per ton f.o.b. Edison, Neb. Terms
draft attached to bill of lading, payable upon arrival of car
at destination.

The sample which I am sending you is very dry, and
probably will contain no moisture, due to its having lain in
my office here for a long time, thus giving it an opportunity
to dry out. When it is shipped from the mine it will contain
all the way from 2 plus to 12% of moisture, depending largely
upon the weather conditions.

The material is sold as it comes from the mine. The
freight rate car load lots from Edison, Neb. to Chicago is
20¢ per one hundred pounds. Your local freight agent undoubtedly
will be able to give you the freight rate from Chicago to

LONG DISTANCE PHONE.

"Silica"

Fred Henning

Meriden, Conn.

WEIGHT TO GOVERN SETTLEMENT.
ORDERS ARE SUBJECT TO STRIKES, FIRES, DELAYS IN TRANSPORTATION
AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES BEYOND THE CONTROL OF EITHER PARTY.

-2-

Orange, New Jersey. If it will be on any assistance to you,
would say for your information that the freight rate from
Edison, N.J. to Long Island, N.Y. is 40¢ per one hundred pounds.
New York City 42¢ per one hundred pounds. Minimum size
car load 50,000 to 55,000 pounds. Would mention that I am
the largest shipper of this material in the country, and I
am in position thereby, to fill all orders promptly.

Awaiting your pleasures, I am

Very truly,



FWH--MEA.

Pumice

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.
SPECIALTY OFFICE
305 EAST ILLINOIS STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

June 1st., 1911.

Ans 6/7/11
Mr. H. Fillittler,
Secretary, Laboratory Thos. A. Edison,
Orange, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 26th. ultimo, regarding Pumice Stone and in reply beg leave to advise that we are mailing to you, under separate cover, samples of our FFF - FF & F AMERICAN GROUND DOUBLE BOILED Pumice Stone also a sample of our UTAH-FFF *of the lightest weight* as follows:

FFF + FF + F	\$1.65 per cwt. F.O.B. Orange.
UTAH FFF	1.90 "

per Cubic foot

Please understand that the above quotations are on small shipments, if you are in a position to buy large quantities we would be able to shade these quotations.

While we do not know whether or not our Pumice is light weight enough for your requirements we believe that it is the lightest you will be able to obtain.

We ^{will} be very glad to hear from you after you have examined our samples.

Thanking you for the inquiry, we are,

Yours very truly,

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.
W. H. Cudahy

AGT-111.

35 - minerals

F. Schauf-Regelman

Ores, Rare Minerals, Gems,
Asbestos, Gude and Fibre

Telephone: 137 Broadway
Cable Address: Regelman

A. B. C. Code, 4th & 5th Ed.
Kieker's Code Western Union Code

21 State Street (Battery Park Bldg.)

New York, N. Y. June 2nd-1911

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Analysis JUN 3-1911
Says that on account of price of Bismuth, an working with it to determine a substitute for the

Bismuth. Although I have not been writing you for quite some time in connection with Bismuth, I have been busying myself nearly constantly with the problem of supplying you with an adequate amount of Bismuth Metal at about \$1.- per lb. When at one time it looked as if I would be successful in getting it for you at that price, my hopes failed to realize at the last moment and I have since then been looking in different directions, but I can now positively state that it is impossible to get Bismuth Metal at that price under existing conditions. If you were willing to pay \$1.50 per lb. for pure Bismuth Metal I could supply your wants, although the regular price quoted now is \$1.65 and above. There is a chance that the price of \$1.50 per lb. may be shaded by 10 or 15%, but below that no Bismuth Metal can be had, and this shading of price can only be done by virtue of a positive guarantee that the Bismuth Metal furnished you will not, in any shape or manner be resalable for pharmaceutical purposes.

I can find the

Lithium-Carbonate. I should like very much to sell you a few more tons for either prompt or forward delivery. Could you not favor me with another little order? Believe me,

Yours respectfully

ESR/SH.

For the Lithium Carbonate you want I will have to reply

135 - 10000000

E. Schauf-Regelman

Ores, Rare Minerals, Gems,
Asbestos, Gumbo and Fibre

Telephone: 137 Broad
Cable Address: Eugenius

A. B. C. Code, 4th & 5th Ed.
Kieker's Code Western Union Code

JUN 6- 1911

21 State Street (Battery Park Bldg.)

Aus6/7

New York, N. Y. June 5th-1911.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Confirming the telephone conversation I have had to-day
with your Mr. H. F. Miller I wish to thank you for the order for
1 ton of Lithium Carbonate monthly from July to January 1912, which,
I understand, would be for 7 tons, quality same as before, at 25¢
per lb. freight paid to Orange. Kindly advise whether you want me
to ship on certain dates of each month or whether I shall await your
order.

Re Bismuth Metal. Kindly advise whether you can see your
way clear to buy Bismuth Metal at \$1.35 per lb. and, if so, what a
quantity you would be willing to contract for, also what percentage
of impurities you could eventually allow. If you do not need a
99.9% pure Bismuth Metal I may be able to get the price down to \$1.20
or \$1.25 per lb. If you will kindly instruct me as to your wishes
I will continue my efforts.

Thanking you for past considerations, I am,

ESR/SH.

Very truly yours,

E. Schauf-Regelman

*Say within may be
shipped at any time
within the month
named - am not
ready to buy
Bismuth Metal
able to make it
99.9%*

Pumice

I send you samples of pumice -
we care nothing as to color. The pumice requires to be extremely light in color. The size larger than 1/4 inch.
Thomas, Baigoo, Orange, N. J.
well answered, - H. F. Miller
June 10th, 1911
JUN 12 1911
Ans 6/14/11
ATTENTION OF MR. H. F. MILLER.

Mr Sir:-

We have your esteemed favor of June 7th regarding Lump Pumice Stone. We note you desire quotation on the lightest weight of Lump Pumice Stone. We beg to advise that Pumice Stone in the lump varies considerable. We have a material that is rather coarse and hard, while other material is soft and rather chalky. If you will kindly send us a small piece of Lump Pumice Stone which fills your requirement best, we could then intelligently quote you on this material, also please advise the size lumps you desire, as Lump Pumice Stone come in lumps from the size of a mans fist to pieces larger than a mans hand.

Upon receipt of this information we will quote you our very lowest price in car lots, material packed in casks.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter and looking to your future favors, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY

CAB/M

C. H. Brady

B5- minerals (2)

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

165 BROADWAY

JOSEPH GLENDENIN
MANAGER COPPER SALES

NEW YORK June 12, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

*I just bought 10 lbs of
JUN 13 1911
analysis
Selenium
from a broker, with which I am
going to experiment with to find
commercial use - Should I*

We are producing small quantities of Selenium, but
want more what is your
could probably add to our product if there was a larger demand; and
price per pound for each
for that reason we are looking around for new uses for the article.
You are probably aware that it is a good conductor of light in dark-
ness, but that in daylight it loses its conductivity. One of our
Directors has suggested to me that some electric lamp company may
feel disposed to investigate the matter of using Selenium by equip-
ping the lights in the use of Selenium so that they will go out
automatically in daylight and come in again at night.

Do you think that any of your people would be inter-
ested in looking into this matter? If so, will you have the kind-
ness to present it to them for their consideration?

Yours truly,

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

W. Allen

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Form 2289 B.

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

INCORPORATED

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on condition that the sending station (in America) which have been examined by the holder of the following Night Letter, transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Letters, sent at reduced rates, instead of being sent to the nearest point for transmission, are made on the basis of the rates of the day, and at such rates as may be fixed by the company. This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTER, and is delivered to request of the sender, under the conditions stated above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

mb2 H8 nL
6 San Bernadino Cal 10
2d Edison

Money is raised here for JUN 12 1911
factory site as bearing upon
fact of plant, please send
might send collect what extend
the litha demand here and
in Europe is likely to
grow into are you willing
to contract for two tons
monthly over for more years
beginning December
Wm H Crane Ga

Boston, 5/1 min.

My dear Mr. Keller

Next year shall need two
tons Carbonate month, or more,
will contract now for next
year for ^{one} ton month at
fifty Cents pound ~~delivered~~
~~at my place, if possible~~
~~lowest price~~
and a greater quantity
if price is satisfactory

Edison

Sent 6/12/11
Collect.

Telephone: 1809 Postland
1809

Collected Address: "Columbia"
St. W. C. Cade's 5th Edition
Sellers: "Western Union"

E. V. Machette
Exporter and Importer
Office 120 Liberty St.

Have thousands of Metals
Coins, Medals, Jewels, Rings,
Chains, Buttons, and Gold
Special Teaching & Traveling Processes

MR. THOMAS A. EDISON
ORANGE,

NEW JERSEY.

MY DEAR SIR:-

In reply to your favor of the 12th
inst., re SELENIUM, I would say, I will divide the package
and send you 5 lbs., as early as possible this week.

Re TELLURIUM, you fail to answer
my inquiry as to whether you desire to purchase the 90
pounds, which I have on hand, or any portion of it.

It will not be necessary for you
to take this all at once, if you do not desire it, but as
we are about to make a change in this direction, it is
more than likely that we will be unable to sell you beyond
this amount; therefore if your experiments with it have been
satisfactory, you had better take advantage of this oppor-
tunity.

A prompt reply will greatly oblige,

Yours very truly,

E. V. Machette

EVM/SW

I bought the
Tellurium to experiment
with & cannot buy more
New York
JUNE 13, 1911
till I find a use for it

JUN 14 1911
Ans'd

National Hydro-Carbon Company,

INCORPORATED.
OWNERS AND PRODUCERS OF HIGH GRADE HYDRO-CARBONS
MANUFACTURERS OF  COMPOUNDS.

EASTERN OFFICES
HENRY W. OLIVER BUILDING.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

June 14, 1911

Ans'd 7/20

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

JUN 15 Am interested in Elaterite samples like a sample

Your kind favor of May 2nd, addressed to Mr. George H. Mulvey, our Field Manager, at Myton, Utah, has been referred to this office for reply. We note that you ask the address of parties who can supply Elaterite, Tabbyite, or Weiggerite. We are owners and producers of the above named substances, including Gilsonite. At the present time we are not ready to market our materials, but have several cars of Elaterite that will be ready for shipment in the course of 60 days. If you are interested in Elaterite, Tabbyite or Gilsonite we will be pleased to furnish you samples and quote you our prices on same.

Thanking you for the inquiry, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL HYDRO-CARBON COMPANY.

E. J. Brockman
President.

ETB/B

10MICE

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

111 WEST MONROE ST.

CHICAGO

GIBSON DEPARTMENT

*I am at loss to understand
your quotation, I am
quoting \$20. per ton in
Car load lots for
prime stone in lump*

Thomas A. Mason,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

*JUN 24 1911
Attention Mr. Henry Miller
same as sample sent
you, evidently*

We have your esteemed favor of
June 14th, together with samples of LUMP PUMICE
STONE. Our LUMP PUMICE, known as AP/SPT is
an exact match for your samples, which we quote
at 4¢ per pound delivered. This material is
a fine lump. Should you be in position to
use LUMP PUMICE STONE unfired, we would then
be enabled to quote considerable lower for the
same quality of material.

We guarantee every pound of this
material to be light, fine and grit free,
grit or foreign substances of any kind.

In order that you may thoroughly
test this material before purchasing additional
we could furnish, say, 5 casks as a trial order.

Trusting we will receive your
valued order, and thanking you in advance for
same, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.

CAB-111

*from some quality
known to me
absolutely nothing
except lightness & weight
quotation on light weight
prime black white
other color*

BS. minerals (?)

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

165 BROADWAY

JOSEPH GLENDENIN
MANAGER COPPER SALES

NEW YORK

Mr. H. F. Miller, Secy.,
Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

We have yours 15th inst. and will be glad to furnish
you with small lots of the metals specified:

Tellurium at \$5.00 per lb.

Selenium " 4.00 "

delivered at Orange, cash. As a matter of information would you be
kind enough to advise us the price you are paying for the Tellurium
and Selenium you advise having just ordered. We are greatly inter-
ested in extending the use of Tellurium and Selenium and, in fact,
any other metal which may be found associated with Gold, or Silver,
or Copper, or Lead ores which are coming into our various plants,
and we think it will be to our mutual interest that you keep us in-
formed as to certain of the rare metals which you can make use of
in a commercial way, and we will at the same time undertake to ad-
vise you as to the metals which we can recover. We are aiming to
produce all of the rare metals which may come into our plants and to
find markets for same here and abroad.

Ans 6/20/11

June 19
We paid \$5.00 for each
the Tellurium & Selenium
Hope to find a big
use of one or
the other

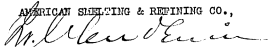
H. F. M. - 2

Awaiting your answer as to price, and hoping you
will find it to your interest to keep closely in touch with us in
this whole proposition,

We are

Yours truly,

AMERICAN SHELTING & REFINING CO.,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. L. Kennerly", written over the typed company name.

CC/TS

Cobalt
T. J. BIRNBOIM, VICE-PRESIDENT
J. L. BABB, VICE-PRESIDENT

GEO. D. FOLLOCK, PRESIDENT

P. F. HARRIS, CLERK
A. B. HIGHTSHAW, ASSISTANT CLERK



American Bank & Trust Company

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

Ans 7/7/11

Phila. Pa. July 3, 1911

Mr. Thos A Edison

Manh. Park N.Y.

Not very much interested
as the New Comedian

Dear Sir:-

I do mine now produce large
quantities of Cobalt at 45 cents

Would you be interested
in a cobalt-mine? If so I am
in touch with a property
this nature that might be of
interest to you.

Yours truly,
Geo. D. Follock

Edison
HOME PHONE 1400



THE CENTRAL BUILDING CO.

SUITE NO. 6 GRANT BUILDING
1028 FIFTH STREET

HENRY J. AUSTIN
PRESIDENT
E. J. AUSTIN
VICE-PRESIDENT
R. C. MEND
MANAGING SECY.

SAN DIEGO, CAL. July 31st 1911

Mr. W. Edison
M. H. Lakeside Ave.
Orange N.J.

10:30

Dear Sir: Have a Lithium mine in this Co. that will produce considerable one that will average about 6% Lithia. I would like to know if you will buy this one, if so what will you pay for it per unit of O.P. I. San Diego California. We do not care to sell the mine as we are getting some valuable pieces, and would judge that you would not care for the other products of the mine outside of the Lithia. We will mine the one and place same on the cars at San Diego for you if you are interested,

Yours Truly

Henry J. Austin

1028 Fifth St
San Diego, Calif.

I am now buying my Lithia Carbonate as my
it is made from ore taken from the Black
Hills of Dakota - I pay 55 cents per
pound of Carbonate and use one
ton per month. Another party in my
claims to have a Lithia mine in your
Vicinity some miles off ~~off~~ wants to
sell ore or will make Carbonate
I have no process for working the ore
& cannot therefore name a price for
it by the unit - I have no experience as
to Cost of Extraction, If you will
name a price per unit & I will
take up the matter & negotiate
if it would pay me to buy
ore - Edson

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO.
OF BOSTON.
General Offices, 39 Boylston Street.

No more
Boston, Mass, July 10th, 1911

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Edison:

I enclose a letter to you which came
here with request that I should forward it.

The letter was placed on our Mr. Steven's
desk by one of the mail carrier boys, and the former with-
out carefully noting the address opened it, for which I
trust you will pardon him, as it was entirely a mistake on
his part.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

W.H. Francis
PURCHASING AGENT.

WHP/EMS
Enclosure.

P.S. I drove out to Lawrence yesterday and met Col. Bailey with
his new electric Runabout, which he had driven down from
Amesbury.

The little car looks very favorable to me, and I think
it will be a good one and a "winner" for business purposes.

This is the car we are having developed to replace
gasoline runabouts, and it is to be a speedy one. It
rides beautifully, but the Col. has a little defect in the
steering gear to work out, which does not seem to be a very
difficult problem.

The Col. also has an order from us for a four-
passenger car of the same general type, which he will build
as soon as he gets the two-passenger finished.

W.H.F.

noted photo
opened by mistake
W. F. STEVENS

JUL 10 1911

Mr Francis

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr Thomas A. Edison.

Dear Sir-

Your article in the February
1911 "Cosmopolitan" has re-
cently been read to me - one
having lost my sight some
few years ago - I am particularly
interested in the statement
that by your process, nickel
steel has been produced which
can be used in the making of
tools. Will you kindly tell
me if it is possible to borrow

Mr Thomas A. Edison, P.R.

Care of Mr. Francis,
Purchasing Agent,
Edison E. Co.

Boylston Street,
Riverside 3 Boston.



WILLIAM H.A. CLARK

BOULEVARD TRUST CO.
OF BROOKLINE

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

three sheets in Beilke or other
print system? Also, if you
think it possible to do this
on the paper now being
paper.

The great bulk and expense
even prohibits the blind from
owning. Libraries, and there
seems to me very advantage
in using your nickel sheets.
You would confer a favor
not only on me, but on
thousands of others who would,

whose limitations seem
almost hopeless, if this could
be made possible.

Any suggestion or advice from
you would be greatly appre-
ciated. I would respectfully
refer you to the following.

Mr. Francis
Purchasing Agent -
Edison E. L. Co. - Boston.
Alexander Graham Bell -
Hearing Editor -
Christian Science Monitor
Boston.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

General E. Allen - Capt.
Perkins Institute -
Quincy Boston.

Miss Lucy Wright - Capt.
Mass. Com. for the Blind -
Boston.

Ad. of I am on the right track
kindly advise where I can pro-
cure a few sheets of ^{your} material for
experimental purposes.

I am, Sir - yours sincerely -

W. H. R. Clark -

* 49. Pleasant St.

Brookline. Mass.

Tor. for. letter

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

FRANKLIN, BURNAGE, N.J.

July 24 1911

SUBJECT _____

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO. _____

Thos. A. Edison Esq.

Dear Sir

We have noticed in this locality amongst our workmen a number of cases showing neurotic symptoms, that, on casual inspection, might be classed under the head of "locomotor-ataxia" but which, on careful inspection, have been definitely determined to be lacking some of the characteristic symptoms of that disease. A careful compilation of the history of each case shows that each individual, thus afflicted, has at some time or other, worked on the separator floor; and no case has been found amongst those who have never worked there. This may be merely a coincidence or a significant fact. Some of the symptoms resemble reported cases of manganese poisoning, but it is not clear that the separator men are any more exposed to manganese dust than are the men working in the crusher-house or the dust-house. The earlier symptoms appear as a loss of locomotor control, a stiffness of the feet, and in some cases later on, senile degeneracy. As most of the symptoms are neurotic, and as the cases appear to be confined to those who have worked near the magnets, it occurred to me to ask if you had noted any similar symptoms in men working in high magnetic fields. Our magnets have as high as 100,000 ampere turns

Yours very truly

P. M. Carlin Supt.

Ans 7/26/11

We have noticed any symptoms you speak of but we used very weak magnets as compared to yours

Just in

LABORATORY AND OFFICES

or

HENRY C. DEMMING

Nos. 15 and 17 North Third St., Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.
Cable Address:—"Marion."

Consulting Geologist, Mineralogist and Chemist Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 25, 1911.

Hon. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Friend Edison:

I notice by a Colorado daily paper that your services have been secured for the purpose of experimentation with various ores at Idaho Springs, Colorado.

I hope you will be successful,--and I believe you will be, if there is any commercial value whatever in the ores that have been or are to be submitted to you.

I have been called to Colorado twelve or fifteen times during the past ten years, and have great faith in the mineral wealth of that State; but I have no personal interest in any of the properties in or near Idaho Springs.

Faithfully yours,

Henry C. Demming

Nickel paper
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company

WORKS EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

G. M. BATES,
DISTRICT MANAGERBOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,
BOSTON, MASS.

IN REPLY PLEASE ADDRESS THE COMPANY

AND REFER TO.....

Aug. 8, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,

Menlo Park, N. J.

Dear Sir:

From time to time there has appeared in the newspapers accounts of a nickel paper invented by you which is said to be very thin and durable.

Will you kindly advise us if this paper is being manufactured by any concern at the present time, and if not so, what steps would it be necessary for us to take to obtain some information on the subject.

We have in mind standardizing the size of all of our catalogues, price-forms, and engineering data sheets and it is desired to obtain as thin a paper as possible so that the bulk of the combined catalogue will not be unwieldy.

In replying, will you kindly address your letter to the attention of the undersigned?

Yours very truly,

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Per

W. W. Hall

WWH/D

ALL QUOTATIONS OF \$100.00 OR OVER ARE SUBJECT TO OUR REGULAR FORM OF PRINTED CONTRACT AND
 APPARATUS LISTED ON STOCK REPRINTS IS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE
 THE NEGOTIATION NUMBER MUST BE NOTED ON ORDERS TO SECURE PRICES QUOTED

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company

Works, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. M. BATES,
DISTRICT MANAGER

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

BOSTON, MASS. 8/21/11.

IN REPLY PLEASE ADDRESS THE COMPANY
AND REFER TO WVH

LABORATORY OF
THOMAS A. EDISON,
ORANGE, N.J.

Attention Mr. H. F. Miller, Sec'y.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your valued favor of Aug. 17th and thank you very much for the information contained therein. We note that you are not at the present time putting sheet nickle on the market, and we beg to inquire if it would be possible for you to allow us to manufacture this ourselves. We, of course, presume that we would have to build the necessary machinery to do this, but the size of the sheets we would desire would not be over $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ".

We should like very much to have an expression from you regarding this. Would it be asking too much for you to send us a few samples of the nickle paper so that we may see just what it is?

Yours very truly,

WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

BY

W. W. Hall

WVH:AM.

ALL QUOTATIONS ARE BINDING FOR 30 DAYS ONLY AND QUANTITIES OF \$1000 OR OVER ARE SUBJECT TO
APPROPRIATE LIMITS ON STOCK REPORTS IN THE EVENT OF A FIRMING SALE.
THE NEGOTIATION NUMBER MUST BE NOTED ON ORDERS TO SECURE PRICES QUOTED.

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 2890

CONNECTIONS IN ALL THE LEADING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL CENTRES

CABLE ADDRESS
MACKAY CHICAGO
MACKAY CHICAGO

A. D. MACKAY

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS
AND RAW MATERIALS

1139 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

CHICAGO, ILL. 8/23/11

Mr. Bachman
Aug 17/11

ABRASIVES

Silica
Flint
Corundum
Volcanic Ash
Tripoli
Industrial Earth
Rotten Stone

CLAYS

Kaolin
Ballclay
Fullers Earth
Fire Clay
Marcellite
Pottery Clay
Whiting

GUMS AND ASPHALTS

Gum Arabic
Gum Tragacanth
Gum Resin
Gum Benzoin
Gum Myrror
Gum Sassafras
Gum Gamboge
Gum Senegal

ORES

Antimony
Arsenic
Bismuth
Chromium
Cobalt
Cadmium
Fluor Spar
Lithium
Molybdenum
Nickel
Tin
Titanium
Vanadium
Zinc

SAND

White Silica
Colored Silica
Filter Sand
Glass Sand
Fine Sand
Sand Blast Sand
Molders Sand

MISCELLANEOUS

Mica, Tale
Grapitic
Manganese
Sapstone
Barium
Iron Oxide
Sulphur
Soda Ash
Glassware Selt

Fertilizer Materials
Stock Food Materials
Fibres

Edison Storage Battery Co
Orange, N. J.

Guttenberg

*Enclose Sample
of Nickel. Cobalt Residue
analysing as follows*

*Cobalt Oxide 59.55
Nickel " 34.86*

*Trace of Iron Arsenic Copper
Bal. to make 100. Soda Salts*

*We can deliver about 10,000 lbs
per month of this material
of uniform grade, and can
make you an interesting
price if you are open to contract
for this amount.*

*Yours truly
A. D. Mackay*

*Waldron - Did you analyze
this I gave you a
sample Aug 17/11*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]



11/6/11
Mr Edison Chicago, Oct. 31, 1911.

~~Robert A. Bachman, Esq.,~~
Manager, Edison Storage Battery Co.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

We enclose sample of the Cobalt Nickel Residue
as now produced (see analysis below) and would
be pleased to know whether or not you can con-
tract for all or part of an output of 3000 lbs.
per day at a low delivered price.

Very truly yours,

A D Mackay

1139 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

Analysis
Cobalt Oxide 61.55 Metallic 50.79
Nickel " 37.86 " 30.92

A. D. MAC KAY
1139 First National CHICAGO.
Industrial & Rare Minerals

BILL OF SALE.

.....
Randolph Perkins, Receiver,

To

Thomas A. Edison.
.....

Dated

Aug 26 1911
.....

1607017
977.81
6474.1

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Randolph Perkins, Receiver of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, having been appointed by the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey on the twenty-fourth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Eight, by virtue of an order made by said court on the fifth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Eleven, authorizing me to accept a bid of Sixty Thousand (\$60,000) Dollars offered by one Thomas A. Edison, of the Township of West Orange in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, for the entire assets of the said corporation and in consideration of the aforesaid bid and the sum of One Dollar to me in hand paid by the said Thomas A. Edison, have sold, assigned, transferred, and set over, and by these presents do sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said Thomas A. Edison and his assigns, a certain claim, which appears as an asset of the said corporation, against the New York Concentrating Works, a corporation of the State of New York, for materials and supplies furnished them, for the sum of Sixteen Thousand and Seventy Dollars and seventeen cents (\$16070.17) with interest thereon from November thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred and Five, and also all my right, title, and interest therein which I hold by virtue of my appointment as Receiver, and I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Thomas A. Edison my true and lawful attorney in my name and for his own use, to demand, receive, prosecute, sue for, compound, release and discharge the same at his own costs and charges as fully as if I were present and acting therein and

CONCENTRATING WORKS OF THE
BOLSHAKOV WORKS OF THE BOLSHAKOV DISTRICT UNDER THE NAME OF
BOLSHAKOV WORKS OF THE BOLSHAKOV DISTRICT UNDER THE NAME OF
BOLSHAKOV WORKS OF THE BOLSHAKOV DISTRICT UNDER THE NAME OF

I do hereby ratify and confirm all his lawful acts in the
premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and
seal this *twenty sixth* day of *August*
Nineteen Hundred and Eleven.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of:

Edward Clayton

Randolph Perkins Reimer
of New Jersey & Pennsylvania
Concentrating Works
(S.S.)

BILL OF SALE.

.....
Randolph Perkins, Receiver,

To

Thomas A. Edison.
.....

Dated

Aug 24, 1911.
.....

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Randolph Perkins, Receiver of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, having been appointed by the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey on the twenty-fourth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Eight, by virtue of an order made by said court on the fifth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Eleven, authorizing me to accept a bid of Sixty Thousand (\$60,000) Dollars offered by one Thomas A. Edison, of the Township of West Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, for the entire assets of the said corporation and in consideration of the aforesaid bid and the sum of one dollar to me in hand paid by the said Thomas Edison, have sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said Thomas A. Edison and his assigns, a certain claim, which appears as an asset of the said corporation, against the Edison Portland Cement Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, for materials and supplies furnished them, for the sum of Nineteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Five Dollars and fifty-four cents (\$19,985.54) with interest from December thirty first, Nineteen Hundred and Seven, and also all my right, title, and interest therein which I hold by virtue of my appointment as receiver, and I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Thomas A. Edison my true and lawful attorney in my name and for his own use, to demand, receive, prosecute, sue for, compound, release and discharge the same at his own costs and charges as fully as if I were present and acting therein and I do hereby ratify and confirm all his lawful acts in the premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ss. I, the Clerk of the
County of Essex, do hereby certify that the within
copying of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania
Concentrating Works, Book I, is correct.

seal this *Twenty sixth* day of *August*
Nineteen Hundred and Eleven.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of:

Edward Clayton

Randolph Lewis Reagin
of the New Jersey & Pennsylvania
Concentrating Works
(L.S.)

BILL OF SALE.

.....
Randolph Perkins, Receiver,

To

Thomas A. Edison.
.....

Dated

Sept. 1, 1911.
.....

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Randolph Perkins, Receiver of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, having been appointed by the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey on the twenty-fourth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Eight, by virtue of an order made by said court on the fifth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Eleven, authorizing me to accept a bid of Sixty Thousand (\$60,000) Dollars offered by one Thomas A. Edison, of the Township of West Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, for the entire assets of the said corporation and in consideration of the aforesaid bid and the sum of one dollar to me in hand paid by the said Thomas Edison, have sold, assigned, transferred, and set over, and by these presents do sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said Thomas A. Edison and his assigns, a certain claim, which appears as an asset of the said corporation, against the Edison Storage Battery Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, for materials and supplies furnished them, for the sum of Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dollars and Fifty-One cents (\$13,887.51) together with interest from February eleventh, Nineteen Hundred and Five, and also all right, title, and interest therein which I hold by virtue of my appointment as receiver, and I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Thomas A. Edison my true and lawful attorney in my name and for his own use, to demand, receive, prosecute, sue for, compound, release and discharge the same at his own costs and charges as fully as if I were present and acting therein and I do hereby ratify and confirm all

his lawful acts in the premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and
seal this *first* day of *September*
Nineteen Hundred and Eleven.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of:

Randolph Perkins,
Receiver
of the Jersey & Pennsylvania
Consolidating Works
L. S.

B. S. Minerals-Lithia
WM. H. CRANE, President.

P. E. FARNUM, Vice-Pres't.

THEO. LUDLUM, Treasurer.

FREDK F. SCHURTZ, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN LITHIA AND CHEMICAL CO.

(HEADQUARTERS OF THE LITHIA MINES AT PALA, CALIFORNIA.)

50 CHURCH STREET, (HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG., ROOM 1352), NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 4430 CORTLANDT.

Ans 9/12/11

New York, September 8th, 1911.

Mr. H. F. Miller,

Edison Laboratory,

Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

Pursuant to our conversation of Wednesday afternoon, will you kindly let me have a letter, on the lines suggested, in regard to the present status of the lithia situation so far as relates to the Edison Battery.

Mr. Edison's telegram, copy of which I showed you, was sent on or about June 14, 1911.

Appreciating the many courtesies extended to us by you, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Fred F. Schurtz
Secretary.

B. S.
Manufacture of Lithia

Metallurgical Company of America.

52 Broadway

Telephone Call 6609 Broad.

Call Address
Surgeon, New York

R. Morton, President
T. Barnfield, Treasurer

New York

September 22nd, 1911

Ans 10/1/11

Edison Laboratories,
West Orange, N. J.

Dear Sirs:-

European friends of ours have heard
that you will use large quantities of Lithia in
one of your new inventions, and they would like to
know if such is the case. We would thank you to
please answer this question.

Yours very truly,

METALLURGICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

F. D. Weeks.

END/LH

SEP 23 1911
I use about 1 1/2 tons
of Carbonate of Lithia
each month
Edison

THOMAS A. EDISON, Incorporated

ore milling

1979D

September 28, 1911.

Mr. Harry F. Miller:

I return herewith letter of the 15th inst. from Mr. Maw, Liquidator of the Edison Ore-Milling Syndicate, Ltd. This matter can rest until Mr. Edison returns, at which time he can acknowledge receipt of the sum of £527/10/0 which the Liquidator has placed to the credit of his account.

It appears from Mr. Maw's letter that this credit has been given only in connection with the fully-paid shares of Mr. Edison. It appears, however, that there are still 6833 partly-paid shares which, if they were fully paid, would be entitled to a return of £170/16/6. Mr. Maw suggests that if Mr. Edison will send him a check for £157/6/0 he can give the credit on the partly paid shares and wipe out the entire indebtedness. This is not made as a formal demand, and I imagine that if Mr. Edison awaits the next return will be enough to clean up the entire transaction, but if Mr. Edison wishes to wipe the slate off clean now, he can do so by paying £157/6/0, so that there will be no further claim on him. Then, if any return is made, which I understand is to be expected, it will come to him as cash.

Please send Mr. Maw the various certificates referred to. Perhaps it would be well to forward these through Sir George Croydon Marks, who can see that the proper formalities are attended to.

FID/IWW

P. L. D.

Enc-

G. M. BATES,
DISTRICT MANAGER

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
201 DEVO

BOSTON, MASS.

IN REPLY PLEASE ADDRESS THE COMPANY

AND REFER TO NY 100 NY 100

Oct. 11, 1911.

LABORATORY OF
THOMAS A. EDISON,
ORANGE, N.J.

Attention Mr.H.F.Miller, Secy.

Gentlemen:

The writer notes that Mr. Edison has returned from his trip abroad, and we would appreciate it very much if you will take up with him the matter of nickel paper which is covered by our correspondence of Aug. 17-21-24.

Will you kindly give the matter your attention at your convenience, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

WESTINGHOUSE, ELEC. & MFG. CO.

BY

WVH:AM.

ALL QUOTATIONS ARE BINDING FOR 30 DAYS ONLY AND QUOTATIONS OF \$1000.00 OR OVER ARE SUBJECT TO OUR REGULAR FORM OF PRINTED CONTRACT.

APPARATUS LISTED ON STOCK REPORTS IS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE.

THE NEGOTIATION NUMBER MUST BE NOTED ON ORDER TO SECURE PRICES QUOTED.

Bakery St. Minerals

Ans. 10/13

San Diego Cal.

October 13, 1911.

Edison Co. Inc.

Orange, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:- I understand that you are in the market for LITHIA and as I have discovered quite a lode I wish to get your highest prices you pay for such material. Would you buy the lithia rock (or Lapetalite) as it comes from the mine or would you want the LITHIA SALTS? How much would you take by the month?

Give me full particulars in regard to the grade you buy and any thing else that would benefit us in our dealings with you, as to the business in question.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble

I remain Yours Truly

G. J. Wynne

Address-4086--2nd.-St.

San Diego Calif.

Say I am buying roughly
one ton of Carbonate of Lithia (pure)
per month & shall use more in time, I pay
fifty cents per pound at Orange, if you
can supply it cheaper, & as good
quality, I would be pleased to
contract for quite a lot at
cannot use ore as I am not
nigger up to use it - you might
give me price per ton of high grade
to 6 m. or less ~~for selling the~~
price according to the percent of lithia
I might induce somebody to work
the ore —

*Nickel Sheets***Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company**

Works, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. M. BATES,
DISTRICT MANAGER

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO. BUILDING

BOSTON, MASS.

October 21st, 1911.

IN REPLY PLEASE ADDRESS THE COMPANY
AND REFER TO WWHLABORATORY OF
THOMAS A. EDISON,
Orange, N. J.

Attention of Mr. H. F. Miller, Secy.

*23
Ans 10/24*

Dear Sir:

The writer has not as yet had a reply from you to his letter of October 11th, and would appreciate it very much if you will advise us whether it is possible to open a negotiation with Mr. Edison relative to his granting us the rights to make nickel paper for our own use.

Will you not kindly advise us on the matter, and oblige

Very truly yours,

WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

By

W. W. Hall

WWH/Q

ALL QUOTATIONS ARE BINDING FOR 30 DAYS ONLY AND QUOTATIONS OF \$100.00 OR OVER ARE SUBJECT TO
CONFIRMATION BY THE COMPANY. ALL QUOTATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE.
APPARATUS LISTED ON STOCK REPORTS IS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE.
THE NEGOTIATION NUMBER MUST BE NOTED ON ORDER TO SECURE PRICES QUOTED.

W. N. - Minerals - Bismuth

CYDIE H. WILSON, PRESIDENT

WILLIAM J. McLAUGHLIN, VICE PRESIDENT

FRANK L. WILSON, SEC. AND TREAS.

DIRECTORS

CYDIE H. WILSON
WILLIAM J. McLAUGHLIN
FRANK L. WILSON
WILLIAM F. WILSON
W. M. McLAUGHLIN

Wilson Consolidated Mining Co.

IND. PHONE 1842

GENERAL OFFICES

ROOMS 208 AND 209 BROOKS ARCADE

MINES IN CLIFTON AND WILLOW
SPRING MINE DISTRICTS,
TODD COUNTY, UTAH

Ans 11/11
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir: We intend to extensively develop one of our Bismuth properties during the coming winter. Recent developments upon the property have opened the vein to greater depth and we find that we have ore in quantity that can be handled at a good profit even with a fifty mile wagon haul. We will undoubtedly make some shipments during the winter and will take pleasure in notifying you when we are in the market with ores if you will be in the market for bismuth. We can now find a ready market for the ores in Salt Lake, but we would prefer to deal with the consumer for various reasons. It would probably be an advantage to the consumer also.

Our vein is opened to a depth of about 400 feet and we have a large quantity of 5% bismuth ore on the dumps and in sight. A large quantity of our ore will require concentration to make it a valuable commercial product, and we intend to put in a mill for that purpose in the spring, 1912. Through the lower grade ores we find considerable 10% and some as high as 20%. With close sorting we can get a high grade ore that we can ship very profitably.

The ore makes in a bedded vein of dolomite lime, and twenty acres of the ore is practically on the surface. All that is necessary to reach the ore is to drift from the sides of a ravine that marks a slight fault diagonally across the property as indicated in the accompanying map. The dolomite is exposed over much of the 20 acres and the ore is on

Say I am not in the market yet for Bismuth because for some time on season I get good results at times and other times the results are poor if I can find

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Oct. 26, 1911.

We mean to sell what we can develop

T.A.E.-2-10/26/II.

the footwall of the lime. It will probably not be necessary to go to a greater depth than 50 feet to get the ore at any point on this 20 acres. On the west claim, however, the vein goes under a heavy capping of a later formation.

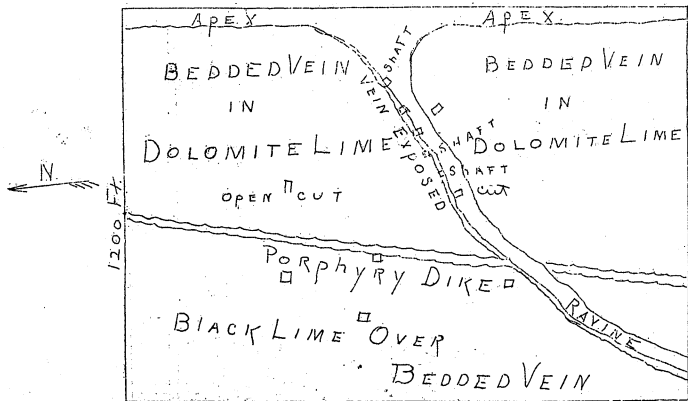
We feel very confident we have in this property the greatest body of bismuth ore to be found in the United States. This we hope to prove beyond a question of doubt during the next few months.

Yours very truly,

Frank L. Wilson,

Mgr.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]



Wilson Consolidated M. Co.

SCALE 200 FT. = 1 IN

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO. BUILDING

October 31st. 1911.

IN REPLY PLEASE ADDRESS THE COMPANY

AND REFER TO... WTH.....

LABORATORY OF
THOMAS A. EDISON,
Orange, New Jersey.

Attention Mr. H. F. Miller, Secy.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your valued favor of October 26th, the writer begs to advise that previous correspondence which passed between us has been with reference to nickel paper.

Our company, as you know, has a large number of different catalogues, price books, etc., which in the course of time have become very bulky and hard to carry. Having seen in the paper from time to time accounts of the nickel paper as invented by Mr. Edison, we thought that perhaps it might be applicable to our catalogue system, and are therefore writing to find out if it would be possible to buy this paper from any manufacturing concern, or if not, could we secure the rights from Mr. Edison to manufacture it for ourselves.

In a previous letter you state that the paper had only been made, up to the present time, in small sheets, and we wish to advise the largest sheet that we would require would be 9" x 6 1/2".

The writer would thank you very much to take the subject up with Mr. Edison and if possible send us a few samples of the nickel paper so that we may see just what it is. In replying, kindly address the writer personally.

Very truly yours,
WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

B3

WVH/9

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QUANTITY AND PRICE MAY BE NOTED IN ORDER TO SECURE PRICES QUOTED.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Westinghouse Incandescent Lamps

**Wire-Type Tungsten
Metallized
Carbon**

WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.,
201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Pub. B 1238-A

Cobalt

A. S. Mackay

17/4/11
Mack
JRM

The second sample sent contained
38.42% Metallic Cobalt -

30.12% " Nickel -

We haven't much use for the
Cobalt but use Nickel in our
new battery - If you will
make a quotation I will
consider it -

J. A. Mackay
to
for
3000
700 lbs
300

Edison General File Series

1911. Mining - Metals and Other Minerals [not selected] (E-11-61)

This folder contains correspondence, primarily unsolicited, relating to the procurement and testing of minerals. There are numerous items with perfunctory replies, written by Edison in the form of marginalia, remarking upon his purchasing needs and policies or offering referrals to additional sources of supply and information. Some of the documents pertain to Edison's interest in obtaining metals for possible use in his alkaline storage battery. Additional letters concern his widely publicized idea of making books and other printed material from thinly rolled nickel sheets rather than from wood-pulp paper. Among the correspondents for 1911 is E. Schaaf-Regelman, a dealer in ores and rare minerals.

**Edison General File Series
1911. Mining - Ore Milling (E-11-62)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents concerning the development of Edison's technologies for ore concentration. Many of the letters relate to experiments undertaken in collaboration with Henry B. Clifford, a mine and mill operator who would apply Edison's ore milling technologies at sites in Colorado. The documents for 1911 reflect Edison's involvement in the technical aspects of Clifford's proposition. Included are letters offering advice on the erection of an experimental mill, along with others regarding tests undertaken at Edison's laboratory in West Orange.

Approximately 40 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material consists of additional material pertaining to Clifford, along with letters requesting information about ore milling or soliciting Edison's assistance in developing mine properties.

Clifford

I do not understand your
problem better. Come
over to the laboratory and see what can be done.

PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE
HENRY B. CLIFFORD

320 5 Ave N.Y.

MAY 27 1911

Aug 6/2

May 30/11

Thos A. Edison, Esq.
W. L. R. R.

I do not desire to take up
your time so write asking to whom
I may address a letter that will finally
draw your attention if the reader
feels it is of interest before and
later on we could arrange an in-
terview.

We are facing a problem of saving
1% of copper from raw sulphide
ores that carry about 1% gold &
silver; since the discovery over
12000 tons have been treated
but the copper loss has been
fearful. as the smelters do not
pay for anything under 2%,
I control millions of tons of this ore
and have brought some here
for experiment, my present
mills do not save any copper.

2
It seems to me that the
Copper can be saved by Electricity
as we have reason to believe,
though perhaps your experience
might lead you to suggest
something but do not
care to intrude upon you
before placing the matter
before you

Yours
Wm. P. Wilson

PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE
HENRY B. CLIFFORD

Hotel Bellevue-Stratford,

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1911.

Mr. H. T. Miller,
Orange, N. J.,

Dear Sir:-

Present my regards to Mr. Edison. I will take pleasure in calling upon him, but, knowing the value of his time, I will try and make such explanations as will enable him, as inventor and chemist, to, without delay, ask of me those vital questions which I know he will ask in forming his opinion.

Frankly, this problem is worthy of his thought, as it is large enough to justify the effort that either he or myself will make in proving the practicability of the plan. I have been working on it for four years.

The two districts involved are Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado. The mines in these districts have been in operation since 1860. Their total product is accredited at over three hundred millions of dollars. Last year, with crude appliances and imperfect treatment methods, the product was two million dollars. Thirty-five years ago the smelting cost was thirty dollars a ton.

Consequently, during the earlier operations of these mines, nothing but the highest grade ore was shipped. Gradually the smelting rate has been reduced, but it is still \$6.00 a ton, - to which is added freight and sampling charges.

*May I will talk to Mr. Miller
over but I am so overworked
that I could not possibly
do any experimenting*

JUN 5 - 1911


6/4/11

In the past and at the present, the smelting companies have refused to pay, in any equitable manner, for the copper contained in these ores. Generally, unless the ore contained 2 per cent copper, or 40 pounds to the ton, no accounting was made, and, when accountings have been made, it has been on the rate of 6 cents a pound for copper.

This is the greatest sulphide zone in the world. The ore bodies continue to great depth, as is proven by numerous shafts from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet deep, and in the case of the mines which I am operating myself, we are working at the depth of twenty-one hundred feet below the surface, and this vein larger at that point than any other point above. This same vein has been opened ten thousand feet further away at a depth of two thousand feet, and shows seven feet of these sulphide ores, and the intervening space along the surface proven by shafts, some to the depth of seven hundred feet. So, the problem of the continuity of these ores has been solved. In fact, in the properties that I am interested in, we have an aggregate working of nearly sixty thousand feet.

From these mines, past and present, we have only been able to ship a grade of ore equaling seven dollars a ton, in gold and silver, and such ore carried, on an average, 1 1/4 per cent copper. In extracting the ores marketable today, and in the past, immense bodies of the lower grade ore, which constitutes 8/10 of the general contents, has been left behind as non-commercial. Our only method of working today is the same method existing during the last forty years, - that is, stamp mill and concentration. The loss in this system averages about 20 per cent.

6/4/11


We, generally, put four tons of crude ore into one of the concentrates. These concentrates contain 35 per cent sulphur, 32 per cent iron, and an average of from 12 to 15 dollars a ton gold, - five or six ounces of silver, and about 1 1/2 per cent copper. The actual cost of concentrating this ore today is \$1.00 a ton. Then, we have to pay \$1.00 a ton freight on the concentrates to Denver, where, notwithstanding, the fuel advantages of our concentrates, through their sulphur contents, we pay \$3.00 a ton smelting charge, and receive nothing for our copper, unless over 2 per cent, except in rare cases of competition for ore. We receive only \$19.00 an ounce for gold, and 95 per cent of the silver value.

Thus, you can see that we are forced to pay freight on about 60 per cent of the weight represented by sulphur and iron, in addition to 10 per cent of the moisture, and a \$3.00 rate for smelting the same parts of the concentrates, for which we receive nothing.

If the proposition which I am working on, and which I now submit to you, can be made successful, we will be able to treat this ore on the ground and turn the product into mintable bars, at a leaching cost and roasting cost of not to exceed \$1.50 a ton, - that is, provided you can devise some means of getting the precious metals into retortable form, through the application of electricity for precipitation of the metallurgical contents in the resulting liquor; that we will be able to save the cost of freight and the cost of the fire treatment of the raw material. If this can be done, it will result in seriously affecting the most detrimental industrial incubus that today effects the mining industry, and, as soon as a practical demon-

6/4/11

tration is made of the success of such a leaching system, it will mean the closing of fifty million dollars worth of obsolete smelting plants, that are so constructed as to make it impossible to adapt any other system other than smelting.

I, originally, went into this district in 1876, and, on returning to the district four years ago, I found conditions, as far as mill practices are concerned, to be just the same. There is not today an up-to-date mill in the district. Those who command the money power are old fossils who have no incentive to improve. The great march of metallurgical progress has not been followed by them. They are still clinging to the old ideas.

After having been abroad through the mining world, and appreciating the great advances that have been made, I realized that the day had come for this marvellously rich country to feel the influence of a new system, and, since that time, I have been quietly acquiring control of mines, until, in the two counties, I control 109 mining claims, - many of which have been producers, and are producers today, and some of them self-sustaining through their ability to ship the higher grade ores.

Since I was last in the district great drainage tunnels have been driven to relieve the water-sogged mines of this gold zone. In fact, there is represented a total, practically, about five million dollars. One of these tunnels is five miles long, and by draining these mines have taken away a pumping cost of, approximately, \$1.00 per ton. We have every local condition nec-

6/4/11



essary. The town is only 40 miles from the City of Denver, has good railroad connections, labor is ^{reasonable} ~~reasonable~~, and unobstructed by labor unions. A powerful mountain stream passes our mills, from which we generate 1000 horse power of electricity from one plant alone,- commonly known as the "Gem Plant" with which I have been associated.

You can inform Mr. Edison that my belief, from the experience that I have had with this ore, is that we can concentrate this ore, then roast the concentrates, at a cost of 15 cents a ton, they being self-roasted, and by chloridizing the resulting roasted ash, we can leech out the precious and base metals, there being very little, if any, zinc or arsenic. Having an abundance of water, we can wash this roasted product, and get into ~~the~~ ^{the} solution, the copper, gold and silver. Now, here comes his work,- to formulate some plan that will get the metals out of the leached water.

If we find that the leaching does not take out sufficient of the gold and silver, then we can cyanide the roasted product, after the copper has been leached out.

I am mailing you herewith a small box of our raw concentrates, before roasting, and a small box of the concentrates, when self-roasted. I am also mailing a small piece of the raw ore as it comes from the mines. I might say that I have in New York sufficient of these concentrates to send you 100 pounds for experiment, as to roasting or raw cyaniding of the concentrates.

As to the leaching, I have been investigating for two years the plan of the Pennsylvania Salt Works, and I am confident that we

APR
6/4/11

can leech this ore at a nominal cost, - as they are leaching, at practically ~~small~~ ^{small} cost, the Rio Tinto ores, carrying 50 cents a ton gold, 25 cents a ton silver, and 2 per cent copper. They tell me that on my ore they can, perhaps, build a furnace that will be one self-roasting process, eliminating the necessity of chloridizing. They are now working on that problem on my ore.

At this point, I might say that my concentrates carry about 34 per cent iron. We have been told that this iron cannot be made commercial, but the Pennsylvania Salt Company has roasted and leached the Rio Tinto ores, - ~~their~~ ^{the} residue product runs 65 per cent iron, and it is of such admirable character that they sell each ton of it for \$8.00 a ton. As every one ton of my ~~concentrates~~ concentrates will, like their ores, produce an iron free of impurities, through the roasting and leaching, there is a future for this iron contents in our ores.

There are many things that Mr. Edison will ask me, and I am putting you to the labor of reading this letter, endeavoring to save his time at our interview. I have gone to great expense in this matter, and I am willing to go further expense under Mr. Edison's direction. ^{if he elects} If he desires, when I call, I will bring 500 stereopticon views of this district, its mills and mines, and carry him, in reality, direct into the district, - showing him all of its ramifications and local conditions, ore bodies, etc. I have had these views prepared for emergencies of that character. If he can solve this problem of electrical extraction of these metals, it will make these districts rise in product from two million dollars to ten million, and enable

6/4/11

the miner to market his vast bodies of \$5, \$6, \$7 ore, which is today comparatively worthless, under existing conditions.

I am sending Mr. Edison a copy of the second edition of my work, - "Rocks in the Road to Fortune"

You can advise me at No. 320 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as to the 100 pounds of the concentrates.

With best wishes, and hopes that Mr. Edison will not be wearied by this lengthy communication, I am,

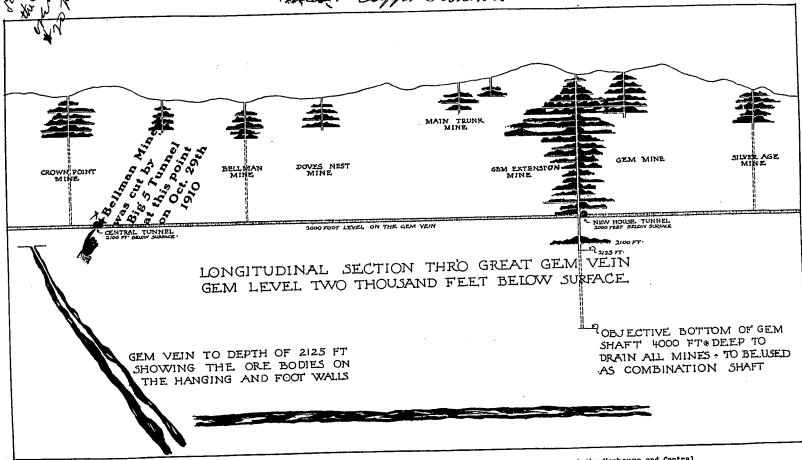
Truly yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to J. Edgar Hoover, is written over the typed name. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent 'J' and 'H'.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

*Mine of the Gem Vein
under Clifford Antole*

*since cutting 7 feet shaft
here is done in place of the
old one
the shaft
is 20 feet
long*



Showing the East and West level on the Gem Gold Vein, to open the mines 2,000 feet deep, and connect the Newhouse and Central or Big 5 Tunnels, draining and working one of the richest gold veins in the world.



Hotel
Pontchartrain.

GEORGE H. WADSWORTH
W. J. CHIFFARDEN, JR.
MANAGERS.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. JUN 9-1911

Detroit June 9 1911

Thos A Edison Esq
Dfr

Prof

If convenient to you will
will call on you at
2 R.W. next Monday
June 12. If not convenient
you can let me know
at 320 5th Ave New York
City

Yours
S. M. Clifford



ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Hotel

Pontchartrain

GEORGE H. WADSWORTH
W. J. CHIFFARDEN, JR.
MANAGERS.

Detroit

Thos A Edison Esq
Orange
N.J.



PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE
HENRY B. LITFORD

Where 320 5th Ave
New York

My dear Mr Edison

JUN 13 1891

I intend to take the
8 AM train to your
Chesher. It may mean
the elimination of the
stump. I had you
a book of our project
with us. It is called
United States Mailing Co

Yours
H. B. Litford

Clifford

PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE
HENRY B. CLIFFORD

300 5th Ave NY
June 14/91

My dear Mr Miller

Iu want Mr Edison
should desire to know something
of me personally. Please
state to him that I have no
Eastern references. but will
refer him to

Col J M Gaffey of Pittsburgh
John H Galer
341 6th Ave Pittsburgh

Merchants & Miners Nat Bk
Idaho Springs
Colorado

J F Lynch Secretary
Manhattan Consolidated
Stock Ex Mt
and many Western men.
I sent him a copy of our

book with pictures of our
plant & if he did not
receive it will send another.

Will you please inform me
if the plant at Edison N.J.
was dismantled or is
the machinery still there?

Yours
H. J. Clifford

*Resident Agents
for the
United States Mining
and Smelting Co.*

*Henry B. Clifford & Co.
a Corporation
Rocks and Bonds
320 Fifth Avenue
New York*



June 14, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Edison:

I have telegraphed to the Gem Mines for fifty pounds of the crude lump sulphide ore, that you may have an idea of the character of the cube.

I regret that your experience with a lot of unthinking, impractical men who jump at conclusions rather than demand facts, has caused you, like other of our ablest men, to feel resentful against the mining industry. But I assure you that the practical side of mining is a world in itself, and the problem on which I am working is one of the most important today before the miners of the world. That is, a proper revolutionizing of the system of treating sulphide ores.

I intend to adopt your system and couple with it thoughts of my own which are, I believe, valuable, through being the result of practical experience in mines and mills. Your crusher and blower system is, in my opinion, the beginning of the revolution that will do away with the stamp, the concentrator, and all forms of metallic regrinding machinery, and I accept your kind offer to give me the exclusive right to the use of your rolls and blowers in Clear Creek and Gilpin County, upon a royalty of 2¢ a gross ton of ore of

2000 lbs. dry weight, and I will install that plant as quickly as possible, and I am going to rely on your promise to advise with me on all questions that come up that do not take you away from your desk or interfere with your other laudable undertakings.

I cannot use your giant rolls. I cannot use your dryer system, for the following reasons: The ore delivered to our mills comes from miles underground, and it is naturally broken by the miners, the largest pieces being about a foot square. This is necessary to get the ore down the stopes and ore chutes and into small tunnel cars, consequently, I will only need, of the crusher end of your plant, the last or third roll. Before that roll any form of modern crusher that will handle fifty tons of raw rock an hour, breaking it down to one inch size, will do me.

On account of my ore being pyritic and having a desire to eventually pass the copper pyrites into a magnetic state, I will have to dry this ore by a cold air blower system, because if I put it through your present dryer, I am afraid the temperature will make all parts of my iron and copper sulphides magnetic before the proper time. Thus, I will have to dry by the blower system, using cold air as it passes through your small rolls into a crusher that will commence to size the concentrates.

Our general ores, from which about \$350,000,000 have been extracted to date, carry about an average of 33% pyrites, and these pyrites when put in the form of concentrates carry about 35% iron

W. H. B.
-2-

and 32 or 33% sulphur. So we will have to blow out this sulphide as it passes from roll to roll, and as the power necessary to blow out a large cube of sulphide will carry with it all dust and smaller particles of silica, my plan is to place all of the concentrates so blown out of the dry ore into one bin and allow the sizing of these concentrates to be made after the total concentration by the blower system has put all of the concentrates into one body. After we size these concentrates, then we can adopt the system of the hot air roast at a temperature of 750° and thus make the copper pyrites magnetic. After extracting the copper, the remaining iron pyrites can be self-roasted, the sulphur completely eliminated, and the residue red ash, the result of the roasting, can be chloridized and the gold and silver leached out.

At this point, I desire to say, that it is my object to save as much of the by-products of the pyritic ores as possible. To that end, I do not want to leach anything but the pure roasted iron sulphide from which practically all of the sulphur will be eliminated. Thus, after the roasting and the leaching, I will have an iron residue in practically a physically perfect condition, which I am able to sell to the furnaces of the State of Colorado, as it will be a red oxide of iron. Further, in the self-roasting of these iron pyrites, I can make a by-product of sulphuric acid. In fact, I am today selling my middlings, that is, all the finer concentrates, to ^{the} Western Chemical Company, who are making sul-

HPK

phuric acid from my concentrates.

Regarding the crusher, I will need one of these first, for the purpose of receiving the residue silica that is blown out during the process of the blower concentration of the sulphide, for the reason that it is possible that the quartz so blown out will contain of the higher grade ores about \$1.50 to \$2.00 a ton gold and silver. All I need to do in this case is to crush by your system down to about the fineness that you are today crushing at New Village and send that product through the cyanide system, as it will be in physically good condition, all of the iron, copper and acid properties having been eliminated through the concentration.

My plan is to first build a mill of 500 tons capacity, so constructed that additional units of equal capacity can be constructed. Just the point where I shall build this mill I have not yet determined, although I have paid \$15,000 for one mill site at the mouth of the Newhouse Tunnel, but on account of the by-products of these sulphide ores, it may be cheaper for me to pay 50¢ a ton for raw material to be hauled to Denver, where a central plant can be constructed for the purpose of handling all the sulphide ores of the State of Colorado, whereas if I build at Idaho Springs, I will have to confine myself to that locality.

I will not trouble you any further on these matters, unless something serious comes up, but there is one question I

would like to ask you, as it is important to our attempt to revolutionize the milling system, and that is this: After I concentrate and roast and leach the iron sulphide, the product is in a physically fine condition and practically a red oxide containing about 60% iron ~~of~~ the ~~one~~ ton. Will this product then be magnetic and can I raise the percentage of iron through magnetic treatment of this residue leached ^{and roasted} iron pyrites?

With kind regards, I am, as ever,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Henry Klappert". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the bottom that extends to the right.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

2 Aug
6/16/91
2:30 PM

The leached ore will not be magnetic, you can easily & cheaply briquette this ore & if original Concentration is good it is a desirable ore for blast furnace, if you get your Sulphur low enough

Regarding building a mill & spending a lot of money my advice is Don't do it, build a small Experimental mill which will be inexpensive ~~get~~ with output of 2 tons daily & work out every detail exhaustively then you know what you can do & can invest large sums

2

with every assurance of success, My experience is that majority of men act too quickly on insufficient data, There is absolutely no reason why a failure should be made in a milling proposition if there is unlimited ore to be had, There is not a detail in your proposed process that I am not thoroughly familiar with except expanding
2 decms

Henry B. Clifford
President

Ans 6/20/11

Clifford Mine Exploitation Co.

Indian Springs
Colorado

320 FIFTH AVENUE,

New York, June 18, 1911.

Better come over &
see me before you
start
JUL 19 1911

My dear Mr. Edison:

Thanks for your letter. Will go West and look over the site question. Regarding the building, I am as cautious as yourself, and will be guided by what you say, but think a 10-ton plant more favorable to prevent capital stating that a two ton plant is laboratory test.

I am confident we can solve the problem of sulphide treatment, provided your blower system will do its work and eliminate tables. If so all that work you did at Edison will return its reward; -- I have control of millions upon millions of \$6. sulphide ore, so it is the question of concentration. After that is done the balance is up to myself, and I feel the results will be good.

Please answer this as to your blower. We jaw crush, then to Cornish rolls; the product from the rolls goes to jigs and 900-pound stamps, then to tables, and we concentrate the iron out, and some of the concentrates are very fine. Am sending you seven little bottles, which together make up an amount of concentrates that I sized down, and from the whole I get the following.

- No.1 is caught by 8 Mesh screen.
- No.2 is caught by 20 Mesh screen.
- No.3 is caught by 40 Mesh screen.
- No.4 is caught by 80 Mesh screen.
- No.5 is caught by 120 Mesh screen.

Not received

Henry B. Clifford
President

Clifford Mine Exploitation Co.
Idaho Springs
Colorado

Mr. Edison.

-2-

N.Y., 6/18/1911.

No.6 is caught by 200 Mesh screen, and

No.7 passes through a 200 Mesh screen.

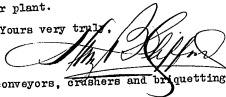
You see that nearly one-half of the whole is very fine. Do you think a blower can be so regulated as to make proper divisions.?

A reply of opinion will help me.

Under the microscope I see that there is very little silica in Nos.1, 2 and 3; but on the 120 Mesh there is about one-third silica, and on the 200 Mesh about an equal amount. I find also that there is absolutely no dust, even the 200 mesh shows clean quartz particles and the iron pyrites are clean and sharp showing that they do not flow.

Before I leave for the West I should like you to tell me about the Blower possibilities. I think you have the problem of concentration in hand, and should be entitled to the credit. The reason no miner has tried your plan is because few men have ore enough to successfully run your plant.

Yours very truly,



P.S. Who owns the conveyors, crushers and briquetting machinery built at Edison?

DAY LETTER
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. **CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD**

[illegible]

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BEIVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

23 Mb 44 Blue

Wex New York 23

Thos A Edison

Your letter recd I will come over at three oclock today. Have come back from Detroit in compliance with my telegram to Mr Mason to inspect Blower system As I Am Anxious to know if it will separte fine concentrates from hundred mesh gauge.

H B Clifford 1150AM.

TELEPHONED
TO Smith
TIME 11:30
BY me

For Mr. Edison
Coke of Leiter
Sent Mr. Pearson

H. H. K. H. H.

W. W. W.

320 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, June 28, 1911.

My dear Mr. Mason:

JUN 29 1911

Returned from Detroit and have had conference with Mr. Edison today and he said he would consult you. I hope you and myself will work this out together upon his ideas. I have been working upon the plan of gravity concentration for some time and feel between the three, we can win out.

It is a bigger proposition that it appears at first sight, as millions can be made by a cheap system of concentration and cyaniding.

What is before us is this: We are to take a heavy sulphide ore running 65% silica -- we are to eliminate the silica by blowers, to do away with sizers and concentrating tables, jigs, etc.

(1) We crush the lump ore in an ordinary jaw crusher, with a screen to sift out the small stuff. You will find that just as soon as an impact comes the iron sulphides commence to crumble and some of it is 120 mesh at the first break; so to prevent regrinding we use a sifter.

(2) The next stage is a roll crusher to bring it down to 30 mesh -- the same action on the sulphides will take place in this crusher; that is some of the pyrites will be 120 mesh, so the first blower may go under this No. 2 roll. My idea is to blow out different sizes until the entire sulphides have been

separated even to 200 mesh.

The residue gangue or silica, if it contains \$2 per ton value is to be conveyed back to your pulverizer and conveyed back and forth until it goes 250 mesh. Then the same can go to a cyanide tank and be quickly treated, for the reason that the gold will be more open if crushed to 250 mesh.

Mr. Edison says our gold is very coarse and that it is so large that if we attempted to cyanide it that it would take too long to dissolve; but if we eliminate the coarse gold, while blowing out the concentrates we will have those nuggets in the sulphide concentrates. So you can see the problem is a perfect system of blower or gravity concentration, leaving us to handle the raw concentrates by a system of separating the gold, silver and copper.

I feel we can master this blower concentration, as the sulphides are in cubes even at 250 mesh. This I see from the microscope.

We may have to blow and blow the same material over, but in the end we will, I think, eliminate all the silica and that is what I desire to do.

This blower system acts as a sizer and as gravity figures we can concentrate all forms of ore.

Pure sulphides without lead.

Iron sulphides with small lead.

Iron sulphides with heavy lead.

Iron sulphides with lead and zinc.

And I will be able to save metals for which the smelter today pays nothing unless upwards of 5% of lead, and zinc is a drawback when from 2% to 10%; but zinc is valuable when full of the quartz, lead and iron. So I think you will see, it is gravity concentration that we face, and the only way to do it is by natural system of air regulated according to the specific gravity of each mineral. I feel it can be done.

Mr. Edison is to have ^{you} map out the plan and I am to pay current expenses, and also erect a little testing plant near him as soon as you formulate the plans. So remember that I do not at present want to go farther than gravity concentration. I had thought of three blowers discharging, one under the other of different revolutions, the air pressure directed at an ore channel about two feet long. Of course, his ideas are worth a thousand of mine.

I would like you to go with me to the district if you can spare ten days. I will pay all your expenses. Go say, about July 8th, 1911.

Yours truly,

O. + Mm



320 Sth Las Vegas
June 30 1911

Very dear Mr. Edison

Two sacks of ^{mill} stuff ^{320 Sth Las Vegas} by Adams Chgs ~~paid~~. The lump stuff is just the common run of all the ore. about 6 value. The crushed stuff is the same character of ore as the lump except that it has been run through the first rolls. If you wet a piece of the lump ore you will see dark lines of mineral and sulphides through it.

The gold may be even more in the sulphides than in the dark lines or quartz. Our problem is to blow out the mineral, find & remove.

Am to send you samples from the largest shippers

Yours
Wm. P. Clifford



Miss Helen

Return
Denver Colorado
July 4th 1901
Return
to Mr Edison
JUL 7 - 01

My dear Mr Edison

Am expecting my
men to gather for you a
fine selection of the over-
age orrs of the principal
mines of the state. so you
may expect the sample
very soon -

Mr Edison there is a great
field for you here, and
one in which millions
of Dollars can be won,
and it all rests on
your ability to blow
out the mineral. We
can separate the metallic



4

contents by Openfire Grant
then we can divide Line
Lead & Iron = -20 it is
not a serious matter,
Blancys who says
he meet you with the
President of the ~~House~~
Felt's Trust Co. has
been testing my ^{Amateur}
by guide. and his
last report shows
a saving of 92% - 20
after we get the mineral
out of the gangue by
Grant's process of ~~concentration~~
fraction. I feel the best



3/

JUL 7-18

part of the fight to run,
Mall and some Leachville
Mr. as we will find
that as well as
Clear Creek. & Gilpin,
also some from Apple
Creek, now making a
\$20,000,000 annual production.
You will see that the gold there
is in the form of a
metal & you may be able
to blow that also.

Yours
J. M. Clifford
320 S. 1st Ave. N.Y.

*Mr. Edison
Before I meet
you it is
my idea to
take up the
problem of
But you can
only solve this
problem
the government
Clifford*

THE DENVER REP

METALLURGICAL EXPERIMENTAL PLANT NEEDED

LARGEST AMERICAN FLAG ALMOST COVERS SI

MINING MEN HOPING TO
AWAKEN INTEREST IN
PROJECT.

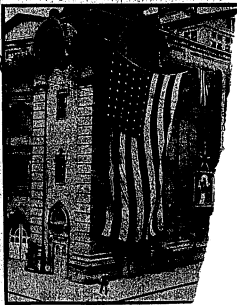
WILL GATHER AT CAPITOL SAT-
URDAY TO HEAR ADDRESS
BY DR. J. A. HOLMES.

State Commissioner Addresses for
Address by Expert from
Washington.

In the house of representatives at the state capitol, between 100 and 300 mining men and others who are interested in the developing of the mining industry in Colorado will assemble Saturday evening in a meeting which it is hoped will sufficiently awaken interest in the establishment of a metallurgical experimental plant in this state to insure the project becoming a fact. An appropriation of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 is desired from the federal government and this will have to be forthcoming before the work can be commenced.

Dr. J. A. Holmes, commissioner of the federal bureau of mines at Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker of the evening, and it is planned that an informal discussion follow his address. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Because of the great variety of ore to be found in the San Juan country, it will be urged that the testing station be set up in that locality. There may be other speakers, besides Dr. Holmes. This will not be definitely known until the mining men and Commissioner Thomas H. Hemenway of the state bureau of mines get together in the latter's office this afternoon and talk the matter over. A more definite programme will then be arranged.

The state commissioner is preparing for both the meeting and Dr. Holmes' appearance at it. Dr. Holmes is on his way to Alaska, where he will investigate the mining situation there and on his way will be but a stopping point in his tour. He will reach Denver Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at 12:30. A luncheon will be tendered at 2 p.m. by the chamber of commerce. His arrival was originally scheduled for July but the matter of importance at Washington necessitated a day's delay at that end of the line.



DENVER AUDITORIUM AS IT APPEARED YESTERDAY

Thousands of tourists and visitors from all parts of the state who came to Denver to celebrate the Fourth of July had at home in the city yesterday that Denver boasts of having the largest American flag in the country. Not only that, the flag is the largest national banner in the world. Those who caught sight of the American flag yesterday, and saw either the thousands or curious across the city, will not soon forget the wealth of bunting in the auditorium.

RECIPROCITY IS NOT DOCTRINE OF THE DEMOCRATS

Continued From Page One

adoption of the present agreement for the purpose with the Canadian government. It is said that this is a reciprocity issue. The Republicans, however, it is said, this reciprocity is not a question of each country's interests, but a question of the

the custom display of the flag in the streets. On the other hand, the large banner of the city of Denver and the

when the flag is to be displayed in the city.

F

PRICE

Colorado
School of Mines
Golden Colo.
VICTOR C. ALDERSON,
PRESIDENT.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison
Orange
New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

When in Idaho Springs yesterday, I met
Mr. Clifford who is gathering ore for use in your investigation
of ore reduction. We in Colorado are pleased that you are in-
terested in this problem because upon its solution depends the
status of mining in this state.

At the Colorado School of Mines we are erecting an ex-
perimental plant to do what we can in solving this problem.
I enclose a description of our plant and a floor plan.

We shall of course be glad of any suggestions
you may feel inclined to make.

Cordially yours,

Victor C. Alderson

JUL 26 1911

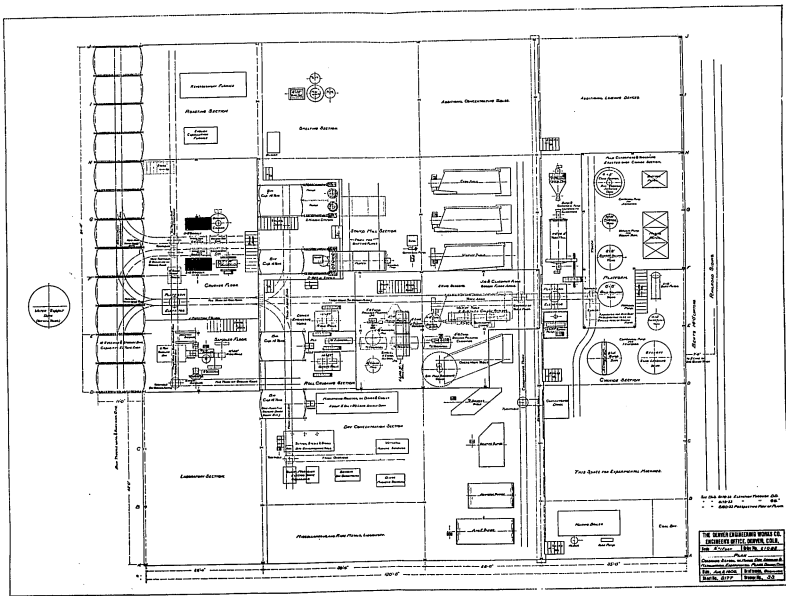
July 20, 1911.

AUG 1 - 1911

JUL 24 1911

File
Mullins
Return to Mr. Edison

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]



[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

The COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES MAGAZINE

The New Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Experimental Plant of The Colorado School of Mines.*

BY F. W. TRAPIAGEN,
Professor of Metallurgy, Colorado School of Mines.

The need of working laboratories in metallurgy and ore dressing for schools of mines is generally conceded. As to just what the scope of such laboratories shall be, however, the agreement is not unanimous.

At some schools it is held that the small laboratory, where the gram, ounce or pound is the unit of weight to be operated upon, serves the entire purpose of school instruction, and that principles can be as fully appreciated by well conducted small scale operations as by those conducted upon a working scale.

At other institutions the tendency is in the extremely opposite direction, and commercial scale machines are believed to be the only ones that will serve the purpose.

It may, perhaps, be well to add here that location has much to do with these views, the former opinions generally being held where the laboratory is distant from the ore supply, while the latter is held by the instructors who are able easily to obtain desirable ore in carload lots.

At one well known school the scale for working operations is a matter of departmental opinion only; one department operating on a small laboratory scale, while the other operates on a much larger scale, using many commercial size machines, and adopting that size even though remote from a source of ore supply.

In general it may be said that ore dressing operations are far more flexible than metallurgical, and make possible a commercial scale treatment under conditions impracticable in mining schools. This is largely because of the fact that in ore dressing it is possible to work on short shifts because the various machines soon reach conditions of normal running and quickly

respond to variations of adjustment, and further, the material undergoing concentration does not lose its identity, and, except for reduction in size, may be restored to its initial condition by careful mixing when it is ready for another cycle.

On the other hand, the commercial unit of most metallurgical devices is so large, their capacity so great, and the time required to reach a normal condition of operation so long, that aside from other objections, a commercial size machine is almost prohibited. These objections apply especially to furnace operations, but in many other metallurgical operations they are important factors. At the same time, as shown by successful operation in several schools, much valuable experience can be gained by the running of relatively small furnace units. At the Colorado School of Mines, a few years ago, in connection with their thesis work, a small group of students made a number of successful matte runs in an eight-inch blast furnace, gaining experience and confidence of great value to them.

Small scale laboratory operations are invaluable and cannot be dispensed with, but wherever possible it seems highly desirable, also to operate on the larger scale.

When the present administration of the Colorado School of Mines took hold of affairs seven years ago the equipment for ore dressing and metallurgical work was extremely meagre, and it became necessary to take steps to improve this condition. Carefully organized inspection trips were instituted, and the especially favorable location of the school with reference to successful operating plants, was made use of to the fullest extent possible. The small scale apparatus was added to, and a course of ore-dressing and metallurgical experimentation mapped out.

This was good as far as it went, but still there was something lacking. This want

*From the Western Chemist and Metallurgist, October, 1903, with alterations in the plans since that time.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

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THE COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES MAGAZINE.

was partially supplied by the use of a commercial ore-testing plant which was leased for a certain period during the spring of two different years. Ore was treated in carload lots, with the Senior class in charge of the plant. In later years, mills and mines in mining sections were leased, and all operations called for, including repairs, were conducted by the students.

These experiences served to impress us with the absolute necessity of a plant of our own, for no commercial plant can fully meet the needs of a class of students.

In designing our school plant we had several purposes in mind which it must serve. It was to permit:

1. A study of the principles on which ore dressing and metallurgical operations are based. This will be accomplished mainly by small scale apparatus.
2. A study of machines; the construction of machines of various types, with the important parts, and methods of adjustment.
3. A study of the operation of individual machines; the conditions of proper feed, water ratio, capacity, effects of adjustment, and horse power required.
4. A study of operations; especially with reference to variation of conditions and arrangement. This involves preliminary testing with small scale apparatus.
5. For a study of the problems involved in the various theories required of Senior students before graduation, and to afford a means for the study of proposed lines of ore treatment on both small and large scales.
6. A thorough investigation of methods for the treatment of ores by skilled engineers, who are to be allowed the use of the plant under conditions to be determined later, and who would thus have provided them the very best equipment available, and at the same time be able to carry out their own ideas in experimentation without interferences of any sort. It is expected that our students will profit by observation of the methods employed by these men.
7. Finally, and most important of all, is the opportunity for research work that will be possible with an equipment as complete as that here provided.

As earlier stated, the necessity for a suitable plant was recognized long ago, and during a considerable period, the various essentials which such a plant should possess had been receiving careful attention. When it was decided by the Colorado legislature for an appropriation to build and equip our plant, it was thought best to outline in a few words the scope of work required and the general plan of operation. After the appropriation had been made, the metallurgical department, embracing the subjects of assaying, ore dressing, and metallurgy, got out a series of what might be called "general specifications," in which the

particular points necessary in such a plant were mentioned, and most of the more important operations and machines were specified. These specifications were generally distributed with requests for suggestions, and several very important ideas were suggested as a result.

Matters were then in excellent shape to begin actual planning, and the Board of Trustees appointed Frank E. Shepard of the Denver Engineering Works Company as consulting engineer. The preliminary plans were the result of the work of Mr. Shepard, assisted by P. D. Grommon of the class of 1907 of the Colorado School of Mines, together with frequent conferences with the metallurgical department of the school. These plans are not final, for before the equipment is placed it is expected that criticisms called for in the general distribution of the reduced plans will cause alterations in many particulars. What we want is a building and equipment that will, as completely as possible, meet the needs of a school such as ours, and also permit investigations that shall be of the greatest value to our commonwealth and to the mining fraternity at large.

Detailed Description of Plant.*

Reference to the floor plan will show that the mill is composed of several sections or units, each completely equipped for its own type of work, and all housed in one common building where any unit can readily be reached from any other unit. With the exception of the dry concentrating, smelting and cyanide units, the mill is designed to have an approximate capacity of 50 tons per 24-hour day. The three units mentioned are of such a nature that small lots, say 5 tons maximum, are as large as it will be desirable to run in them.

The ore will be brought to the mill, either over a spur to be run from the railroad track, as indicated in the plans, or by an aerial tramway from an unloading station on the main line of the Colorado & Southern Railway. In either case it will be handled so that it can be dumped into any one of the 12 storage bins. These bins are of steel, 25 tons capacity, with hopper bottoms and swinging draw-off gates. They will be used variously for receiving ore, storage of lots after preliminary crushing and sampling, and for the storage of lime and fuel for the smelting unit.

Crushing Unit.

The ore is drawn from the bins into a 15 or 20 cubic foot ore car, trammed over the scales, where it can be weighed if desired, to the platform elevator, elevated and dumped over either the grizzlies into the crusher below. The undersize from the

*Descriptive part by Mr. P. D. Grommon, Colorado School of Mines, 1907.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

THE COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINER MAGAZINE.

3

grizzly and the crushed product can be delivered into separate cars in order to determine the percentage of raw or run-of-mine ore that needs no crushing. There is room at this point for four cars, so that if both crushers are running all products can be kept separate; or, if desired, all can be laundered to one or two cars. The crushed ore is trammed out, weighed as above indicated, and elevated either back to another bin, or farther up into the traveling bin of the sampling unit.

The machines of this unit are two 3' by 8' taper bar grizzlies, one standard 7" by 10" Blake crusher and a No. 2 Gates gyratory crusher or its equivalent. Space has been left for the addition of a third grizzly and crusher, as well as ample floor space for working and making adjustments.

Sampling Unit.

In this unit there is a wide range of possibilities as to flow of ore, so that each machine can be tried out against the others under identical conditions. The ore is received in a hopper-bottom traveling steel bin of 5 tons capacity, moved by a motor, so that it may be discharged by a plunger feeder into any one of the three sampling machines, viz., a Vezin, Brunson or Snyder.

The reject from the sampler passes to an ore car and the sample is ground in a set of 12" by 20" right rolls with feeder attached. If this sample is small enough, the subsequent cutting down and gridding can then be done by hand; but if too large, the sample can be elevated in a 6" by 8" belt and bucket elevator directly into the hopper of one of the other samplers, and the sample there obtained further reground in a Stampson crusher, laboratory crusher or sampler grinder, and finally cut down by Jones rifles or similar devices. In this way a sample of any desired size can be obtained, regardless of whether the lot be so large as to require two or more cuttings, or so small that one cutting will suffice. The traveling bin can deliver to any sampler; any sampler to the rolls; the rolls to the elevator, and the elevator to any sampler again, so that with the exception of the final splitting and grinding of the sample, the entire operation may be made automatic. When the sample is small and it is desirable to only a part of the belt and bucket elevator, the rolls are high enough to discharge into an ore car which can then be elevated and dumped into the hopper of a sampler. The total reject, or the entire lot minus the sample, can now be returned to the original bin, thence to be drawn off as desired, or it can be sent direct to one of the four bins below.

Stamp Mill Unit.

This unit contains a standard 850-pound 5-stamp battery, and a battery of two Nisken single stamps. Each battery has its

own steel bin and feeder, and in front of both runs a track on which the plates are mounted so that they may be used interchangeably with either battery. A Pierce amalgamator and a mercury or amalgam trap form the rest of the equipment of this unit.

It is intended to have the two Nisken stamps of widely different types, and to have the 5-stamp battery of modern construction, and so built that various conditions can be tried, such as height of drop, discharges, etc.

The tailings from the plates or amalgamator will be laundered to a small sump in the floor which feeds a centrifugal pump delivering to the classifier system. The latter will be described under the concentrating unit.

Roll Crushing Unit.

There are so many possibilities for changing the flow of ore through this unit that only a description of the general scheme and a few possible arrangements will be described. The previously crushed and sampled ore is delivered into the 15-ton ore bin, whence it is fed automatically by a plunger feeder to a 10" belt and bucket elevator and delivered to the first of a train of three 36" by 6" revolving screens. Oversize from No. 1 screen or trommel is sent back to a set of 14" by 27" spring rolls which discharge into the same elevator. Undersize goes to No. 2 trommel and its undersize to No. 3 trommel. Oversize from No. 2 trommel can be sent to either a 3" 6-compartment Richards classifier jig, or a single 4-compartment all-roll Harz jig; or it may be reground in any one of the various re-grinding devices to be mentioned later. Oversize from No. 3 trommel will go to the jig not fed by No. 2, while the undersize from No. 3 will go to the classifier system.

Two impact screens in tandem will be installed as shown, and used interchangeably, or in parallel with No. 2 and No. 3 trommels. The former will be equipped for either wet or dry work, and both they and the three trommels will be provided with extra screens on frames, so that the mesh of any screen can be changed with very little trouble.

Jig middlings or tailings, or both, from either or both jigs can be reground in any one of the following devices:

1. A set of 14" by 27" right rolls so located as to discharge into either the 10" elevator or the centrifugal pump sump.

2. A 3½' Huntington mill discharging as above.

3. A 3½' Chillian mill discharging as above.

4. A set of 5" x 8" Triplex rolls.

5. A small ball mill.

The last two will probably discharge to the sump.

From the general arrangement of this unit it will be seen that:

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

THE COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES MAGAZINE.

1. Trommels and Impact screens can be used interchangeably.

2. Either jig may be used as the fine, and the other as the coarse jig.

3. Coarse Jig middlings or tailings, or both, can be reground in any one of three machines, and sent back through the screen system to be caught on the fine jig.

4. Fine Jig products to be re-treated can be reground in any one of five machines, and the product pumped directly to the classifier system.

In short, any two machines of similar character can be used in parallel under exactly the same conditions, or in series, thus affording ample opportunity to compare the advantages of the various machines on different classes of work.

Classifier System and Concentrating Unit.

At the head of the classifier system is a cone thickening tank, 48" in diameter, of the bottom-drive-off, rim-overflow type. As stated before, this tank is fed either directly with the underflow from the last screen, or by a centrifugal pump from the sump pump. An exception to this procedure may be made by omitting the thickening, and sending the feed from the screen to a 6-compartment siphonizer whose products go directly to the tables. When the thickening tank is used, the thickened pulp is fed to a 2" 6-compartment Richards pulsator classifier, a unit of two Callow traveling belt screens or two King revolving screens. In any case one of the products are to be launched to any table desired. The overflow from the thickening tank will go to an 8' tank, the overflow from which will probably be clear enough to discard, and the thickened pulp can be sent to the slime tables.

Nine concentrating tables and sizers are shown in the plan, with room provided for several others. The proposed equipment consists of two Wilfley tables, two Card tables, one each of the Overstrom, Delster No. 2, and Delster No. 3 tables, a Johnston or Frue vanner, and an Atkins & Evans sizer or some other similar table.

A 10" by 54" Frenier spiral sand pump will handle any table product for regrounding, pumping it back to any one of the regrounding devices mentioned before, so that it may be prepared for treatment on the slime tables. The table tailings may be sent either to the dump or to the cyanide unit for further treatment. The table concentrates are shoveled from the boxes directly into cars and trammed to a steam drying plate from which they can be transferred to another car and taken to any point desired.

Dry Concentration Unit.

In this unit will be installed various machines for dry concentration. It is arranged so that the bin can discharge directly into the feed hopper of a cylinder which can be used either for drying or for

giving a nusseltizing crust. This is followed by a cooling cylinder. A fine grinding device of some sort will be installed here, as well as a set of Columbian vibrating screens for dry work. The screened products can then be treated in any one of the machines, being fed by hand if the lot is small, or handled by the overhead track, if large.

The equipment as shown in the plan includes magnetic separators of the Wetzel and Dings type, a Blake-Morsecher electrostatic separator, a Sutton, Steele & Steele dry concentrator and a Behndry dry concentrator. All of these machines are of the small, or laboratory size.

The room containing the dry concentration unit probably will be separated from the rest of the mill by a partition constructed for the most part of glass.

Cyanide Unit.

Since commercial cyanide tests can be made satisfactorily on a scale smaller than would be suitable for other tests, the equipment of this unit is designed to handle a charge of about 5 tons. It will be apparent that a 5-ton capacity cyanide unit would occupy needless space.

The grinding equipment of this unit will be a 2' Hardinge conical tube mill, and a 4' by 10' cylindrical, belt-driven tube mill, both for grinding the sand to slimes if such treatment is desired. A centrifugal pump is provided to take the original feed or the tube mill discharge, according to the plan of treatment, delivering the same to either a Burr classifier or a Richards sand-slime classifier. Both of the latter machines are of laboratory size.

Slime may be treated in a 6' by 5' conical-bottom agitating and thickening tank with tank. The thickened product can then be treated in either a Moore or Ballou vacuum filter, or in a short pressure filter. The three latter machines are small sizes.

The sand may be returned to one of the tube mills if a straight slime treatment is desired, or may be treated in a filter-bottom, sand-leaching tank.

Two solution tanks, 5' by 6', one for barren or dilute solution and the other for gold solution, are set up such a height as to discharge by gravity.

For precipitation of the gold from pregnant solution, zinc shavings may be used in a 6-compartment zinc box mounted directly over the sump tank, or zinc dust precipitation may be used followed by filter pressing. It is further planned to provide means for electrolytic precipitation.

All tailings from this unit will be sluiced out through a large cement-lined launder to be located under the floor.

A small barrel for chlorination work also will be installed in this unit, and space has been provided for additional leaching devices.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

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Smelting Unit.

As previously stated, a number of bins at the head of the mill will be reserved for the storage of fuel and fluxes. The unit is divided into two subunits or sections, viz., the roasting section and the smelting section proper.

In the roasting section are a hand reverberatory furnace and an English cupellation furnace. The hand reverberatory will have a hearth area of about 4' by 7' with rabbling doors at each side. The cupellation furnace will be of the type used in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It can be adapted to many uses by changing the nature of the hearth, and will be used for high roasts, cupelling, and making blister copper. Both of these furnaces can be charged from cars on an upper level and discharged into others on the ground floor.

The equipment of the smelting section proper has not been decided upon definitely, but it will consist of small furnaces and roasters of various types. The blast furnace will be rectangular, of 18" by 20" cross-section, and water-jacketed in sections to permit of easy dismantling. A truck will be placed underneath the furnace, and it will be so arranged that the crucible used in lead smelting can be changed for the hearth used in copper smelting by running the one out and the other into place. This idea will be carried out as far as possible, with a view to making the one furnace serve for either lead or copper work.

A blower for compressed air, and the necessary forehearth, matte and slag pots, and other accessories will be included in the equipment of this unit.

Laboratory Unit.

This unit, located in the corner of the building nearest the present school buildings, and adjoining the sampling unit, will be equipped with desks for chemical work, assay furnaces, balances, etc. The clean-up room for the lathe and cyanide unit also will be in this section, and will include amalgamating pan, clean-up pan and a re-ort and bullion melting furnace.

The room marked Here Metals Laboratory in the floor plans will be used, as implied by its name, for experimental work on miscellaneous and rare metals.

Experimental Machines.

The small sized, or experimental machines will be located in either the present ore-dressing laboratories in Stratton Hall of Metallurgy, or moved into the room ad-

joining the cyanide unit, marked in the plan "Experimental Machines." These machines may be used for preliminary tests prior to the regular mill tests.

General Considerations.

Ample space has been provided in the mill to include newly installed machines in any flow-sheet. Besides the water piping necessary for the operation of individual machines, valves and stopples will be provided at convenient places for flushing and cleaning, and all floors are designed with drains and sufficient slope to take care of the water. Air will be on tap for cleaning up machines operating on dry ore. A heating plant of ample size will be installed as shown in the plan. The mill will have ample natural light and ventilation, but electric lights will be distributed at convenient places so that there will be perfect light at all times. Inasmuch as in a mill of this kind a considerable portion of the plan will be idle at various times, all laundries, tanks and frames supporting machinery doing wet work will be constructed of steel, as wood would either rot or warp badly. The water supply will be from wells sunk near the head of Clear Creek, whence it can be elevated to tanks commanding the entire plant. Settling ponds and sump tanks can be provided below the mill, for the settling of tailings and recovery of water.

Electrical power is supplied from the central power plant of the school. Special care has been exercised to make sampling accurate and absolutely free from the possibility of self-heating. Independent motors will be used freely and weighing and measuring apparatus provided generously in order to determine power and water consumption and actual capacities of the various machines in use. Comparison of machines will be possible under identical conditions, and all possible variations of practice, logical and illogical, will be made possible by the scheme of installation, the keynote of which is "flexibility."

When we finally have adopted our plans, and have erected and equipped our buildings, we feel that the Colorado School of Mines will be in a position to render to the mining industry such services as shall place her name high on the roll of honor.

After considerable delay machinery and structural steel are rapidly being delivered at the site, where foundations and sumps are already completed, but without doubt the building will be enclosed and under roof before winter and much of the installation will be in place by early spring.

DAY LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

Form 1509 B

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions (including its facilities, which have been accepted by the sender of the following Day Letter, Telegram or Cable Letter) of promptness, accuracy, and the Company will not be held liable for errors or delays in transmission or in time of transmission. Day Letters, Telegrams, and Cable Letters are subject to the same conditions and the Company will not be held liable for errors or delays in transmission or in time of transmission. Day Letters, Telegrams, and Cable Letters are subject to the same conditions and the Company will not be held liable for errors or delays in transmission or in time of transmission. Day Letters, Telegrams, and Cable Letters are subject to the same conditions and the Company will not be held liable for errors or delays in transmission or in time of transmission.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

288 Main St., Orange, N.J.
Telephone 90, Always Open.

RECEIVED AT
19 July 1912

57 J 3 1912

TO TELEPHONED
TO
TIME 11:27 A
BY J.R.

Detroit Mich 27
Thos. A. Edison, Orange N.J.
Masons letter says you leave for Europe aug. second if so will come on for conference this is a larger thing than you I think realize and it can be done I believe by day concerns have gathered two car load of one from average names and will have plenty for test my address Ponchartrav Hotel Detroit.
Clifford. 1/12/12

Encl 7/28/11

Night Letter

On my return I will
take up the problem
personally as I can ~~do~~
~~the~~ make more progress
in a month than any
assistant could in a
year = If you will
have $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lowest
grade ore at laboratory
ready for me on return
it will facilitate
matters.

Edison

Return to
Mr. Edison
w. m. s.



AUG 12 1911

1 M2E 302
New York
July 29 1911

My dear Mr. Edison =

Your telegram at hand.
All right, go ahead & take a
good rest & when you come back
we can go at the big concentration
problem. Am confident that
is the solution. Keep water away
from the floating gold. Will
have motors off all kinds &
on in orange when you
return

Yours
Clifford

Enclure is Editorial. We have checked
electrical

AUG - 2 1911

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

city. But a few years ago, an even grosser scoundrel posed as a religious leader in Denver. He was sent to Canon City for a peculiarly contemptible crime, of which he was proven guilty by the most incontestable evidence. Yet today, there are persons in this city who believe that convicted swindler the chosen mouthpiece of God. "Natural theology is not a progressive science," wrote Macaulay. The records of many a criminal court in this country could be cited to prove that Macaulay was right.

THE WILEY EPISODE

IT MAY or may not be good policy to "permit Dr. Wiley to resign for the good of the service."

The "permission" jumps too neatly with the desires of dope dispensers to get the enthusiastic approval of the public. However that may be, The News considers it the rankest nonsense and injustice to charge President Taft with any hostility to the pure food law, or with any desire to make the marketing of adulterated near-foods any easier or safer process. The facts are quite the opposite. When the supreme court showed that the pure food law, like most important laws passed at a certain strenuous period of our history, was full of constitutional loopholes, it was President Taft who sent a special request to congress for amendments that would stop the gap; and shut out the privileged poisons. It seems to us that this action should relieve the president from the need of proving his adherence to the gospel of pure foods.

Wiley's case is a totally different matter. Like so many other officials trained in the late administration, Wiley got in the way of considering himself entitled to do what he pleased, no matter what the law might be on the subject. Acting on this "steward of the public welfare" theory, Dr. Wiley made an illegal contract for the services of the drug expert, Dr. H. H. Rusby. Doubtless many illegal contracts have been made with worse motives, and never come to light. But the Rusby contract did come to light, and Attorney General Wickersham recommends that the scalp of Dr. Wiley be gently removed, and allowed to dangle from a tall pole, for the encouragement of others.

This constant overstepping of authority on the part of public servants is a practice that must be checked, no matter whose head falls into the basket. But on questions the need of discharging Dr. Wiley for this offense. He is unquestionably an active, and generally speaking, a capable official; and he has learned the difficult duties of his place. If he is ready to give his word to be more careful of legal rights in the future, one would think he might be pardoned with no damage to the service. The spectacle of Wickersham's extreme tenderness about the law, too, is calculated to raise a gentle smile. But the chief interest of The News is to get the matter stated in the proper light. When that is done, the public will know where to place the bricks.

No mob law in Colorado, not even for suspected bootleggers.

CHEAP ORE TREATMENT

WE ARE very glad to have Thomas A. Edison try to reduce the treatment cost of Colorado's low grade ores. In work of that sort, Edison is as wonderful as the ancient wizards pretended to be. A practical method for getting a few cents more per ton, net yield, would put many a now idle mine in operation, and send many a now worthless dump to the mill. But after all, Colorado, not Edison, has the chief work to do in this matter.

The basic need in the development of electro-metallurgy is cheap electricity. At Idaho Springs, where cheap electricity is a fact, an increase in savings of 15 per cent was secured at a cost of about 4 cents per ton. In Sweden, where electricity is cheap, other wonders of equal measure are worked on other ores. Near Niagara Falls, where electricity is cheap, the rare metals are separated from their ores, and made ready for market. The whole thing depends on cheap current. And in Colorado, with the greatest advantages on earth for developing cheap current, the price of electricity is still prohibitive of experimentation in the line most needed.

We can have "National Forests," where everything from the annual flowers to the rocks are "conserved" for future generations. We can have trusts, which capitalize franchises at tens of millions of dollars, and make the people pay dividends on this fictitious investment. But if we decide to have and to hold these beneficent things, we can't have the cheap current which will get the most value out of our mines. It is up to us to make a choice; and, considering the present situation, one would think it about time we made it.

Senator La Follette says that so far as our national life is concerned, the forest supplies of Canada will be no more to us than a crust to a hungry man. But if La Follette has ever been good and hungry, he knows that a crust is sometimes well worth having.

The American school teacher is congregating at San Francisco these days. No earthquakes till the convention is over, please.

Weld county will take in over \$5,000,000 for potatoes this year. And this isn't reckoning on cut diamond prices for spuds, either.

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afford

*Read at
Laurie*

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file

SEP 14 1911

My dear Mr. Edison,

Received your telegram sent to Detroit, and agree with you thoroughly.

I do not think there is a problem today in the world that offers such profit possibilities as the one we are contemplating. It is not only applicable to Colorado, but the world at large, for it will affect seven-tenths of the mine production of every lead, zinc and sulphide section.

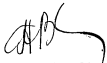
That I may aid you properly, you will have to wade through the details of my thirty-four years of practical experience in mines, mills and smelters, - during all of which I have believed that cheap, dry concentration would eventually solve the treatment of low grade ores. Your rolls are the key to the whole problem, and the results of your experience at Edison is the principal unit of the larger part of the problem, and I am in the belief that this system of dry concentration will work out successfully. We have got to find the actual gravity of each metal, and by the aid of the blowers, extract each element without the influence of fire or of chemical action, until after the concentration has been perfected.

We have very little to hope from smelting. By throwing in one hundred thousand tons of all classes of ore into a furnace we eliminate the silica, by a costly system of mixing iron and lime, and the slag carries a certain percentage of all values. The resulting mass of metal is fused together, so the opportunity of separ-



ating by gravity is lost, because all of the metal is in one mass, fused together, and that mass has no specific gravity itself. Therefore, in my opinion, we have got to make the separation of these various metals, while each metal retains its specific gravity through being in a raw state. Therefore, the only way to have each metal retain its gravity is to dry concentrate and eliminate each metal after the process of the elimination of the silica has taken place. In smelting, the iron runs into the slag, the zinc is burnt out, and both values are lost to commercialism. By the system that I have been working on, we save whatever commercial values are in the two, and instead of refining out the lead and the copper from the fused mass of the bullion resulting from a smelter, we can, in a large measure, have each metal separated.

I am enclosing you a clipping from a Western paper, showing you the costliness of the smelting system on certain classes of ore, and all of this we can eliminate, through keeping the metal in its own specific gravity through dry concentration. My experience and experiments lead me to believe that the quartz breaks away from the mineral at about fifty mesh fineness, unless the precious metal is made a part of the silica itself, which is indeed rare in Colorado. Thus, we are faced with the problem of a proper fineness to grind these ores, that the silica may be eliminated by blowing, and leave the residue metal in one mass for future separation, and after we get the metal, by concentration, into one mass, we can re-grind that metal, if it is necessary, and find the specific gravity of each separate mineral. I am further convinced that a certain percentage of gold and silver is washed away by water, so that none of this


silica or metal should be touched by water until the divisions are made. We must invent a system that will treat all ores, and that is why I have taken so much trouble to accumulate various grades of ore that you might have ample for mixing, and to make a whole or general average.

While my experience has not been as extended in chemistry as your own, I have had a very wide experience with ore extraction and a study of raw ores, and the deductions are as follows:

If we take one hundred thousand tons of the average ore of the State of Colorado, or Mexico, we will find that ten per cent of the whole is highly silicious, and that the values lie in the quartz rather than the metal, although, in these ores there may be from three to five per cent of the metal: 10 per cent of all the ore will carry $1/8$ of the metallic contents. This is commonly called average dry ore. 10 per cent will carry $1/10$ metallic contents, in the form of tellurides, sylvanite and glance. 20 per cent of the whole will carry $1/5$ per cent of the metal in the form of iron, lead, zinc and copper pyrites. 50 per cent of the balance of total will carry $1/4$ of the iron sulphide, with a tracing of zinc, and about 1 per cent of the copper sulphides.

This is about the average of what you will encounter if we get all the ores together and dump them into a hopper without any sorting or division, and it is safe to say that if this entire one hundred thousand tons is dry concentrated, you will have about eighty thousand tons of silica and twenty thousand tons of the mixed metal.


Getting down to the question of the values contained in the silica, will say that not over 10 per cent of all the silica in the State of Colorado, outside of the 10 per cent of the straight silicious ores, will carry a value of \$1.00 per ton in gold and silver. Generally, the values in that State, and it is applicable to other states, are carried by the metals. If, however, the silica runs \$1.50 a ton, it being already washed to the desired fineness for cyaniding, this silica product can be made commercial, for the reason that the cost of the chemical for the treatment for this class of ore will not exceed 40 cents a ton. Then the handling and agitation not over 20 cents a ton more, and the saving should be at least 90 per cent, for the primary cost, which is the washing, has already been eliminated, and this silica is free from the rebellious agents that act detrimental on cyanide, or perhaps some acid solution could be used in centrifugal tanks, so that the value that is contained in the silica, or rather tailings under the dry concentration system, need not be lost.

Thus, my opinion is that this problem means the separation by air of the metallic contents from the quartz. After these metals are placed by themselves, we will have a mixture of lead, iron, zinc, copper, gold, silver and tungsten, at times. In these metals there will, of course, be other chemicals, such as antimony, but we have the metal by itself, and not having been fused together by fire, each metal will retain its specific gravity. This metal can then, either be crushed to a uniform fineness, satisfactory to us, and the following system of separation take place, For the purpose of eliminating the copper pyrites, we would heat the whole mass to 750 degrees, thus

App
making the copper magnetic. This is no new theory to you, - you solved this in 1892. After extracting the copper, you make magnetic the iron by 1000 degrees, and when you have extracted the copper and the iron from the average product of the State of Colorado, you have extracted 80 per cent of the whole. Now, that leaves for separation the lead and zinc, which, in the two, may carry the gold and silver and antimony. I am suggesting that instead of a chemical solution of separation, that we find the specific gravity of each one of these metals, and by crushing to a uniform fineness, gravity concentrate, and thus separate the lead and zinc.

Now comes the question of the obtaining of the gold, silver and copper from these products. First, if there has been sufficient copper pyrites made magnetic, it is a simple problem to either leech or smelt it. As to the iron that has been made magnetic, and which contains gold and silver, we can either eliminate the sulphur by roasting, which can be done at a cost of 16 cents a ton, through the Wedge furnace, or a furnace of your own design, and after re-grinding submit this product to the cyanide system, after water leeching for such copper as it may contain. If a strong acid is to be used, we can use the centrifugal tanks to save the acid. The separation of the lead and zinc being accomplished by gravity, those are two problems that can be worked out later, as the Smelter will handle both the lead, zinc and antimony, as the weight of this tonnage from one hundred thousand tons of the raw tonnage will be very light.

Now, Mr. Edison, I do not claim to have within one thousandth part of the ability that you have yourself, but I have done that which you in your active life have not had the opportunity to do, and that


is to study these ores in Nature underground, and in many camps, and I am firmly of the belief that you will have inaugurated a concentration system that will eliminate these metals for less than 30 cents a ton, and dry concentration is, in my opinion, the true solution of the problem that is facing the world of metallurgy, and as we are both interested in the commercial side of the problem, for our relations, we can the improvement, so essential to the world's progress, that more metals may be produced, the confronting problem is one of the highest importance. As far as you are concerned, I believe that you have simply to centre your ideas on the question of the concentration and metal separation, and you have done so much that your labors may not be heavy. Everything that you have invented, your rolls, your belt conveyer, dryers, pulverizers, and blower system, oil cups, magnetic separators, and other things of a like nature, can be all worked in this problem, and I am just as confident that we can solve the problem of the gravity concentration, through the blower system, that I am of our existence.

I will do my part, and give you every class of ore, because I believe that all of the ores should be crushed to a certain fineness, and that the separation by blower concentration should take place after that fineness has been obtained, because if we crush coarse, I have noticed that a good deal of the silica clings to the sulphide, and our effort is to eliminate all of the worthless silica.

I sincerely trust that your trip abroad will benefit you greatly, and that through your vast experience and knowledge of Nature, that through this system of a cheaper treatment of ore, that you will add to the world a lasting improvement, through giving to the world

-7-

that which it unquestionably will need, more metals.

With kind regards, I am, as ever,

Yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John D. Rockefeller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Denver Colo
Sept 11 1911

The Waldorf Astoria
New York.

Oct 9 / 91 10 10

Dear Mr Edison

This Editor had an
interview with you in
Aug. Herein lays
the most important
thing in coming -
the elimination of
petrol & that will
put 80% of everything
out of business

Yours
Clifford

NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS "WALDORF, NEW YORK."
PHILADELPHIA CABLE ADDRESS "BELLEVUE, PHILADELPHIA."



THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK.
THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA.



THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD.



THE ASTORIA, NEW YORK.

Clifford - I am making the small change a party to the same
The Waldorf-Astoria, New York

Ms 1074
New York, Oct. 16, 1911

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,
Edison
New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

I am informed by some of my friends that they are sending in a lot of various ores from about ten mines; about 400 lbs in all; this coming from mines of a rebellious character but capable of making a large tonnage. *detached from* And some of this ore may come in with charges, I am enclosing herewith a check to cover the same.

I am as confident that we are going to solve the problem of gravity concentration as I am of anything. I feel this from the experiments I have made in my own inexperienced way.

If we succeed in eliminating the silica, it will be the greatest step taken in metallurgy in many years for it will do away with fully seventy-five per cent of the necessity of smelting and make commercially hundreds of millions of tons of ore that are lying today in the old camps, that have been abandoned as producers of high grade ore.

With your mind so full of other things, I don't think you realize

Thos. A. Edison. Oct. 16, 1911. Page 2.

the commercial importance of what we are undertaking. Its success means more to you than you ever made out of an invention in your life and if I have my way and we can accomplish anything like a clean extraction, there will be more profit won, as your part, than you ever obtained from the electric light.

I believe in reaping profits, after a man has all the fame he requires. I don't believe in a royalty per gross ton; if we solve this problem and make commercial a grade of ore that is worthless today, I want for you and myself, for the first five years, at least one-third of the new profit; and under the system that I have in view, I believe we can get it.

I believe we should start the building of a little three to five ton plant at the laboratory, at once, for then the experiments can be carried on, on a scale that will enable us to see it work on commercial bodies. I don't mind the expense, the thing is big enough to take a risk of several thousand dollars in constructing the preliminary experimental plant; and the sooner you give your instructions to go ahead with it, the sooner I want to undertake it, for then we will be able to know what we can do in reasonable volume and overcome the criticism of those who always talk about the ineffectiveness of laboratory tests.


The Coeur d'Alene country is capable of making a production of over five thousand tons a day and on their lead and zinc ores, they are losing more than will make us a great fortune. If we succeed in this, before it is known to the world, we want to act and get this ore tied

Thos. A. Edison. Oct. 16, 1911. Page 3.

up, because unless you are able to get some new patents, we are
going to have the usual horde of infringers and improvements sharks.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. P. Kellogg".

Waldorf Astor & Hatfield

UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

J.D. HAWKINS,
PRESIDENT & GENL. MANAGER.
J.Q. MACDONALD,
VICE PRESIDENT.
SPENCER PENROSE,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

October 18th. 1911

#171

Ans 10/25

Mr Henry B Clifford,
C/O Waldorf-Astoria,
New York City NY

My dear Mr Clifford:-

I have your letter of October 11th.
and your telegram of October 16th. and am glad that things
are looking better for you.

I will ship you the ore you request and will send it
direct to you C/O the Edison Co., Stewartville, N J

Very truly yours,

President and General Manager

Edison

This will be a general average of the
ore of Cripple Creek Colorado that
has produced \$20,000,000 and
still producing over \$20,000,000
each year. I am going
to get every important ore
in America for you.
Clifford

Clifford
Don't send ore to Stewartville
send to Edison Co
I have a new work
on problem
already

E

Inspiration Copper Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
25 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

*Say that I am doing some work
for Mr Clifford just solving a problem
he has requested me - I have no other
connection with him*
Thos. A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange,
N. J.

Nov. 20, 1911.

Ans 11/23/11

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith I am sending you a letter
received by our President, Mr. Wm. B. Thompson, from
Henry B. Clifford, and inasmuch as Mr. Clifford is not
known to us personally or to be connected with you, we
are referring this matter directly to you.

If Mr. Clifford is your accredited agent and
you are desirous of our doing so, we will be glad to ship
you some of our ore as requested for experimental pur-
poses.

An early reply will oblige.

Very truly yours,

INSPIRATION COPPER COMPANY

By

W. J. Knevel
Secretary.

ENC.

KK

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1911.

Wm. B. Thompson, Esq.

COPY.

D/sir:-

I notice this in the World. Would you kindly ship by freight to Thos. A. Edison, Orange, N. J. 200 ~~lbs~~ pounds of your average mine run ore. I enclose check to pay freight.

While we do not know what we can do with your ore, yet we would like to try and it will not stop any building plans of your mine.

We have a new force at work on low grade copper sulfides and so far have done some remarkable things, and we feel we are going to in a large measure change the system of concentration & increase the saving.

We are working electrically and have a little plant that would treat 20 tons per day.

The larger companies could not well adopt our plans as their equipment is in place, but where a mine wants to build a 5000 plant & has not actually started the work we would like to take our chance at the ore. We may not do it but we think we can improve over any concentrating system to-day in use. Send to

Thos. A. Edison,
Tag the ore Orange, N. J. Via D.L. & W.R.R.

Yours,

Waldorf-Astoria.

HENRY B. CLIFFORD.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

(Newspapers)

COPIES

(Newspaper clipping:)

The Inspiration Copper Company has decided to erect a 5000-ton concentrator for the treatment of its ore, and plans are now being drawn up for the plant. The Company is capitalized at \$10,000,000. per value \$10. and William B. Thompson heads the management.

NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS "WALDORF, NEW YORK."
PHILADELPHIA CABLE ADDRESS "BELLEVUE, PHILADELPHIA."



THE WALDORF



THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD.



THE ASTORIA.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK.
THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA.

*Check delivered
if you*

The Waldorf-Astoria,

New York, Oct 21 1888

My dear Mr Edison

Am glad you are under way, and
you are going to win, and in winning
we will revolutionize all our treatment.
I have given years to the thought of electric
illumination, and when I saw your
pulsarizer I knew we had it, and
I am going to get big money for the
rights for you and myself.

I kept nagging at you on this matter
until the smoke is under way, I do not
want to be a passenger I want to be a
first man before us Engineer, Engineer
is 500,000 for incidentals - When you
draw the plans I will build a real mill
at Orange so we can experiment in
practice -
Yours truly
Edison



THE WALDORF

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK
THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS "WALDORF, NEW YORK"
PHILADELPHIA CABLE ADDRESS "BELLEVUE, PHILADELPHIA"



THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD



THE ASTORIA

Wm
The Waldorf-Astoria,

New York Nov. 21, 1911 *1911*

Dear Mr. Edison:

Our results prove that taking the average mine run of fifteen different classes of ore of rebellious nature, that we can extract the metal by air from 83% of the entire mass. The 17% of the whole that is yet to be separated is mixed fine concentrates and silica commonly called flue dust; 40% of the entire remaining 17% is metal - containing in fine parts the same metals that were in the crude.

This 17% is the problem, though not serious, there being two ways to recover:

1st - We can reblow through folding cloth and make effort to separate more of the metal. Then dump all the residue tails in a new form of settling tanks adjusted so as to *float* the sulphides from the mud forming when such fine parts are mixed with water. We can devise some form of settler.

APB

2nd - We can roast the entire residue and lift out the metal by magnets, throwing away the fine silica; the weight of the mass being small as compared with the whole, the cost will be light.

My idea is to keep all float material from being touched by water. On the concentrates where lead and zinc is found, this product can be handled crude in a unit built for that purpose, but as 90% of all the ore will carry iron and copper sulphide alone. We can keep all concentrates to their size and lift out the copper, then return the iron concentrates for smelting. If we cannot lift out the copper, then we can oxidize the concentrates, and leach out the copper, afterwards sending the iron residue to the cyanide vats or the smelter.

We now need your experience on the separation of the metal from the 17% of l10 and finer dust. Am more than ever convinced that we are going to make a light machine that can concentrate at a shaft mouth on limited tonnage, save freight on crude ore and the loss of 30 to 40 percent that now follows wet concentration, and on the Utah and Arizona Copper Ores, we are going to make a market showing over their present loss of 35%.

Yours truly,

APB

*Your past experience
is now to count against
any difficulty.*

Inspiration Copper Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
25 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK.

Nov. 24, 1911.

Thos. A Edison,

Orange,

New Jersey.

Dear Sir;

Your favor regarding H. B. Clifford
of Nov. 23, is received and thank you for the
same.

Very Truly Yours,

Inspiration Copper Co.

By *J. B. Clifford*
Secretary.

K/L.

IRA M. MILLER
AKRON, OHIO

Ans 10/27

Oct 21. 1911

My Dear Mr. Edson:-

I am glad to find you back from your summer journey so well & happy and so contented with the dear old States. From reports you surely have had a wonderful trip and we hope your future life may bring you many more such enjoyable journeys. Now for business - Mr. Nalok an old time friend of mine in Akron Railway and Electric Light times of mine writes to me the inclosed letter. I have not met Mr. Nalok much since the old days but after receiving his letter I met him last Thursday in Cleveland and listened to what he had to say. Found that he has been interested in this mining enterprise with some Cleveland and Philadelphia parties ever since 1902. The property is known as the Bassick Gold mine & located in Austin Co. Colorado. Mr. Nalok's letter explains itself and they want now is a process for

IRA M. MILLER
AKRON, OHIO

handling and separating this low per cent ore
Nalok says there have been millions taken
out of the mine from good prospects ^{but} there
is much good ore left and lots in the dump
if it could be economically separated.
Nalok and his party want to hold on to the property
hoping that some day they will find
the process that will make them rich.
Clifford has been off there for some time and
you note by the Clifford letter that he is figuring
on your process - Do you know Clifford and
has he any understanding with you?
Will you receive sample from Mr Nalok sample
or 2, ^{first} examine same, and if you think possible
to separate ^{first} Mr Nalok proposition for process?
If you think well and will sustain the subject
at all Mr Nalok will be glad to come on
there with full facts regarding the property
and talk the matter over with you.
Let me hear soon please

Yours truly,
Ira M. Miller

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Clifford

Mr Miller -

I am doing some experimenting
on several lots of low grade
Colorado gold ore, at the
instigation of Mr Clifford,
with the ultimate view of
installing some of our
Comcat Crushing Machinery.
The problem is a little
tough but I think I can do
it. I have no connection
in a business way with
Clifford but may have later
if upon investigation I
find he is reliable -

S



Hotel

Montchartrain.

GEORGE H. MOULLEN
161 CHITTENDEN ST.
DETROIT, MICH.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Detroit, Nov 30 1917.

Harry Miller Esq
Sfr

As my bill for
experimental expenses
will come in while
I am away, I will
mail check for
\$500 more from Chicago,
tomorrow, so there will
be ample cash on
hand. Hope will will
have my thanks for
your

Wm. H. Miller



*Very
Clifford =
I think we could do
fairly well without
any more at all E
Check detached
H. H. M.*

December 1, 1911.

Amory

Dear Mr. Edison,

Enclosed is a further \$500.00 which you can place to my credit for expense account. I will be ready to build the practical unit any time you say so.

I have always believed we would be successful. Especially do I want to show the "croakers" that you are master of concentration and that the solution is physical rather than chemical.

Do not wish to intrude my views upon you, but as there is no water of value in Arizona and places in Utah, do you think we could devise a scheme for such localities, where we could beat out the dust and then pass it before a light air force and thus eliminate a percentage of the dust and in the end wash the concentrates so as to get a clean magnetic separation. This would refer to countries where no water for washing could be found. It is simply a thought of my own. We could then overcome the water question and in some places fuel is a serious question.

Yours as ever,

Alfred Clifford
Walter H. Weston

Think I better look at wells again till if they will dry after we repair. It may be that it will be better to buy new ones E

NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS "WALDORF, NEW YORK."
PHILADELPHIA CABLE ADDRESS "BELLEVUE, PHILADELPHIA."



THE WALDORF.



THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD.



THE ASTORIA.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York.
THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, Philadelphia.

The Waldorf-Astoria,

New York.

Dec. 13,

191

Dear Mr. Edison:

If I wanted to use another man's ideas that 17% of fine dust could be handled by classifiers or tables with wet concentration, but I want you to make a dry separation, that it may be all Edison. Pardon my foolish ideas, but you know mine is a practical experience and I know how pulp acts.

As you know as we shake these *crushed fines* the metal sinks to the bottom. How do you think a dry concentration table would work to feed, first four inches thick at the head? Shake hard; then as the material works down to scrap off the heavy silica by a series of scraper's ~~moves~~ we get all the concentrate in a thin sheet 1/8 of an inch thick. We can thereby be constantly reducing the weight of the 17% ~~move~~.

Yours very truly,

Alfred B. Jones

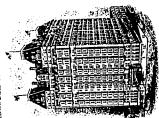
*Slide meter sticks to
the dust we could
know the
weight of the
fine dust*

NEW YORK CASES MADE BY "WALDOF-ASTORIA" MANUFACTURING CO.

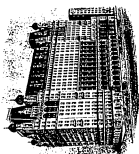


THE WALDORF

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK.
THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA.



THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD.



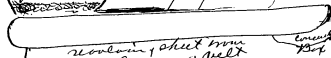
THE ASTORIA.

The Waldorf-Astoria,

New York.

191

well feed
four inches



reveling sheet iron
or Corrugated Metal

20 foot long
Dry concrete lines little

the
filler
is
concrete
that
concrete
is.

Side Elevation.

14-00000 CABLE ADDRESS "WALDORF ASTORIA"
PHILADELPHIA CABLE ADDRESS "WELLSVILLE, PHILADELPHIA"



THE WALDORF.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK
THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA.



THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD.



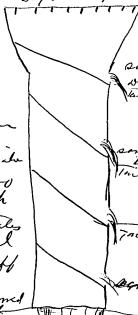
THE ASTORIA.

The Waldorf-Astoria,

New York. 191

Aside motion three times and an end part
1 time -

dry just spreader & spread 4 inches deep



scraper to level the dust
down to 1 inch thick
7 in 10

scraper to level the dust
down to 1/2 inch thick
7 in 10

scraper down to 1/4 inch
7 in 10

scraper down to 1/8 inch
7 in 10

Disperse plan
for dry concrete to
to shake the 100
to 200 mesh
load concrete to
to the belt level
then scrape off
the silica
air carried
below the
the chimney (fine)

HENRY B. LEONARD,
 President
 FRANK M. KELLY,
 Vice President
 ADOLPH E. KROGER,
 Secretary
 ALBERT E. KROGER,
 Treasurer
 BURMAN & COLEMAN,
 Attorneys
 BERNARD J. HARRISON,
 General Counsel
 CHARLES E. HARRISON,
 General Counsel
 ALEXANDER E. HARRISON,
 General Counsel
 HOBART S. HARRISON,
 General Counsel
 WALTER S. HARRISON,
 General Counsel
 FRANK A. HARRISON,
 General Counsel
 ISRAEL T. HARRISON,
 General Counsel
 GILBERT A. HARRISON,
 General Counsel

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY.

Union Trust Company

COMMENCED BUSINESS OCTOBER 15, 1901.

Detroit, Michigan December 15, 1911

CRD-W

Dec 15/11

Mr. Thomas A. Edison
Orange, New Jersey

Dear Sir:-

The Union Trust Company is interested in a trust capacity in a mining property of considerable extent in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado, and we have recently been approached by one Henry B. Clifford, who states that he has been working in conjunction with you on a system of recovery of ores, and that he is about to establish mills in or near Idaho Springs, which will be operated under a royalty agreement with you, and for which he desires to secure the ores from our property.

Will you be good enough to write me, advising if this is correct, and will you also be good enough to give me such information as you may have regarding Mr. Clifford's standing and financial responsibility. I enclose herewith stamped envelope for reply and will be greatly appreciative of your attention in the matter. Your reply will be treated as confidential and I ask that you be good enough to treat this inquiry in like manner.

I am doing some experimenting for Mr Clifford in working out a process for low grade ores so far the process is quite successful but there remains more to be done. It is true that I will exact a small royalty for my trouble I have no doubt Mr Clifford will pay his bill promptly

Very truly yours,

Chas R Dumm
 Treasurer.

**Edison General File Series
1911. Motion Pictures (E-11-63)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the technical and commercial development of motion pictures. Included are items pertaining to copyright, distribution, royalties, color photography, talking pictures, film pricing, and theatrical and home markets for motion pictures. There are also letters regarding the use of motion pictures for educational purposes, medical and astronomical research, and political campaigns. One letter mentions a conversation between Edison and President Taft about the use of motion pictures in the upcoming presidential election. A note by Edison explains how and when the words kinetoscope, kinetograph, and cinematograph were introduced into America and Europe. Two telegrams refer to gunshot injuries sustained by motion picture pioneer William N. Selig. A letter by William K. L. Dickson concerns his availability as a witness in patent litigation.

Also included are an agreement with the S. S. McClure Co. relating to motion picture rights for stories from *McClure's Magazine*; an agreement regarding the production of lithographic posters to advertise motion pictures; and a signed statement concerning the involvement of the Eastman Kodak Co. in the commercial development of Edison's Home Projecting Kinetoscope and its ability to supply nonflammable film stock. Some of the documents contain instructions by Edison or questions for his employees, including an exchange with chief engineer Miller Reese Hutchison about the audio and visual recording of ordnance tests for research purposes. Among the correspondents for 1911 are Edison company employees Carl H. Wilson and James W. Farrell; laboratory employees William W. Dinwiddie and Selden G. Warner, who were hired in 1911 to make educational and scientific films; J. Stuart Blackton of the Vitagraph Co.; author Robert Grau; and Charles R. Miller of the *New York Times*.

Approximately 80 percent of the documents have been selected. The following categories of documents have not been selected: unsolicited correspondence requesting Edison's advice and assistance on technical and charitable matters or asking for his assistance in improving and promoting inventions; letters of transmittal with attached newspaper clippings; interoffice memoranda that duplicate the information in selected documents; duplicates and variants of selected documents.

Filed

677

Jan. 5, 1911.

Messrs. Williams, Brown & Earl,
918 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I have had the pleasure of meeting your Mr. Williams in connection with matters relating to the renting of moving pictures. I hand you herewith copy of Patent No. 970,108 granted to Mr. A. H. Pierman for an improved plate-dryer. Would you be interested in taking up a device of this kind? I know very little about practical photography, but Mr. Pierman has had a good deal of experience in the art and tells me that there ought to be a substantial demand for a satisfactory plate-dryer. We have a model of the device here, which I will be glad to send you if you are in any way interested. Mr. Pierman is one of Mr. Edison's experimenters, and in my opinion is an intelligent and practical man. I do not believe he would develop anything that did not possess commercial value. Among other things, he was the originator of the Klaxon Horn for automobiles.

I will be very much obliged if you will look into this matter and advise me whether you are in any way interested.

Yours very truly,

MP
Talkies

Ans 1/17/11

E. Lansing, Mich., Jan. 14, '10

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,

Dear Sir;

I hope the following will be read and considered carefully by yourself.

The thousands of five and ten cent theaters all over the U.S. are operating at a good profit because they are furnishing the public with a light cheap form of amusement. Their permanency is assured until a better form can be offered. Ever since the advent of the motion pictures, managers all over the country have been vying with each other in ^{giving more} connection with the pictures, the amusement that would be received best by the public. Most of these efforts have been expended along the line of vaudeville performances which is a rather costly addition to a picture-show.

My idea is this, to offer the following:- When the films are made have a receiving phonograph take down all the words and sounds in connection with the actions of the players, noises of animals, etc. I would have the receiving phonograph so connected with the motion-picture machine that upon making the permanent record and operating it in connection with the machine in the theatre, that the actions and sounds will be produced simultaneously as in actual life. By having the phonograph connected with a telephone receiver the sound could be carried by wire to each seat in the theatre where a small box on the back of the seat could receive the wire and give forth the sound through tubes as in the old-fashioned talking machines in which the listeners placed the ends of the tubes in their ears. Or it occurs to me that the ^{sound} might be transmitted through tubing instead of by means of the telephonic connections.

*Jan 14, 1910
Say this solution has
been worked on
by many men for
the year, lately
I think the whole
world set to the
present of accounts
the coming summer
is to be
introduced*

2.

Further explanation to you would only be a waste of your valuable time but I beg to call your attention to the following.

With such an equipped theatre the best of plays could be reproduced in all the small towns. Once a few theatres are equipped, as I propose, all the motion picture theatres will have to follow suit or go out of business. This would necessitate an outlay of a considerable but the initial cost would soon be repaid if it will take the place of vaudeville of which the public appears to be growing tired. There would of course be the extra cost of making the record but that would be a minor factor in comparison with the demand such a combination ought to make.

Musical comedies, standard plays, and even orchestras could be reproduced in connection with the pictures shown on the canvas.

Cheap actors are employed in producing films but with this combination the public would be able to see and hear renowned persons with but little less distinctness than when attending a high class theatre and at a much less cost. But even that I do not consider would be the ^{main} value of this new device for just to be able to hear the words of the actors as we see them in the motion-pictures to-day would add fifty per cent to the enjoyment of the patrons.

Mr. Edison, I have thought this over very carefully and have attended the five cent theatres with this in mind and am fully convinced that if practical it will revolutionize the cheap theatre-business. It is for your opinion of its practicability for which I write.

I am a student in college, unable to investigate further for myself and also lacking the capital to push such an investigation but if my idea is original and valuable I know of no person more capable of letting me know than yourself.

3.

If valuable I would be pleased to part with it for a consideration. If not, I will gladly compensate you to the best of my ability for your opinion to that effect.

Hoping you will be so kind as to express an opinion on the matter and thanking you in advance, I am

Yours very truly,

Frank Campbell.

Edison Photo Trip

W. T. ROCK, PRES.

WORKS

E. 15th ST. AND LOCUST AVE.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

TEL. 3973 FLATBUSH.

COURBEVOIE,

PARIS, FRANCE.

STUDIOS

E. 15th AND CHESTNUT STS.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

TEL. 3974 FLATBUSH.

J. STUART BLACKTON, SECR.



EXECUTIVE OFFICES

MORTON BUILDING 116 NASSAU ST., N.Y.

TELEPHONE: 5840
5841
5842

ALBERT E. SMITH, TREAS.

BRANCHES.

CHICAGO

105 RANDOLPH ST.

LONDON

28 CECIL COURT, W.C.

PARIS

18, RUE SAINTE-CECILE.

BERLIN

FRIEDRICH-STRASSE, 229.

CABLE ADDRESS.

"VITAGRAPH"

WESTERN UNION CODE.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Ans 1/17/11
New York, N.Y. Recd
acknowledged Jan 17/11
+ the sketch was sent to Bergmann
sketches
Michael have
I herewith take pleasure in enclosing the little sketch I promised to make for you of Mr. Bergmann and his friend the Kaiser. While I feel quite sure that I have flattered the Kaiser, I cannot say as much about Bergmann, but at any rate I hope he looks scared enough. Would have sent this sooner but I have been extremely busy as my partner is in Europe and the Vitagraph Company is a large family to look after single-handed.

Created great fun
Am mailing you under separate cover a sample of THE MOTION PICTURE STORY MAGAZINE duplicates of which are now on their way to every licensed theatre manager in the United States and to several thousands of other people whom the proposition may interest. I feel sure that it will be a great success. Order and subscription blanks are being enclosed with each magazine and in the course of a couple of weeks we will know how large the March issue will be. I expect it to reach one hundred thousand. Am enclosing you a picture of the Vitagraph Company just as packing to keep the sketch of Bergmann from getting bent.

With very best wishes, believe me,

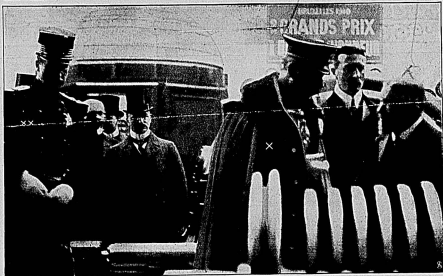
Yours very truly

J. Stuart Blackton

P. S. In the very near future I hope to get typewritten those stories I told you at the dinner, and some other good ones.

Seite 1000.

Nummer 45.



Sehen den Kaiser Wilhelm II. belgischer Vizekönig, Generaldirektor Bergmann.
Der Kaiser (X) mit dem König der Belgier (XX) in der Deutschen Abteilung der Brüsseler Weltausstellung.



Die Kaiserin beschäftigt unter Führung des Geheimrats Rauten die Deutsche Abteilung der Brüsseler Weltausstellung.
Vom Besuch des Deutschen Kaiserpaars in Brüssel.

Phot. Reuters & Co.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Bergmann & Co
Berlin

Harry
Send to Bergmann

Sketch by Steinman
plus pen 17-1910

New Haven Conn.

Jan 17-1910.

Mr. Thos. A. Edison
Orange,
N.Y.

Green
How about this
18 211
Σ Dec 1/28/11

Sir:- I am writing you this letter in order to
present an idea to a person who is able to work it out.
also your company's very likely control the machines
which are concerned. the idea may be sd as aluminium
bronze.

Several months ago I spent an hour in a
moving picture show downtown. a film was displayed
there which had been exposed on board a small
river steamer. This steamer followed the stream
which made many sharp turns. (the flag staff on
the bow of the boat was always visible.) Whenever
a sharp turn was made - the camera changed its
position as a point moves in an arc about a center.
(the camera was not swung about a point within the
camera itself) In this lateral displacement
each successive exposure was made a few inches
to the side of the one previous and in some cases
the points at which exposures were made were
at just such an interval that the two
successive negatives covered nearly the two
negatives of a stereoscopic camera.

II

In the use of a stereoscope and in ordinary naked eye vision, as far as I understand it, the impression we get of depth and relief comes from the two impressions we get from slightly different viewpoints. We get these two impressions at exactly the same time and in that case (even use of stereoscope) we get one kind of impression in one eye and a slightly different impression or rather projection in the other. These two different projections are carried to the brain where their combined effect produces the idea of depth.

Now the question in my mind is this? Does this impression of relief depend upon a condition in the eye or in the brain and does it matter very much if a very small interval comes between the receiving of the two projections and does it in the l o t b o t h e e y e transmit the two projections to the brain.


If this idea of relief comes from the combined stimulus of two impressions and if the brain alone is concerned ^{of the eye} to put the retina and if the impression ^{of the eye} lingers a little while long enough for the other impression to reach the brain why should these two impressions produce

III

a stereoscopic effect and give an impression of depth?

Coming back to the film I saw displayed I actually did see such an effect. But as I only saw it once or twice I can not be sure of the cause or even of the fact. But you can prove it to yourself very cheaply. Taking a stationary object in the foreground with background also in prominent relief the following set of exposures can be made. Set one of about 10' feet of film in position A. Then moving the camera to the right about the distance between ones eyes to position B expose set two of about 10' of film.

- Background This gives two sets of films. These two films must be printed on one film in this manner.


distance
about equal to
that between
human eyes.

1
2
3
4
5
6

Film exposed
at A.

1'
2'
3'
4'
5'
6'

Film
exposed
at B.

1
1'
2
2'
3
3'
etc

Composite
Film

This composite film is then three as long as the ordinary film would be.

IV

necessarily this film must be run thro the machine twice as fast.

What will happen is this. The brain will receive the two impressions separated by a very small interval of time. Can the brain form an idea of relief from the two impressions? This can only be decided by experiment.

I hope this does not impress you as nonsense and that I have not failed in hoping to see the idea tried out.

Respectfully,

W. J. Paell

104 Wall Street New Haven Conn.

S. S. S. 1911⁵.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

M.P.
Stereoscopic film

Henry Coffin to
Passer

Mr. Edison:

True stereoscopic images depend upon the reception within the so called centers of vision, of two separate visual stimuli (dextra et sinistra) which through a psychological confusion of ideas is translated by our perception as a single image.

Personally, I have seen the pseudo-stereoscopic effect which your correspondent refers to. It is in a film entitled "The Island of Loricca," the operator worked from the front of a rapidly moving car and constantly moved his camera laterally to compensate for the curve of the road bed. Rocks, trees, posts etc. of the fore-ground

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

2.

stood out in marked relief, but the back ground was absolutely flat. Even photographic prints may exhibit a pseudo-stereoscopic effect if the immediate fore ground has a sharply defined contrasty object against a lighter back ground.

For example - a pine tree against a snow clad hill and bright sky.

The method suggested by Mr. Faeth is impossible for the interval required to distinguish separate objects cannot be less than $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a second. Motion picture printings are projected 16 per second. Alternately projected stereoscopic images (taken the required 2' apart) would be resolved as one image only.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

3.

*much blurred due to the rapid
lateral shifting of the printer's
detail.*

*Respectfully,
Willard W. Greene*

Colored movies



Hyde Park Hotel
Hyde Park Boulevard & Lake Avenue
Chicago

J. E. CORNELL, MANAGER

Hyde Park, Ill., Jan 20/11

My dear Mr Edison:

What about this color moving picture Co. which is sharpening out for with view of selling stock?

I asked Mr. Russell, as I did not want to butt into it, if it was one of yours. He knew nothing about matter.

A gentleman who sits at the table with me asked me to see it and introduced me to Dick.

He proudly told my friend of his inventions and he was told that this Co. controlled but did not use the color patent.

As I did some work for Cleveland, who controls all of color patents, I made inquiry and he replied that he controls all of color patents.

It is a great thing and will be a winner, but I should think it would be good policy to license color's patent, possibly his assistance

Cordially yours.

W. J. Brewster

Best wire on this please B

Our system of Color
Phalography not yet

but - am not interested
in any other system

E. C.

MP talkie

Machin will be
Completed in coming
Chicago, December 130-185 FEB 1 - 1911

Thomas Edison, Esq.

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Ans
2/1/1911

On or about a year ago, I
saw and accounts of you moving picture ^{machine} wherein
the voices of the characters would be heard.

Since that time I have seen no account of
same. If you have completed the machine and
have it on the market, I would respectfully re-
quest you to give me prices, and where same
can be seen and where purchased.

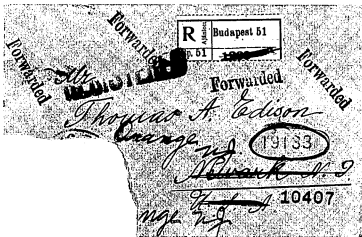
Hoping for an answer at your earliest
convenience, I am

Sincerely yours

Mrs. Eva Haas.

#615 Milwaukee Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.



LABORATORY
OF
THOMAS A. EDISON,
ORANGE, N. J.

Editor "Projectograph Revue",
VI, Podmanicky u 18 III, 19,
Budapest,
Hungary.

MP - Hungary
Ans
Jan 11

Budapest, the 31 Jan 1911.
H. Podmanicky u. 78. III. 19.

Dear Sir, Dyer

In the metropolis of Hungary
in the beautiful flourishing Budapest
with one million of inhabitants,
your splendid discovery the
projectograph are so propagated
and popular, that I believe it
is just time to introduce a daily
general review of moving shows,
which must contain the programme
of all projectograph theaters and
every news about them.

Now I take the liberty
to come with an entreaty.

I intend to begin the
first number of this paper with

your immortal name and I
am sure if we are bringing
salutations to the public with
you, in Budapest especially loved
and estimated name - our work
success is inevitable.

I beg you, Dear Sir, have
the kindness to honour me with
your handwriting and I would
be very obliged to get from you
some written lines, which I could
reproduce, on the main side of my
discreet paper.

I beg you, Dear Sir, to accept in
my paper and in the name of my
compatriots in advance the best
cordially thanks.

Yours very truly,
Tivadar Levai
the editor of the "Projectograph Review"

C.H.W. C

Feb. 3, 1911.

Mr. W. H. Brower,
Caxton Building,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith duplicate agreements supplementing the original agreement made on Nov. 1, 1909, both of which are signed by Mr. Dyer as Vice President. Kindly sign both of these copies, filling in the date, and return one copy to us, retaining the other for your own files.

I presume you will let us know when you will desire us to begin furnishing you with short synopses of our subjects, together with duplicate copies of photographs.

Yours very truly,

L

General Manager.

Enc

P. S. You will note these agreements are made up somewhat differently than the copies you left with me. This is because Mr. Dyer preferred having them made up in this manner.

C.H.W.

HP - Colored

2. *Communicated to Edison*

Brewster -

Hyde Park Hotel,
Chicago,
Feb. 4, 1911.

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

*I know I wish he
was the greatest Photo Engineer in
the Country. but he is not
commercial -*

I am just in receipt of yours of the 23rd in relation to color photography for moving pictures. I am glad that you are not responsible for what was shown here by Herman Dick. It was imperfect and the people handling it did not seem to know just how to remedy its defects. The official photographer of the Company examined it, and I suggested to Mr. Insull that he get a report in detail.

I do not wish to be presumptive in this matter but I have several times seen the wonders that Mr. Ives has produced along these lines, and I wish, somehow, you had the benefit of his experience in the field which has been particularly his own. Treadwell Cleveland, 27 William St., N. Y. controls the Ives patents, and I think fair terms could be made with him.

Very truly yours,

Wm. F. Brewster

A.B.C. COMPANY. ^D 1911 ^{m. p. -}
FINE LITHOGRAPH POSTERS. ^{Gen.}

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Feb. 6th 1911.



Edison Mfg. Co.,

Orange, N. J.

Attention Mr. C. H. Wilson, Gen. Mgr.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 3rd received, enclosing duplicate agreements supplementing the original agreement made on Nov. 1, 1908, between your Company and myself, received, and I have kept one copy and signed the other, and return to you with thanks.

I think your agreement the way you have made it up is an improvement on the one I submitted.

I will let you know when you are to begin furnishing the short synopsis, as I wish to get the necessary skilled employees before I make the start, so that I can be sure it will be gotten out in ample time and in good shape.

Thanking you again, I am

Yours very truly,

A. B. C. COMPANY

McBrewer

WNB/DS

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

AGREEMENT ~~446~~

~~316~~
~~317~~ between

EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

and

W. N. BREWER

Dated: Nov. 1 - 1909

FRANK L. DYER
COUNSEL
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this *Sixth* day of February, 1911, between the EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey and having an office at Orange, New Jersey, party of the first part, and W. N. BREWER, Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio, party of the second part, WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS, the parties of the first and second part have heretofore, to-wit: on the first day of November, 1909, entered into an agreement concerning the manufacture and sale of posters by the party of the second part, said posters illustrating one of the subjects of each reel of motion pictures regularly released by the party of the first part, and

WHEREAS, the parties are desirous of supplementing the said agreement by further covenants and stipulations herein embodied,

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

(1) The party of the first part agrees to furnish to the party of the second part, a short synopsis of the principal subject of each release, and so far as possible, duplicate photographs of same to enable second party to get out a Miniature Colored Poster Circular, size about 7 x 9 inches of the regular poster, which is intended to be used by the Exhibitors for distribution among their patrons.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

(2) The party of the second part agrees to furnish to the party of the first part, when requested, not less than five thousand of said miniature, to be sent out by said first party, as an advertisement, with their advertising matter of the film of said miniature.

(3) Said party of the second part agrees to sell said miniature illustrating films made by party of the first part, at no more than five (\$5.) dollars per thousand to Exhibitors (theatres), and at no more than \$3.25 per thousand to Exchanges, in packages of not less than five hundred miniatures each. Above clauses to be part of agreement made and entered into the 1st day of November, 1909 between Edison Manufacturing Company, party of the first part, and W. N. Brewer, party of the second part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement in duplicate, the day and year first above written.

EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

By

Frederick L. Rice

Vice President.

W. N. Brewer

M.P. Wilson &
Aug 3/14

10, BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

FREDK. A. BANNISTER. Say that we are trying
to take picture direct from sun
Lumiere process & until we
Spos. Edison Ety.

find it impossible will not that
any other method ~~will~~ work
Dear Sir should work your ideas

An idea has suggested itself to me in
which it seems possible to secure actual colour
cinematography. I have personally no means
of testing it, having neither apparatus nor sufficient
capital and as I do not know, consequently it is
as technically possible if it occurs, the thought came
to me that you, with your great technical knowledge,
could easily judge of its practicality. And as, if this
is so, I should not like it to be wasted, I thought
there was no one to whom I could more fitly
communicate than yourself, - the original inventor
of the Kinetoscope, and also one of the large makers
of films.

Stated briefly, the process I propose involves that
the cinematograph negative shall be taken through

a revolving series of coloured screens, interposed in regular sequence during the exposure of the various successive sections (or single pictures) on the film; the film itself being, of course, isochromatic or sensitive to colour.

The developing of the negative, and the printing of the positives, therefore, would be done in the usual manner.

For the production of the coloured cinematograph pictures, both of these positive and negative films would be projected on the lantern sheet, identically at the same time, in combination; the negative film (having been first fixed in sections, at the back, with a series and sequence of colours) would provide the colour; while the positive film has been left uncoloured that it may furnish the white that is necessary.

A duplex cinematograph lantern would be needed, in order that the two films may be projected, in this manner, simultaneously, on the lantern sheet; the coloured picture being produced by their conjunction and blending together.

To summarise, my idea is that the three primary colours could be photographed (and also thrown on the lantern sheet) in rotation, instead of simultaneously, their rapidity giving the illusion of their symmetry;

so that when, for instance, any strip of lantern negative were examined, it would be found to consist of negative pictures, painted at the back in the three primary colours, in regular sequence, with each third picture, therefore, fixed in red, blue or yellow.

It is, of course, exceedingly difficult in a letter to be concise, and yet bring; and there are, necessarily, many minor points which have occurred to me. But I have no right to trouble you with.

Then again, it would be silly for me to claim that my idea is new; as it may have already suggested itself to others; have been tried, and rejected. If that is the case, or if the idea is utterly impractical, will you please allow me to apologise for having written this unwise epistle, only to waste your time; and to thank you for every having given it your consideration at all.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Albert H. Ramsden

P-5.

It has occurred to me that I might mention the fact that when your Mr. Rühl was in London, three years ago, for the purpose of establishing, here, a factory - to make Edison Phonograph Records - it was with us that he stayed during the twelve months prior to his being joined by Rühl, and taking a house for himself.

27 Springwell Avenue.
Charlesden N.W.

3700 PAGES.
400,000 WORDS AND PHRASES.

JUST ISSUED.

RICH BINDINGS.
5000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Write 3/18/11

OFFICE OF
G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1831)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



PUBLISHERS OF GENUINE
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES,
SINCE 1843.

March 15, 1911.

Mr. Thomas Alva Edison,
West Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

We are interested in knowing whether there is any difference in principle or construction between the instrument called the "kinetoscope" and the "cinematograph" and in knowing, also, which name came first into use. In a list of Notable Events we wish to mention the invention of the instrument and ask the above questions in order that we may get correct statements.


Inclosing a stamped envelope for reply, and assuring you that we shall appreciate any courtesy you may extend to us in this matter, we remain

*Says Kinetoscope was the first one
and exhibited first in 1888. It was
original name. The cinematograph was
called cinematograph. The original instrument was for*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

M.P.

The original instrument for
Exhibiting Moving Pictures
was ~~called~~ named by me
Kinetoscope - The Machine
for taking the pictures &
called ~~the~~ Kinetograph
When introduced into
France. The French introduced
called the projecting
Machine Cinematograph
which is not correct
The name has stuck on the
Continent while
Kinetoscope Remained
the name in the US -



1911-03-21

Dickson

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TELEGRAMS, CABLES, "LAURIONITE" LONDON.
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(LATE WITH EDISON 1888-1898)
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
TESTING AND EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.

Personal.

Thomas A. Edison Esq.,
Orange, New Jersey.

4, DENMAN STREET,
PICCADILLY CIRCUS,
LONDON, W.

March 21st., 1911.

*Wyer what about
this?*

Dear Mr. Edison,

I note from a cable received from the Motion Picture Trust, that it is imperatively necessary that I come out again at once to give evidence and as there is no time to get a reply from you I should be glad on my arrival to learn that this call meets with your approval and is in accordance with your wishes I will 'phone you up from New York if you will be good enough to instruct Mr. Miller to give me your answer. This is strictly in confidence.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you again.

Yours very sincerely,

W. K. L. Dickson

*Edison - we need him
as a witness in
suit on Edison
patents, covering
the loops
Wyer*

11- education

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 Director de l'Ecole Viret
 DR. L. E. LANDONE

Ans 5/9/11

Day will see him
 at 10:30 AM
 New York, May 3, 1911
 are going to
 ask on telephone

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
 Orange, N. J.

My dear Sir:--

I am in New York City for a few days previous to my sailing for Europe. For over 18 months, I have been planing to introduce the moving pictures into the common school. I have great faith that within a very short time much of geography, history and art will be taught by means of moving pictures.

I would like to consult with you for 15 or 20 minutes next Tues. or Weds., regarding the best method of procedure.

I understand, Mr. Arthur D. Chandler, of Orange is also much interested in this matter. I am also writing him for appointment on whatever day you are able to see me.

Please address me care of Franklin Robinson, Columbia University, New York City.

Respectfully,

L. E. Landone

H.P.
De S. DELAPPE
JURIST OF THE PEACE
THIRD FLOOR, COURT HOUSE

BEN. K. DUFF
CLERK
THOS. G. LAYTON
COMPTROLLER

DENVER, COLORADO May 6th, 1913

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Esq.
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Having been in the moving-picture business an idea is in my head which I wish to submit to you. It is too large for me to handle if it is practical and of value, so knowing you as every American and the whole world knows you, I do hopefully offer it to your notice, as I need the money.

I have just been told that there is something similar to this already, but it is so different that it would at least be a novelty and also be available where the other would not, etc.

It consists of:- one mammoth Edison talking machine to be placed in the orchestra pit, - and an operator. (Taking the place of an entire musical organization). From the machine a main hose would run down the center aisle under the flooring, from which separate smaller hoses would lead to the back of each chair, with your usual ear attachment only fixed more like a telephone girl's receiver, which could be put into a niche in the slot-arrangement.

If the first picture on the program was a drama, we would hear the different actors speaking, if it was a comedy all the effects which the trap-drummer now uses, could be heard, - operated and controlled by the operator with a "stop-lever". In silent acting parts a full orchestra could be heard or storm, train, thunder, etc/ effects.

Of course there are drawbacks such as, expense, making the "effects" all reach the different chairs at the same time, which might be done by a distance arrangement, a special Edison producing Dramatic Company, and so on, but I do know that in the smaller towns such an arrangement would be a "riot of good business," whether it would do in the larger cities or not to take the place of their orchestra's expense, is of course doubtful.

I thank you sincerely for your patience so far. I have inclosed a card which if you cannot do anything with this idea of mine, will you please personally sign and return in the prepaired envelope, only so I will know you have received this, as I am very anxious of course, - even if needlessly so.

I thank you again, from my heart for any trouble you may take in my behalf, very respectfully and sincerely.

Rich. W. D. Sappas

M-P

MAY 9
May 8th, 1911.

Mr. T. A. Edison:-

The following are the film prices in

present use:-

List customers, such as lecturers and traveling exhibitors 13¢ per foot.


Exchanges, 11¢ per foot, less rebate of 10%, making a net price of 9 9-10¢ per foot.

George Breck, San Francisco, the distributing agent for the Pacific Coast, special price of 8 8-10¢ per foot, net.

General Film Company, Canada, billed from here at 8¢ per foot net, and at end of month an additional charge of 2 1/2¢ per foot covering Canadian shipments is made against the General Film Company, 10 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City, thus making in reality charge for films shipped to Canada 10 1/2¢ per foot.

Foreign shipments are billed by the factory to the Foreign Department and European Offices at 5¢ per foot, and rebilled by them to the customers at 8¢ per foot. This 5¢ price eliminates the cost of negative and, as I understand it, was agreed upon to get the foreign business.

E. J. Berggren



53 Elm Ave

The amount is

not 15000 my.

5/13/11

Also May 10th 1911

Engaged, I did not take

out foreign patents because I

did not realize the value of the invention

In the May issue of "Worlds
Work" (London not here yet)
there is an exhaustive article
on the motion picture industry
and in this the author a Mr
Talbot, makes a statement
that your royalties for the
Kinetograph, amount to 3000 £ or
£15,000 a week.

In my notebook. I seek to
learn if you are protected abroad
with this invention and whether
this statement of time, includes
foreign business.

If you have not already Mr Talbot's
article, you will find it very
compelling.

May I ask a return of the
last article I sent you from
the Moving Picture World, as I
have no copy, and would like
to use this in the new book
also.

I hope you take no
offense at my persistency.

Yours truly, Robert Crane

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

THE WORLD'S WORK ADVERTISER

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The World's Work

CHALMERS ROBERTS, EDITOR

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In writing to Advertisers please mention THE WORLD'S WORK

1974

film (5/26/11)

MEMORANDUM

We, the undersigned, were present at a meeting held in the Executive Committee Room of Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, on the afternoon of May 26th, at which meeting Mr. Colfax, representative of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York, was shown a model of our Home Projecting Kinetoscope. When asked if the Eastman Kodak Company contemplated making a Home Projecting machine, Mr. Colfax replied in the negative, stating that his Company had experimented on such a machine four years ago, but to his best knowledge and belief they had discontinued doing so and that it was contrary to the policy of his Company to enter into competition with their customers.

The question of the Eastman Kodak Company supplying Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, with non-inflammable stock was also discussed, and Mr. Colfax declared that in his opinion his Company would be able to do so. The matter was also discussed as to whether the Eastman Kodak Company would handle or permit their dealers to handle our Home Projecting Kinetoscope and accessories, and Mr. Colfax agreed to discuss the subject with Mr. Eastman and to advise us at an early date regarding the same.

Frank L. Spurr
F. B. Thompson
A. F. Gall
W. E. Wadsworth
A. F. Gall
Orange, N. J.
May 26th, 1911.

HP
3-D

Aug 5/17/11

63 Thorncliffe Road
Chapman Park
London, S.W.
England

Dear Sir.

May I take the liberty of asking if you have ever considered the possibility of adapting the stereoscopic principle to the cinematograph? I am aware that this has been attempted (not very successfully) with the ordinary optical lantern, but I should think that - with suitable modifications, it should be quite possible with moving pictures to obtain good results. I should be interested to have your views on this matter.

Yours faithfully
F. A. Andrews

A great many attempts
have been made
but none have
succeeded sufficiently
to be very accurate.
9

HP-189
CABLE ADDRESS, CONTI, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Cesare Conti,

*General Agent
Lloyd Sabaudes
Fast Italian Mail Steamers.*

*Banker.
No. 3537 Broadway,*

*Correspondent
Banco di Napoli
Special Money Order Service.*

New York, June 2 1911

*Mr Thomas A Edison, JUN 5-1911
Llewellyn Park,
East Orange, N.J.*

Dear Sir:-

*I note in to-day's issue of
the "New York Herald" that your talking
moving picture inventions have proved
entirely successful and that you are
interested in a new light storage battery.*

*Such being the case, I respectfully
ask the concession for the sale of the
above articles in Italy, where my connections
are so thoroughly established, that I am
certain of success in your intentions.*

*Trusting that you will accord me
the favor of a reply, and thereby enable
me to go into the matter further with you,
I beg to remain.*

*Yours very truly
Cesare Conti*
Says that we have our own sales affairs on the Continent & cannot therefore make new arrangements
2

HP

Elizabeth, N.J., June 11th, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange,
N.J.

We are way behind in
working out a lot of
things and cannot take
more just now
on any subject

Dear Sir: The writer believes he could
suggest an improvement on your motion picture
machine and would be pleased to give you
the information. I can not for a number of
reasons make the necessary experiments
and can not guarantee success. I would not
be much trouble or involve much expense
to you since you are equipped for it.

Also it is
possible even very probable that you have tried
it out and found the idea wanting. I'll take
a chance on that. In any case you will be under
no obligations. I'll give you enough of my pedigree
to satisfy you that I am no crank. For the past
seven years I have ^{said out} ~~done~~ most of Mr. Edward Weston's
new and experimental work on Electrical Instruments
as draftsman.

Yours very truly,
Otto Stegmaier,
532 Franklin St.,
Elizabeth,
N.J.

any additional information.
pictures, etc. that you may
desire.

Very respectfully yours

Dr. H. D. Dewar

P.S. I have underlined some of the
essential parts in the papers,
which are not complete as yet.

H. D.

DR. M. GIRDANSKY,
233 EAST BROADWAY.

D

1911 M.P.

NEW YORK, Feb 10 1911

Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

Director of Edison

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find papers
containing the description of a
simple stereoscope which when
properly applied would make it
possible to view kinematographic
pictures stereoscopically.

Should that be of interest
enough to you I would be
only too glad to offer you

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

*Reprinted from the New York Medical Journal for
January 14, 1911.*

A SIMPLE METHOD OF VIEWING ROENTGENO-
GRAMS IN THREE DIMENSIONS.

A Preliminary Report.

By M. GERSHANEKY, M.D.,
New York.

Briefly stated, my procedure is as follows: The x ray apparatus and the photographic plate are adjusted in the usual manner.

Assuming that the object is of such a size as to enable one to photograph it twice on the same plate, I put the object over one half of the plate, while the free half of the plate I protect with a sheet of lead, and a picture is taken. The operation is now reversed: The lead is put over the already exposed part; the object is moved over the still unexposed part with the utmost care, that it maintains a position as symmetrical as possible to the source of light and to its own former position, and the picture is taken again.¹ When the plate is developed, it shows a picture which resembles one taken with an ordinary stereoscopic camera. A print from such plate differs from the commercial stereogram in that it is, in relation to the commercial picture, a transposed one, i. e., opposite to the right eye occurs the picture as would be seen by the left retina, and opposite the left eye occurs the picture as would be seen by the right retina.²

¹If the object is of all of a considerable size, two different plate say 8" x 10"; the plate and the object during the second exposure should be placed, as nearly as possible, over the same area in the first plate, but the x ray tube should be moved about two or three inches on a line parallel with the line of the supposed base of the object which is being photographed.

²It will be noticed that in a commercial stereogram the pictures are just reversed: opposite the right eye occurs the picture corresponding to the image of the right retina and vice versa.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Giradinsky: Roentgenograms.

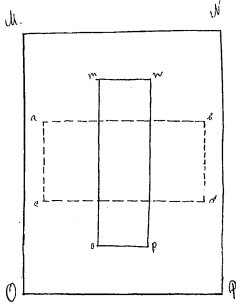


Fig. 1.—A screen made of wood or cardboard, M, N, O, P , in the middle of which a window, a, b, c, d , is cut out, part of which is covered with glass slides, m, n, o, p . The glass slides serve as a substantial target upon which the eyes can be focused with greater ease than they would upon an empty window; after a little practice these slides can easily be discarded.

Giradinsky: Roentgenograms.

A Roentgenogram from such a plate is placed at a convenient distance from the eyes; a card board of a convenient size is prepared, and in the centre of it a window is cut out which is about equal in size to any one individual picture of the twin Roentgenogram. The fenestrated screen is held in front of the print and at such a distance and in such a position that the right hand picture is in its entirety visible to the left eye, and the left hand picture to

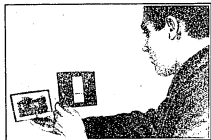


Fig. 2.—Illustrating the use of the screen and the print.

the right eye. (See Fig. 2.) When both eyes are focused upon the brim and frame of the card board window, the Roentgenogram appears at the plane of the window, as an image in three dimensions. If any difficulty at all is experienced at the beginning in the focusing of the eyes at the place of the empty window, one or more microscopical slides are fastened to the windowed card board by means of adhesive plaster, so as to cover it completely or in

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

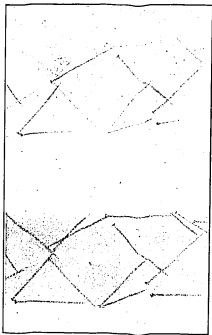


Fig. 1.—A top-down view of a screen used in a detection and held in a box by means of a thin wire and a rubber strip. A screen should be made and a wire cut out 1 inch wide by 1/2 inch long. The wire should be held about 1/2 inch from the face and the screen midway between the wire and the face.

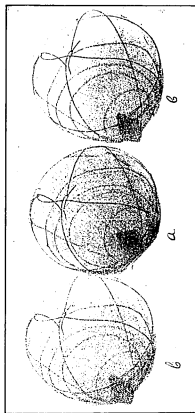


Fig. 2.—A top-down view of a sphere used in a detection and held in a box by means of a thin wire and a rubber strip. It should be wired in a similar manner to the sphere shown in Fig. 1. The wire should be held about 1/2 inch from the face and the screen midway between the wire and the face.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Givdanzky: Roentgenograms.

part and the observer proceeds as before. The image in three dimensions seems to appear upon or between the glass slides. (See Fig. 1.)

To obtain good results, the following rules should be observed:

1. The picture should be held upright, as slanting sideways of the picture or of the head will produce a double image.
2. The card board should be held in front of the picture and at such a distance as to enable the image of each picture to reach to the eye of the opposite side.
3. The two eyes must not seek to see the print itself, but must be focused upon the window of the card board or upon the glass slides covering it.

The advantages of this method are:

1. Its simplicity. The ordinary method of x ray stereoscopy by means of two mirrors joined together at an angle of 90° is bulky, complicated, costly, and gives questionable results. The ordinary stereoscope has also very serious limitations and can be used to view x ray pictures within very narrow limits only, while this method is so simple that a very little practice will enable any one to use it, and discard the use of even the glass slides.

2. Views printed in books and journals can be viewed without removing the pages, i. e., without mutilating the book or the journal.

3. Views prepared by this method can be made to be thrown upon a screen, and no matter how many times enlarged thereby, they still can be viewed in three dimensions by the same simple process.

4. Not only very large but very small views as well can be viewed in three dimensions by this method.

Givdanzky: Roentgenograms.

There seems to be but one drawback. The view at the visual focus, i. e., at the point where both eyes converge, appears to be smaller than either one of the individual pictures of the twin-stereogram. This, however, is purely a psychological phenomenon and has nothing to do with the physiological vision, as all details, no matter how fine in the print, appear clearly in the three dimension image. Moreover, even this apparent diminution in size can be remedied and even turned into an advantage by the substitution of a lens of a suitable focal distance for the glass slides.

233 EAST BROADWAY.

Ravenna, Ohio.

P.
1911 M.P.

Thomas Edison, Esq.
Orange, N. Y.
Dear Sir.

Yours for improvement
July 13, 1911.

I would like to take the liberty
of asking your advice on the subject of an
improvement in moving pictures. An idea
occurred to me while watching these pictures
and wondered if it would not be possible
to have a double film and project the pictures
on the principle of the stereoscope thereby making
them appear more realistic. I have not the
time or money to experiment, and think that
the subject would interest you.

If you consider that there would
be anything in this idea, please let me know
at your earliest convenience. Knowing that you
will not take any advantage I am awaiting
your reply. Thanking you in advance,

I am,

Very truly yours

George A. Doty.

Ravenna, Ohio.

Mr Dyer

In Nov 1909 ^{Mr Edison} ~~was~~ paid \$10,000.00 and
Feb'y 1910 - \$5,000.00 to the National
Waterproof Film Co. Should
the Thos A. Edison Inc take this
over or will he have to keep on
carrying it?

Stocks went to
Mr Edison. It is held
by Babson.

St. Gill

G. M. Miller

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Legat
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Memorandum

1865A

July 20, 1911.

Mr. Harry P. Miller:

Regarding the attached memorandum, Mr. Edison's stock, as you know, is held by Mr. Babson. I am now negotiating with the Motion Picture Patents Co. to take up this waterproofing proposition and it is more than likely that Mr. Edison will get his money back. He told me that he would be satisfied with such an arrangement. In view of this fact, I do not think it necessary at the present time for us to take over the stock, unless, of course, Mr. Edison wishes to have that done.

FED/IWW

Enc-

F. L. D.
H. P. Miller

await negotiations

A G R E E M E N T

Between

S. S. MC CLURE COMPANY

and

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED.

Dated: *July 25, 1911*

THIS AGREEMENT made this 25th day of July 1911, by and between THE S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, a corporation, of New York, N. Y., publisher of McClure's Magazine, hereinafter referred to as the Publisher, and THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED, a New Jersey corporation, of Orange, New Jersey, hereinafter referred to as the Producer: WITNESSETH:

The parties hereto, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar by each to the other paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and other good and valuable considerations duly executed, have agreed and hereby do agree as follows:-

The Publisher has authorized and hereby does authorize the Producer to make use during the existence of this agreement, upon notice in writing to it, in connection with the production of motion pictures, of any copyrighted story or article heretofore or hereafter published in McClure's Magazine, except as hereinafter limited, and the Producer agrees to pay the publisher the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) for each of said copyrighted stories or articles used by the Producer in a way to constitute an infringement of the Publisher's copyrights, if such use were not authorized as herein provided. The Publisher exempts all serial stories from this agreement. The Publisher also exempts any other story or article wherein the author has granted or reserved rights or shall grant or reserve rights which prevent the Publisher from authorizing the use thereof in connection with the production of motion pictures. The Publisher also exempts any story or article with respect to which it has granted or shall grant motion picture rights to another,

except upon the consent of said other, provided, however, that this exemption shall not obtain if the Producer exercises its option for exclusive rights hereinafter mentioned.

The Producer shall have the exclusive motion picture rights in any story or article used by the Producer as provided herein.

The Producer shall in some convenient way give credit to Mc Clure's Magazine for each story or article used, as provided herein, if the Producer shall have knowledge of such use when the pictures are produced.

The Publisher will not grant similar nor conflicting rights to any other person or persons within sixty (60) days from the date of this agreement, and the Producer may, on or before the expiration of that time, acquire, and the Publisher will grant to the Producer, the exclusive motion picture rights in all stories and articles heretofore or hereafter published, during the life of this agreement, in Mc Clure's Magazine, subject to the exemptions herein contained, provided the Producer agrees to use twenty (20) or more of such stories or articles during such term. The Producer shall have the exclusive motion picture rights in the stories or articles so used. If the Producer agrees to use twenty (20) or more stories or articles as aforesaid, and uses less than twenty (20), the Producer shall nevertheless be liable to pay for twenty (20), which when done, shall discharge the Producer's liability for failing to use the stipulated number, and the Producer may then designate a sufficient number of stories and articles, subject to the exemptions provided herein, to complete the agreed number of twenty (20), in all of which the Producer shall thereafter have the exclusive motion picture rights.

This agreement shall remain in force for two years from its date, and may be renewed, by $\frac{1}{4}$ notice in writing, on or before thirty days from its expiration by the Producer for a similar period, upon the same terms, at an advance of 10% over the price provided herein. If the Producer shall have elected to accept the exclusive rights as provided in this agreement, the Producer shall have a similar right of election in respect to any renewal of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be executed by their officers duly authorized to perform these acts the day and year first above written.

THE S. S. MCGUIRE COMPANY

By Cameron Mackenzie
Treas.

Attest:

Macmillan

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED

By Frank L. Ryan
President.

Attest:

S. P. Higgins
Secretary.

Shoves the Producer in good faith purchase
agrees an infringing scenario without
knowledge of such infringement the terms
of this contract shall apply here to, even
though notice has not been given.

S. P. Higgins to
Cameron Mackenzie
Treas.

(7/11)

M.P. - Film - Sound

Pierman:-

Continue to work on our Reproducer with
disc machine. Get some of the latest commercial
disc where no Crackles. Want it for Moving Picture
Theatres.

EDISON.

August 1st, 1911.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, PRESIDENT

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National Kindergarten Association

One Madison Avenue, New York

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CHICAGO, ILL.
MISS MYRA M. WINGCHESTER,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Oct. 19, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

As you may know, a splendid film has been made by your company showing the need for more Kindergartens in our country.

Yesterday we received a letter from one of the directors of the Kindergarten department, Pratt Institute, saying: "I think it was the cleverest bit of advertising of the kindergarten that has ever been done. The little story connecting the various pictures was both interesting and appealing and the whole thing, to my mind, was the best argument for the kindergarten made in years. A number of people are asking me how long this will continue."

It would cost \$300. for postage and circulars to advertise this film thoroughly throughout our country with the assistance of the School Principals, the General Federation of

Over to Mr. Edison
Hubberville
E

-2-

Women's Clubs, the National Council of Women and the National Congress of Mothers, and I am writing to ask if you will add to your past kindness by assisting us in defraying this expense.

Sincerely yours,

Bessie Lockie

Corresponding Secretary.



NORTHWESTERN ELECTRIC SHOW ASSOCIATION

THIRD ANNUAL ELECTRICAL SHOW
MARCH 16-23, 1912

INDUSTRIAL MECHANICAL EXPOSITION
CENTRAL STATIONS IN THE NORTHWESTERN STATES CO-OPERATING
NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY
MINNEAPOLIS TWIN CITY, U. S. A.

DIRECTORS

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ELECTRIC SHOW WEEK
SPECIAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO
ELECTRIC MEN IN ARMORY
ASSEMBLY ROOM

MINNESOTA ELECTRICAL ASS'N
5TH ANNUAL CONVENTION 3 DAYS

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS
NORTHWESTERN CONVENTION 2 DAYS
ADJUNCT MINNESOTA BRANCH

MINNESOTA
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASS'N
SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION 2 DAYS



SONS OF JOVE
NORTHWESTERN REJUVENATION
"ALL TOGETHER—ALL THE TIME FOR
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL"



EDUCATIONAL DIVISION
MINNEAPOLIS COMMERCIAL CLUB
DEPT. PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFERING APPROPRIATE PRIZES FOR
BEST EXHIBITS OF STUDENT
MANUFACTURED ELECTRICAL
APPARATUS
STUDENTS OF THE NORTHWEST ELIGIBLE



POPULATION TWIN CITIES
LAST CENSUS
OVER HALF MILLION

October 28th, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Referring to the conversation the writer had with you during his visit to your laboratory last Friday, October 20th, you will no doubt be interested in the attached clipping from the St. Paul Dispatch in which the writer dwells forcibly upon the educational value of moving pictures. This may have already come to your attention, if not it will perhaps be of interest to you to know the sentiment along this line in this locality.

In closing let me thank you for your kindness in giving you a portion of your valuable time to me during my visit to Orange.

Yours very truly,

NORTHWESTERN ELECTRIC SHOW ASS'N.

R. W. Clark
Manager.

Plays From Standard Works
Prove Great Success Where
Originals Are Unknown.

Aids to Health Propaganda and Technical Education—Films Help Civilize the Filipinos.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The increasing popularity of motion pictures is due in no small degree to the growing recognition of their value as an instrument for both direct and indirect instruction. The chief function of the cinematograph at this time is to amuse, yet motion pictures designed and exhibited solely for amusement have actually a potent educational influence.

Even the cheapest moving picture theaters, those that display an unusually large proportion of comic pictures, two or three times a week put on reels of travel pictures. The amusement afforded by such pictures is intellectual, and the result of looking at them is to increase one's stock of knowledge.

the increasing use of standard fiction

The interesting use of standard fiction as a basis for photo-plays also has a remarkable effect. One school teacher took the trouble to investigate the results of the Glasgow Photo-Play Club in Western city of a photo-play based on "The Tale of Two Cities." She reported that a large portion of the patronage of the club had never before had, and that many of them were delighted with the photo-play and were buying the book. The book stores of the town reported a sale of "The Tale of Two Cities" as the "seller."

Other photo-plays were "The Merchant of Venice" of Homer, Shakespeare, Dante, Goethe, Dickens, Thackeray and several of the great writers have been lent to hundreds of thousands of people who never would have known of them but for the 5-cent moving picture show. While such films are shown daily in the same, indifferent atmosphere, the same, indifferent

The use of moving pictures for direct instruction is increasing rapidly. In the past two years patrons of the motion pictures in France have been voluntary subscribers to a weekly moving picture newspaper—a reel showing in motion pictures from five to twelve important events of the week gathered from all over Europe. This feature is lately being transplanted to the United States by the same publisher.

States a "weekly" being issued by an American branch of a French manufacturing concern. The American competitors of this house immediately took up the idea in a modified form, and until now almost every moving picture theater runs news pictures at least once a week.

"The general film distributing agency for the "licensed" filmmakers has been established as an educational enterprise, with funds underwritten by the state, churches, social workers and aid societies of churches with programs for the deaf. The motion picture is being used for conveying the message of religion in a natural, convincing manner. The subjects are historical, physical, sciences, geographical, historical subject, travel or literature. Films designed for adult audiences are not shown. The general market is One educational film that has, up to now, been popular in the U.S. - that is, the story of the advance in the use of hearing aids. This is a story of cultivation, from the primitive plow made of a pointed stick and the hand mule still in use in Egypt, to the modern reapers and threshers of the Northwestern plains of America.

ter is concerned; the usual pictures were rerolled and recalled, sometimes as many as ten times, to one 5-cent theater.

The only moving picture show ever

The on moving picture show event given in the United States Capitol had to do with the Panama canal. Colonel George W. Goethals, the engineer in charge of the canal, was the guest of honor, and he was speaking to the members of Congress upon the actual condition of the work of the transisthmian project, obtained permission to give a lecture in the United States House of Representatives. A screen was set up in front of the Speaker's chair and a moving picture machine installed in the gallery, and Justice and other members of the Supreme court occupied seats in the forum and nearly all the members of the House and Senate were present. Many of the members of the House had been with the legislation affecting the canal for years and years before, declared that this moving picture lecture gave them for the first time an accurate and complete impression of the majesty of the great engineering undertaking.

The use of moving pictures for instruction in technical education is becoming more and more popular. Medical colleges now use moving pictures in conjunction with lectures, obtaining results far more satisfactory than were had with the old stereopticon. By the use of moving pictures of actual different patients suffering with the same disease, medical students are given the advantage of a comparative clinic, something that is ordinarily impossible, especially in the study of rare diseases.

Students in agricultural schools will find the aid of moving pictures now available to see unfolded before their eyes many of the hitherto unknown mysteries of plant life. One film shows the grain of wheat which, when planted in soil of a certain kind, sends roots, then the first tiny blade and growths visible toward maturity. Another picture shows another grain of wheat in a different soil and in the way the exact effect of soil conditions upon plant life is illustrated.

A high authority in the moving picture world has said in commendation of the value of educational films: "I am firm that amuses may probably be asked for the second time; the film that amuses and instructs is sure to be asked for a second time; the film that amuses, instructs and educates will be asked for times without number."

Same Man Suspected of Crimes in Colorado, Illinois and Kansas.

Ellsworth, Kan., Oct. 19.—The Charles Marzay, former convict sought by the county authorities in connection with the murder of the five members of the William Showman family here Sunday night, had been in Colorado Springs, where the six men

bers of the Wayne and Birmingham families were killed. The slain included: Monte Moth, 11, where three persons were murdered recently, was the state's youngest victim; the slain were also a 12-year-old boy, a 10-year-old girl and a 9-year-old boy. The slain were the wife of a 40-year-old man, who was killed with an ax. William Showman, 30, of the murdered family, said that the slain were killed in a battle which started at the head of the house on a search for a man who was to be hidden in the neighborhood. If he is found, a battle is expected.

Marx, 30, two days ago served a 10-year term for a grain from James Vopatz, 40, of the slain. Vopatz, who is the husband of Marjorie's former wife, said that he was not involved in the slaying of his home. Vopatz and his family, terror-stricken, fled the house and fled to the home of his parents.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

"Bob's Microscope."

Another popular educational film was entitled, "How's Microscope" and was made by the University of Chicago which gives him a microscope and shows him how to collect it. He is working of yeast in a drop of oil, the minute animal life in a drop of water, the life of a lobster and crab, make the boy shudder to see a cat. The perpetual action going on in growing sea-weed, the life of a plant, the life of a fly (by the way, the first photograph ever taken of a fly in the act of eating) and a great amount of life in decaying vinegar and action of salt dissolving in water are shown. The film is very good. Bob sees through the microscope. No less than a million things which he would have had the opportunity to see.

Films illustrating the dangers of neglect and proper methods of care of the teeth are being prepared in response to a demand voiced by the National Dental Association. It is planned to use these films in the public schools.

White Plaque and Fly Films.

Teachers, and social workers who have been working to combat the white plague of tuberculosis and fevers, the destruction of the typhoid carrier, have found the moving picture a powerful ally. The white plague films, showing the ravages of tuberculosis and how to combat the disease as well as how to prevent it, have been shown all over the country, and in this way many persons have paid any attention to pure lectures. The famous fly film, prepared under scientific direction, has resulted in enormous additions to the army of "fly-swatters."

As an Aid to the Gospel.

An Aid to the Gospel.

The church is beginning to use moving pictures for the propagation of the gospel. Missionary workers are seeking funds to be used for the support of foreign missions have found moving pictures to be the most convincing argument they ever have had. Missionary societies in churches all over the country renew their zeal when the pictures actually see the daily life of the people for whom benefit their pennies are being donated.

Chilling the Filippine.

Q. In the Philippines the school teachers at work among the savage tribes of Central Luzon never were able to give instruction to impress upon the savages the meaning of civilization until they brought the dancing stick into use. Then, by teaching the natives to dance, they were able to do as much work in a week as they had hitherto done in two months in bringing the savages to a realization of the advantages of civilization, the manual civilization. Is that correct?

The interest manifested in educational films by the general public is little less than remarkable. With a few exceptions, such as the Roosevelt African pictures, the most popular films ever put in the moving picture shows in this country were those showing the work on the Panama canal. Where an ordinary "comedy" photoplay is run once and forever and, as far as that particular the-

OF A NEW TUNING-CAPACITOR AND ITS USE

All the members of the Slav community who had any remote connection with the conviction of Marzyek went armed today, for he is reported to have sworn vengeance on those responsible for his imprisonment. Evidence furnished by Mr. and Mrs. William Showman is said to have been largely responsible for Marzyek's conviction.

GOVERNORS' SCHEDULE

**Train to Boost the Northwest Will
Travel 4,000 Miles.**

The Western governors will travel 6,000 miles and visit twenty-two cities having a combined population of more than 12,000,000 on the "Governors' Special," which will leave St. Paul November 27.

The schedule is: Chicago, November 2; Indianapolis, November, 23; Louisville, November 30; Cincinnati, December 1; Dayton and Columbus, December 2; Pittsburgh, December 4; Harrisburg, December 6; Baltimore, December 6; Washington, December 8; New York city, December 9; Albany, December 11; Utica and Syracuse, December 12; Rochester, December 13; Buffalo, December 14; Cleveland, December 15; Toledo and Detroit, December 16; Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, December 18; St. Paul, December 19.

The chief executives then will be special guests at the Northwestern land products show, December 29 at that exposition being known as governor's day.

AMERICANS IN CHINA SAFE.

Rebellion Not Anti-Foreign, Say
Consult at Chungking.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Although the revolutionary disturbances in China first occurred in Szechuen province, there has been no noticeable development of unrest, and the American consul at Chungking reports comparatively quiet activity in the capital, and a storm center in the early stages of the insurrection. He reports that where in the province is the revolutionary movement anti-foreign, and that Americans generally are safe, although communication with the extreme western section of Szechuen

Confirmation of the consul's report regarding the friendly attitude of the rebels toward foreigners reached the state department from the American legation at Peking, and Charge Williams added that the loyalists also are disposed to protect foreigners. Except for the runs on native banks at Peking and Tientsin are quiet, and rumors are diminishing.

FOR POSTOFFICE: GET \$150.

**Safe Blown at Minnewaukan, N.
and Yocco Easily Escape.**

Minnewaukan, N. D., Oct. 19.—About \$150 was obtained by yeggmen from a blow the safe of the Minnewaukan postoffice last night. In blowing the strong box nitroglycerin was used and only one charge was necessary. The report was successfully made and no evidence of the safe blow was discovered until this morning. The postoffice is in a general state of alarm and considerable merchandise also stolen.

Form No. 260.

THE STERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

24,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

Receiver's No.	Time Filed	Check

SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

October 28, 1911.

Mr. Hobart Bosworth,
Selig Polyscope Co.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Shocked and ~~grieved~~ distressed. Hope accounts Selig's
condition exaggerated. My best wishes.

Thomas A. Edison.

(Chg. Inc)

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON BACK.

NIGHT LETTER

THE W. STERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

INCORPORATED
The Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been accepted in by the sender of the following Night Letter.
The Company TRANSMITS messages only by repeating a message back to the sender station for confirmation, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of International Night Letters sent at reduced rates, except a sum equal to the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case beyond the limit of fifty Dollars, in which, unless otherwise stated before transmission, the sender may not receive by the sender's order, and in any case where the limit is not exceeded in writing within sixty days after the receipt of the message is transmitted, the Company will not be liable for the same.
This is an International Night Letter, and is delivered by agent of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

OCT 29 1911

14 NY DS 16 said Night Letter

Los Angeles Calif Oct 28-11

F H Dyer

Care Edison Co Orange N.J.

Mr Selig doing nicely nothing of a serious nature will be out
in a few days

James L McGee

3:20am

CABLE ADDRESS
"HENDERSON-CLEVELAND"

S. M. Hexter & Company
IMPORTERS
Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Thomas Edison,
W. Orange,

New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

I am informed that you are about to produce a moving picture machine which will be sold to private homes at about \$50.00, and that you expect to place same in the market in December.

I should very much like to secure the agency for this City as well as the state-rights.

I am sure that I will be in a position to give you as good results if not better, than many others.

Awaiting a favorable reply,

I remain,

we have not yet decided how we shall market these small machines we think we are doing it thru the Kodak stores however we shall not do anything for a month or two as we are busy getting ready for introduction in public schools to displace books & teach entirely by moving pictures

Very truly yours,
S. M. Hexter

E

W. C. Hexter
Nov
First
1911

11 m.p.
CHAS. E. CRANE & COMPANY
201-203, 2400 FIRST AVE. SOUTH
SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Seattle, Wash. Nov. 1/11

NOV 6-11

Thos. A. Edison,
Grange, N.J.
Mr. D. W. Bliss, C.E.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed we hand you description of our arc lamp and slide machine for moving picture work. Replying to yours of Sept. 20th, we agree with you in your statement that "Automatic Lamps have not been a success. so far with M.P. business". The reason is that efforts have been confined to regulating the arc when the current was diminished, which is what should not be done if a perfect light is to be maintained continuously. We set the carbons mechanically at stated intervals and centralize the arc exactly with the condenser.

We can operate on either direct or alternating for hours at a time without any attention to the carbons on the part of the operator. We reduce the work in a moving picture booth so that no assistant is required and give the operator less work to perform than he now does with an assistant to help him. With our automatic projection of the slides, it becomes profitable for a theater to accept advertising to the amount of \$50.00 per week and the display of these slides takes place automatically when the operator shifts from films to slides and stops when the film machine is swung back into focus for the succeeding film. We in this way utilize many moments heretofore lost. We entertain with colored slides resting the eyes and make our advertising welcome. It is possible in large cities for the film exchange to create a picture slide service of the news of the day before, showing slides of fires, accidents, incidents, parades etc. which will become an additional inducement for people to go nightly to the m.p. theaters and result in the same patronage night after night.

Thos. A. Edison, 2

It is no uncommon thing to hear people say "I never go to picture theaters, I just can endure the flickering light" And the result is that thousands do not go the second time. Now the flickering light no doubt occurred when the assistant was left in charge or the operator was pulling away on a cigaret. Yet the loss to the theatrical business grows daily from people meeting these conditions. With our light and our daylight screen, all the objections are done away with. The person with weak eyes needs fear the moving picture theater no longer. We will not punish him while in the theater or when he again goes into daylight, for our theater will be light and the change not so great. We will have no flicker even if the assistant is in charge. This means many more people going to the theaters. Again it becomes possible for the operator to handle phonograph music with an Edison Phonograph doing away with the cost of a bum pianist and giving the people new records daily for the same cost. Records from celebrated artists in every class of music.

Our machine is built to hold any make of film machine.

Yours truly

Thomas A. Edison
Pres. Edison & Co.

M. P. C.

Earlier Address "Edison's New York."

From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N.J. Nov. 4, 1911

Harry

Keep this address I think I may know
Mr. S. G. Warner, this man for making scientific
c/o The College of the City of N.Y.,
Department of Chemistry.

Dear Sir:-

Picture Machines
Replying to yours of the 31st ult.,

regarding physical experiment for moving picture
machines, Mr. Edison directs me to write you to
come over and see him next ~~Monday~~ ^{Wednesday} Morning.

Yours very truly,

H. J. Miller,
SECRETARY.

M:P

7/1
Nov. 4th, 1911

S. M. Hexter, Esq.,
c.o S. M. Hexter & Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 1st instant is received, and in reply would say that I have produced such a motion picture machine as you mention, but we have not yet fully decided how we shall market the same. We think of doing it through the Kodak stores. However, we shall do nothing for a month or two, as we are busy getting ready to introduce the machine into public schools to displace books and teach entirely by motion pictures.

Yours very truly,

McClelland
We shall be ready some time
this winter, you can then
Come to Federal College, NY.
What we have 11-7-1911-

Mr. Thomas A. Edison.
West Orange, New Jersey. 8-21

Dear Sir:-

I have just read the
article on "Edison and The New Edu-
cation" in Harper's Weekly - Presumptuous
as it may seem, I have often thought
of moving pictures in connection
with primary and higher education -
I should like to become connected
with this new and far reaching
industry -

I have taught school - am
a graduate of the United States Military

Academy at West Point, N.Y. - re-
signed from the Army because
I was ambitious -

References as to character and
ability can be given - and a
small amount of capital furnished.
appreciating the courtesy of
your reply, I am

Yours very truly,
Christopher Gensvold -

Mendocraft =

He might come over later say that we expect
to make a demonstration of the Educational
M P Machine shortly & we would like to
notice to him if he wants further
information come any time

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

To identify myself; please call to mind the man who sent
his name into you written on a pad and to whom you explained the
new storage battery, and who made you late for lunch/keeping you
until after 1 P. M.

At this moment I do not just see my way clear to join
forces with small men to place battery, and it is possible that the
way to go at it does not occur to me.

This doesn't mean that I would not take it up if I saw
clearly the manner of procedure. You will perhaps remember that
I asked you why you did not have a machine to read books, also why
there was not a moving picture machine for the homes, and you said
inside of a couple of months there would be both.

I would like to be connected up in some way in the push-
ing of these two very important movements, the fire runner of the new
method of education, which has already taken hold of the people but
they do not realize it yet, and I wonder if you would let me connect
up with this, and talk with me about same if I came out some time?

M. T. Stroman

HOME KINETOSCOPE.

Information obtained by J. W. F. on different items in connection with the new machine.

Four new printers.

Mr. Bliss will try to have one of the four printers ready within four weeks from date.

Film Plant Production.

Mr. Thompson reports that four negatives are being put through this week, and that twenty five prints of each of the negatives will be ready by the end of this week for stock.

Rheostats.

Mr. Bliss will arrange with Mr. Leeming to order 100 of the rheostats, as per sample recently submitted by the Outler-Hammer Co.

Transformers.

Mr. Bliss suggests purchasing 500 of the transformers for alternating current, and will see Mr. Leeming in connection with the matter.

Screens.

When this matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Wilson, he suggested that instead of Dr. Green verbally discussing the matter with Mr. Leeming, that a regular engineering notice come through regarding the matter, and I have brought this matter to the attention of Mr. Bliss, who will handle it.

Carrying Cases

The new sample as made up by Mr. Gall, is now ready, and he will submit it to Mr. Leeming so that estimates may be obtained from those concerns who have already figured on obtaining a contract for this article.

Motion Picture Lenses.

#AA.

It was discussed at yesterday's meeting that an order for 1000 of the #AA Lenses should be placed with Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., and it was so ordered. Mr. Wilson will send a memorandum covering this point to Mr. Leeming.

Alcohol Lamps.

(For use in connection with the Hertz Lamp).

Mr. Bliss states that these lamps were worked out, and that Dr. Green had obtained a sample, but was not satisfied with the same. They are obtaining additional samples, from a manufacturer, and we should get some information in connection with the same within a week.

Name Plates.

Upon discussing this matter with Mr. Leeming, he stated that we should receive the first quantity of name plates by Nov. 20th, or thereabouts.

Generators.

This order was placed quite sometime ago,

and I understand that the first deliveries are due about Nov. 20th.

Lamp Houses.

This matter is now in the hands of Mr. Gall, and a sample delivered to him on Dec. 6th, is waiting for his approval and checking up. Mr. Leeming has a letter from Sharlow Brothers, Co., which explains the situation, and in which the Sharlow Bros., Co., is waiting for information so that they may change their order for material to conform with the changes made in the Lamp House by Mr. Gall.

Testing Machine for Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson requested that he have a machine for use in testing his film to determine whether they were suitable for the various forms of lighting equipments that are proposed for use on the new Home Kinetoscope. As it is not advisable to give him one of the sample machines made by the Laboratory, Mr. Gall suggested that the two old models first made be fixed up as one of these were sufficiently good for Mr. Thompson's purpose in testing new films for use on the Home Kinetoscope, and Mr. Wilson ordered that Mr. Gall arrange to complete the two old machines so that one of them could be delivered to Mr. Thompson for his use.

NOV. 8th, 1911.

J.W.P.

Nov. 10th, 1911

Mr. Christopher Jansvold,
Oswego, N. Y.


Dear Sir:-


Your favor of the 7th instant has been received, and in reply I beg to say that we are now preparing to produce the motion pictures for educational purposes, and expect to be ready some time this winter. When the times comes we will notify you and you can come down here to see what we have.

Yours very truly,

m, p The Edison film releases are always recognizable by that intellectual atmosphere, so suggestive of the guiding mind of the 'Wizard of Menlo Park'. In the last year the Edison producers have resorted to every conceivable uplifting theme in their determined purpose to constantly raise the artistic calibre of their productions. Some of the very best players

are to be found posing before the Edison cameras, among these one Booth, a nephew of Edwin, is prominent, while one of the patriarchs of the American stage is easily recognized in Robert Brower whose portrayals indicate that he has thoroughly studied the philosophy of the silent drama. At least one of the Edison players is being watched with a view to stellar honors in Miss Mabel Trunelle who possesses that rare gift of simulating extreme youth without that exaggerative method so close to burlesque.

 Say that I take all the
theatrical papers & read everything ^{that} he publishes — 13
Franklin Edison {
M 11/16

of all things please
do not lose patience
with me. I am so
winded in earnest that
perhaps I assume
even so great a figure
as yourself is interested
but please let me send
you these extracts as I come
to them. This goes in the
world's work. Yours always
also in Book.  Robert Grou

M. P. - Educational

"FLATIRON" BUILDING
NEW YORK

Nov. 17th, 1911.

Ans 11/20

NOV 18 1911

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.
Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

As a member of the Board of Managers of
the Home Thrift Association of New York
City naturally I am very interested in
anything pertaining to progressive educa-
tional matters.

I am writing to ask you if you would be so
kind as to send me a card of admission to your
Exhibition of Educational Films which I un-
derstand you intend holding sometime in the
near future.

Yours most sincerely,

Eric Maxman

PM/J

~~We will be appearing~~
have the films & appearance
set up in submitting next
month & you
can drop me a note
+ I will be able to
state when you
can come along

M.P. Tibbels

New Jersey

State Civic Federation

Founded in 1900

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Orange, N. J.

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Corresponding Secretary, PAUL BURON C. MATTHEWS,
106 CARLETON AVENUE, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

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*glad to see you and
ask you to call on me*
my dear Mr. Edison:

Our mutual friend, Mr. Chandler, seems to think that I could be of service to you in the production of educational films along lines of mathematics.

If you share this opinion, I shall be pleased to have an interview with you at your convenience & talk

NOV 23 1911
Ans/ps

Orange N. J. 11-20-11

New Jersey

State Civic Federation

Founded in 1900

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Orange, N. J.

Secretary, FRANK COOK,
105 Aven Avenue, Newark.

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106 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

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T. Odine Brown, Jr.....Morristown, N. J.
Judge Thomas A. Davis.....Orange, N. J.

2

over the possible lines
which have occurred to
me.

With pleasant recollections
of our recent experience in
your laboratory - library, I am

Yours very sincerely
Adolph Kaden

80 Cleveland St

Orange
N. J.

M.P. Telling Pres

The Modern Historic Records Association

INCORPORATORS

Justice Victor J. Dowling
Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
Oswald Garrison Villard
Dr. George F. Kunz
A. B. Mayhew
John Barnes
Melville E. Stone
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Alfred H. Saunders
Louis Mansfield Ogden

The National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park

New York City

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

By the authority of our Board of Directors, among whom is Dr. George F. Kunz, with whom I am communicating on the subject, I wish to ask you if you will consent to the private exhibition or demonstration of some of the combination moving-picture and phonograph records your company has recently taken of President Taft. The demonstration desired would take place at the first meeting of the Modern Historic Records Association, to be held on the evening of Saturday, December 9th, in the rooms of the National Arts Club in Gramercy Park. There will be present only a small audience, chiefly composed of a certain number of our incorporators, who, as you will see, include some of the most distinguished men in New York. Our purpose in making the request is simply to provide an impressive demonstration of the methods which the Association purposes to employ in obtaining records through the medium of the phonograph and the photographic plate, to be preserved for the enlightenment of posterity. There is nothing commercial in our undertaking, and your consent to use these records would in no way give them an objectionable publicity prejudicial to your interests. If it meets your views, we should furthermore like to deposit one of the films used on this occasion in a sealed concrete box, which will be stored in the New York Public Library until such time as we have a building of our own. This demonstration would unquestionably emphasize in a way that no mere addresses could indicate the importance of the work which the Association has undertaken; and, knowing your public spirit, we feel that you would be willing to give your consent to this plan. If you will do so I shall immediately communicate with the manager of your studio in West 43rd Street, and make arrangements with him for the demonstration, subject to such conditions as you see fit to impose.

In this connection I should like to ask you whether your recent invention whereby nickel plates that absorb printer's ink are substituted for the leaves of a book is sufficiently perfected to enable us to make use of it in any way. If so it would doubtless better serve our purpose for some of the records we expect to take than any other material available. As only about ten days will elapse before the meeting, I shall be greatly obliged to you if you will let me know at once if you can comply with our request.

Very truly yours, W. T. Larned.

Secretary of the M.H.R.A.

(enc.)

*Say
If you refer to the
speaking moving picture
we cannot without some arrangement
matter our very sincere
sincerely
W. T. Larned*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

To

NOV 11 1911

The first meeting of the first Society ever organized to provide a Living History of the times will be held at 8:30 o'clock PM on December 9, 1911, at The National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park, New York City.

THE MODERN HISTORIC RECORDS ASSOCIATION, employing the inventions of our age, purposes to preserve in imperishable form the records of History, heretofore 'writ on water', in order that future generations may know the exact measure of our wisdom and our ignorance, our achievements and our failures. ~~~~

The Modern Historic Records Association.

The Evening Star.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

HISTORIC RECORDS.

Supreme Court Approves Incorporation of Association.

The certificate of incorporation of the Modern Historic Records Association was approved by Justice Hiseoff of the Supreme Court, today. The objects of the association as set forth are:

1. The promotion, organization and systematization of the use of modern scientific inventions, in the preparation and for the preservation of historical records for the benefit and enlightenment of posterity.
2. The advocating of the employment of the photographic plate as the most durable means of preserving records and documents.
3. The employment of the phonograph for the preservation of the voice and words of contemporary celebrities.
4. The use of moving picture machines for securing records of important current events and the application of all other suitable means for the purpose of bequeathing to posterity a vivid and many added record of the life and civilization of the day.
5. The erection of suitable fireproof buildings for the purpose of keeping and preserving such records as shall be made in conformity with the foregoing objects.
6. The duplication of records made for use for educational purposes throughout the country.

The directors are: Alexander Konte, Herbert L. Bridgman, George A. Plimpton, Dr. George F. Kunz, Charles R. Lamb, John G. Agar and Joseph Rowan. The association will make its headquarters at the National Arts Club in Gramercy Park, and its first meeting will take place late in November.

The incorporators, who are prominent in the various professions and in business life, include Justice Victor J. Downing, Major-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. George F. Kunz, A. B. Hepburn, John Barrett, Melville E. Stone, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Dr. William William Stone, Robert G. Ogden, John A. Agar, Dr. Melvil Dewey, Alexander Konte, Dr. Talbot Williams, George A. Plimpton, Hamilton Holt, Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, Col. David L. Brainerd, U. S. A., John Corlies, Dana, Herbert L. Bridgman, John De Witt Warner, J. N. Larned, John Purroy Hitchcock, Joseph Rowan, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Dr. Arpad G. Geisler, William T. Evans, Charles R. Lamb, Alfred A. Cook, George S. Johns, William Marion Moody, A. S. Van Weertum, Roger Foster, W. T. Larned, E. M. Crayth, Charles F. Lummis, Arthur Dillon, Justin McGrath, Alfred H. Summora, Louis Mansfield Ogden and Geoffrey Konte.

12 NOV. 11, 1911

The New York Times.

All the News That's Fit to Print.

DOOMS FOR POSTERITY.

The old idea that history consists of "has agreed upon" may be forever disproved if the plans for the founding of a Modern Historic Records Association are carried to full fruition. The foundation principle of the association, whose prime mover is Mr. ALEXANDER KONTA, is the self-evident fact that "light and sound waves never die." Mr. KONTA, whose proposal to treasure up to a life beyond life upon films and wax cylinders the very form and pressures of our modern civilization has won instant approval, filed in court on Wednesday the papers of incorporation of the new society.

Everywhere in the documentary evidence of past events is confusion. Their pictorial records are defective. Descriptions of historic personages, made by the old historians and portraitists, rarely agree and are often irreconcilable. The living voices of men of past generations are forever silenced. Neither we nor our children's children can hear the sound of Lincoln's voice or see Napoleon in action. But posterity in its remembrance of things past may summon back the voices and the prominent figures of this and succeeding generations.

Mr. KONTA has gathered for his time-consuming enterprise many associates whose names should be, and will be, we think, cherished by posterity. They are librarians, historians, journalists, and men of the professions. They know that when important documents are inscribed, when copies of the same important papers contradict each other, when chronicles of history are lost or its episodes are unaccounted for, time is set back and the progress of mankind impeded. First, the photographic plate, the phonographic roll, and the kinesiograph have superseded the goose-quilled manuscripts of the future copyists of old. But our modern paper is perishable; the new society will do well to return to parchment. Above all, the making of fireproof depositories has reached a participation that guarantees to the men of the present the preservation of their records intact for centuries or millenniums. The time is ripe for the founding of the association incorporated this week. It should be an influence in the future.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Paris le 1^{er} Décembre 1981

Monsieur DEC 1261

Je soumetts à votre haute expérience le
résultat de plusieurs années de recherche et
par conséquent d'expérience ce qui ajoute à
votre puissante organisation est susceptible
de vous faire gagner un temps précieux.
Pendant cinq ans je fus employé aux établissements
Gauthier comme collaborateur au service de
recherche pour l'enregistrement à distance
et enfin m'a permis d'apprécier et de
collaborer à toutes les modifications aussi
je sais en mesure de vous donner tous
les renseignements pouvant répondre
cette question, à part nous relieront le
synchronisme, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble du
Ciné et du phono, qui lui est brutalement par
cette maison, en un mot je puis vous
soumettre un enregistrement phonographique
à quatre ou cinq mètres comparable et
fluctue meilleur que celui que cette maison
présente actuellement à Paris et à l'étranger.
Je pense que cette question mise entre vos
mains avec vos puissants moyens de

production, peut devenir pour nous une
véritable révolution dans le monde entier.
C'est cette idée vous expose notre grande
firme américaine pourra victorieusement
soutenir ses colliers en concurrence avec
nôtres français.

En attendant votre réponse veuillez
agréer, Monsieur mes salutations les
plus empressées.

L. Willars

11 Rue Colbert 11 Paris

M. P.

Paris

Has 5 years experience as experimenter
with Grammont on long distance record-taking
for Cinematophone and thinks, he could
give you some very valuable information
and save you much time. He knows
all about the Cinematophone, but would
not give any information about the subject,
as everything is patented.

Offers to show you how to make records
at a distance of 12 to 15 feet, which gives
better results than any actually produced and
would assure for you the victory over all your
competitors.

L. Villars

11 Rue Albert

Paris

France

12/11/11

Hutch =

How would it do to take
+ record the sound from the
discharges of a Cannon at
Sandy Hook proving ground
it would permit the Ordnance
Museum to analyse
the sound under the microscope
by looking at sound waves
of pitch of different waves
+ find out something new
it might lead to something
+ get us in with them by
working thru the Chief -

December 1, 1911.

Mr. Edison,-

The Sandy Hook Proving Ground Guns are equipped with registering apparatus to show the pressure generated by the charge of powder, and the model velocity of the projectile. This is about all they are interested in, as far as projectile penetration etc. is concerned.

But what I do think would be very useful to them would be a moving picture of the projectile after it leaves the muzzle of the gun, and up to the point of striking. We could equip a moving picture machine with a telephoto lens, and by placing the machine behind and above the guns, we would get an excellent photograph of the projectile as it goes through the air and lands by or through the targets. I think we could work up a business with the Ordnance of the Army and Navy both, whereby all Ordnance tests would be recorded by a moving picture.

If you think well of this suggestion, I will take it up.

M. R. HUTCHISON.

M.D.C.
C.R. MILLER

Ans 177

*I only asked Mr. Taff
that we were in a position
to cause him to deliver 50 or
more lectures in different parts
of the country.
The New York Times
Editorial
December 1911
that he would appear
fully equipped for the service
he was actually
presenting*

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
West Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I would be grateful if you can have sent to me, for editorial reference, a copy of the statement of your plan for campaigning which you explained to President Taft last week and by which he might be seen and heard in many cities simultaneously without leaving the White House.

Yours very truly,

M. D. C.

m. p. c.
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, PRESIDENT

FRANK TRUMBULL, VICE-PRESIDENT

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, TREASURER

H. TAYLOR PINE, SECRETARY

NORTH AMERICAN CIVIC LEAGUE FOR IMMIGRANTS

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FRANK A. VANDERLIP
FELIX WARBURG

NEW YORK. 4th December 1911

Mr. Thomas A. Edison
Llewellyn Park
Orange, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Edison -

I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of the report I have submitted to the members of my Committee on the recreation experiment, which in a measure is confidential, and you will gather from this that a moving, moving-picture show is a possibility though I do not think any one else has attempted to run an entertainment at a different place every night with one equipment and also that the combination of recreation and instruction we endeavored to give the foreign working-men met with a hearty response on their part.

I feel we are greatly indebted to you for the excellent machine which stood the hard service so well and received the most complimentary criticism wherever we went.

I hope the fact that you enabled us to give so much pleasure to the laboring men in the City Aqueduct had something to do with the pleasure you derived from your own vacation.

Yours cordially,

(Miss) J. M. Campbell -

Secretary, Education Committee.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

RECREATION
ON THE
CITY AQUEDUCT

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

RECREATION FOR THE AQUEDUCT CAMPS.

Plan. -

At the May meeting of the General Committee, the Education Committee was instructed to make an experiment of carrying on a series of entertainments to a circuit of fifteen camps on the City Aqueduct, with Valhalla as a center, to consist of moving pictures, short lectures of an educational nature with lantern slides, and music. This to be tried on a basis of a small charge of two or three cents admission to determine whether such entertainments could become self-supporting.

A map was made showing the location of the fifteen camps, and a letter sent to the seven contractors controlling them asking for permission to give the entertainments, the number of men at work, the possibility of using a building and permission to tap their electric wires. The letter also stated that it was our intention to make a small charge for admission to the entertainments. Cordial replies were received from three contractors giving the desired information. One contractor who made no reply we found had sublet three of his five contracts; another contractor had gone into the hands of a receiver and the other two simply failed to reply. No comment was made by any of the contractors to the matter of an admission charge.

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There was no suitable building at any of the camps, except at Valhalla, so the entertainments have been held out of doors everywhere else.

Equipment. -

Steps were taken to secure the necessary equipment and the Committee was extremely fortunate in receiving the most expensive part as gifts. Mr. Thomas Edison presented Miss Morgan with a new Model "B" Edison Moving Picture Lantern with slide attachment and all necessary parts. Notwithstanding the hard usage in moving from camp to camp, the machine has given splendid service and met with praise from every one who saw it.

Mr. Arthur Williams presented a fine Victrola in a case and has supplied us with a good assortment of records and all the needles we needed. A horse and wagon were rented by the month and a canvas enclosure, screen and supports were purchased. An operator and a young man to take care of the horse, assist in setting up the equipment and help the operator were engaged. Here again we were indebted to Mr. Arthur Williams, who has most generously paid the operator's salary for the entire time of the experiment.

Two things originally planned were not carried out. The idea was to get some daylight attachment, in order to have an entertainment in the afternoon, but though several so called

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"daylight machines" were investigated, none of them proved satisfactory. With one exception when invited to demonstrate the machine under the conditions we would meet, the parties who owned the "daylight machines" acknowledged that some cover was absolutely necessary, for while the machine can be used in a building, they would not be proof against the light of the sun. One firm successfully tested a screen which showed a perfect picture in the sunlight, but it necessitated a cover over the screen, machine and operator, and the second time it was tried, the operator was overcome by the heat, for the cover shut out the air as well as light, It was, therefore, necessary to abandon the daylight entertainments until such time as a satisfactory machine can be found. The visits to the camps soon showed that there would be comparative few idle people during the afternoons. When the work is done under three shifts, two shifts are at work during the afternoon, the shifts working from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., another from 12 n. to 8 p. m., the third working from 8 p. m. to 4 a. m., - therefore, two-thirds of the men are at work during the day and only one-third after eight at night - so the attendance at the afternoon entertainments would be comparatively small.

The other point abandoned was the lecturer. The original idea was to have a man who could speak Italian and a Slav dialect go around to act as manager and lecturer. It

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It was impossible to secure the combination of languages we wanted and a trip through the camps to see how far Italian would be useful showed that outside of Valhalla there were no great number of Italians, except at Blakeslee. At one entertainment where there was an audience of two hundred, there were eight nationalities represented in varying numbers. It was thought best to stick to simple English spoken slowly and trust to the lantern slides to convey what was lost in a lack of knowledge of the language. The Secretary made the experiment and thinks from the attention paid and interest shown that the men got a good deal.

Progress. -

A start was made June 19th and the experiment carried on for eighty-seven days.

Fourteen camps were visited and the entertainments given as follows: -

<u>Camp.</u>	<u>Times.</u>	<u>Attendance.</u>	<u>Receipts.</u>
Valhalla	15	2150	\$55.46
Fisher	6	413	8.58
Blakeslee	5	1748	28.00
Bradley	5	742	9.46
Elmsford	5	298	4.05
Bonner	4	291	6.09
Bolton	3	185	1.05
East View	3	172	1.41
Glyndon	3	633	5.41
Coleman	2	30	
Columbus	2	197	1.12
Elmore	1		
Hillside	1		
Hunter's Brook	1		
TOTAL	56	6875	\$120.63

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Kear Lake was in the original list of camps, but while work is going on, there was no camp, the men all living at Glyndon, which was in walking distance.

On reaching Camp Elmore, we found that the original contractor had failed and another firm were taking over the work, but they had no electrical connections.

At Hillside the Camp Manager said he would prefer our not giving the entertainment there - they were buying their electricity from another camp and did not know if they were equipped for the additional current our machine would draw. Also he feared the entertainment would keep men from going to work on the night shift.

We found the same opposition at Camp Coleman, though we were allowed to give the entertainment the first time.

The work at Hunter's Brook had been abandoned, the tunnel on which they were working there had caved in three times and it was thought best to work from the other end, so the week we went there all the men had been transferred to Glyndon, and instead of finding a camp of one hundred and fifty as were reported from the Water Board that week, the deserted camp was in charge of a watchman.

The first time we visited Camp Columbus, the entertainment was given with satisfaction to about two hundred people. On the second visit there was a good audience and the entertainment started, but before one reel of films had been run off

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the fuse blew out in the power house. This was repaired by our man and a second attempt made, but with a repetition of the accident and the chief electrician explained that as the work in the tunnel extended more lights were used and additional shacks had been built, so his dynamo was worked to its full capacity and he did not think we could run an entertainment successfully until they got a new machine, so this camp had to be abandoned.

The question of making a charge for admission met with opposition everywhere at first, with the exception of Valhalla. The camp bosses invariably said they had received instructions not to allow anyone to go into the camps and sell to the men as contractors had been criticised for the men being overcharged. On nearly all the camp gates there was a sign - "No peddling allowed" and we were at once put in that class. In spite of the letter which we had sent to all the contractors outlining the object in giving the entertainments, the men on the ground thought that we were either advertising something, had something to sell, or wanted to preach to the men. It seemed best on the first trip around to agree to everything and simply have the moving pictures and music. After that, with one exception, Camp Bolton, we were allowed to pass the hat, the camp bosses all acknowledging that the entertainment was well worth a charge for admission and the men would doubtless be glad to pay, but in the face of their instructions, the only thing they could do would be to allow us

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to pass the hat, as anything the men gave would then be a voluntary contribution, which no one could criticise. The question was discussed with Commissioner Chadwick and his advice was to follow the line of least resistance this year.

The fact that no charge was made worked to our advantage in three camps, as the men were boarded and lodged and the horse stabled free of charge. The best of everything was at our disposal and our welcome most cordial.

It proved utterly impossible to put up the enclosure. In most camps, to get the electrical connections, we had to set the machine close to a building which often faced the camp thoroughfare, which an enclosure would have obstructed. The enclosure required over twenty uprights driven into the ground and in many places the ground was so rocky and uneven that it would have been extremely difficult to set it up.

After the first trip the most cordial feeling was shown to us in most the camps; the electricians were ready to assist in making the connections and everyone eager to lend a hand in unloading the wagon. The difference in our reception on our first visit to a camp and the last was very marked and speaks well for the tact and good nature of the young men in charge of the entertainments. The attitude of a colored woman at one of the camps shows this plainly. - There were only two women, one Polish and one colored in this camp and noticing that the colored woman remained on the porch of the house, where she could not see the entertainment or hear the music, and thinking she might feel timid

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about mixing with the men who had crowded around the music-box, the Secretary went and asked her if she would not join her and go to see the moving-pictures. Her reply was, "No thank you, I won't bother, the show can't amount to much coming round the country in a little wagon." On the occasion of our last visit to that camp, this same colored woman was most profuse in her regret that we would not be around again; if we would just come, she would clear out the boarding house dining-room for us, if it was too cold to sit out doors; the shows were the nicest things that had ever happened in the camp and if we could not come up during the winter, she surely did hope we would begin coming round early in the spring so we would get round often before their contract was finished in August.

The need of wholesome entertainment, particularly in the more isolated camps, was shown by the following incident, which we hope is not of frequent occurrence but serves to show that the old saying that "Satan finds mischief for idle hands" still holds good and that he has not overlooked the camps. The work is done on an eight hour basis and when the men quit work at four or five O'clock, even after getting their own supper and several board, so do not have this duty to fill in the time, there is a good deal of leisure and gambling is about the only diversion in which the men can indulge. On reaching one of the more isolated camps on the third trip, more than one of the men remarked they were so glad we had come along that

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night, as they were all "feeling bad". We learned that the night before one of the camp men, who had quite a sum of money on his person, had gone to a little road-house outside of the camp and got into a game of cards with some men. When they saw how much money he had they made an effort to take it from him. As he showed fight, one of them struck him with a pick, going through his skull and fastening him to the floor. The men took his money and got away. As the row was outside the camp, the authorities there professed to know nothing of the occurrence and the police were noncommittal, while the camp men were full of it and the story with all the details as to the man's name, work, the money he had, etc., was repeated to us by several different men, so there can be little doubt as to its truth.

At the first entertainment it took a good deal of persuasion to get an audience. In one small camp where the majority of the men were Croatians and Slovaks, they were afraid to come near enough to see anything and the cock had to be urged to see what was going to happen, then the machine was stopped while he explained to the crowd that had congregated about a quarter of a mile away that there was nothing dangerous and coaxed them to come near. This timidity on the part of people who were working under compressed air in a tunnel was rather amusing. At another camp, composed largely of darkies, the men on the first visit absolutely refused to leave a game of craps to come to see the pictures, while on the last trip at

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that camp, it was difficult to close the music-box at half past eleven, though every record had been played at least twice and some of them five times.

The usual procedure was to reach the camp about five o'clock and make the electrical connections and set up the equipment before dusk. Immediately after the men had finished their supper, they would gather around the Victrola and listen to the music until it was dark enough to see the pictures. The different nationalities soon learned what records we had of their national music and asked for the pieces by name - in some camps joining in singing with the Victrola. The darkies were perhaps the most enthusiastic about the music and then the Italians. The dance music was enjoyed most by the Russians, and rather to our surprise, the comic songs in English were apparently understood and enjoyed by the foreigners as well as those understanding English. An Italian greeted our last trip to his camp with the inquiry - "Moving pidh tonight?" And on being answered in the affirmative, added - "Got any rags, any bones," - the name of one of the comic song records. The Victrola was a greater success in the small camps than in the large, but that is partly explained by the sound not carrying over the larger audience. On one or two occasions when rain prevented the out-door entertainment, the Victrola was taken into the largest available room and dancing and singing indulged in by the men. Several of the camp bosses,

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seeing how much enjoyment the men got out of the music inquired the cost of a machine and took the names of our records and said they were going to ask the contractors to furnish one for their camp for the men to enjoy during the winter when it was dreadfully lonely up in the camps. The Victrola was a good introduction on our first visits and the entertainments would have been tame without it. An almost weird impression was given by driving up to a camp at dusk and hearing one of Caruso's songs breaking the country stillness, or the darkies voices chanting the old Southern songs, before you actually came upon the camp, or saw the audience seated on the ground. While the audience was quiet during the music and lectures, this was not the case during the moving pictures - there was usually a running comment both in English and foreign languages. One Irishman was very witty and constituted himself showman and seemed to give as much pleasure to those who could not understand him, as those who did. One of the most pleasant things we noticed was the good nature and kindness the different nationalities showed each other - while they usually lived in separate shacks, when they came to the entertainments, there seemed to be the nicest kind of spirit towards each other; the men seeing that the women got something to sit on and one nationality giving way to another in having the music played, though they would guy each other with such comments as "Guinea music no good", etc. It was a pleasure to see the interest the men took in any children in the camp. - The only child in a camp largely colored was a white

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headed little Pole who could just toddle and she was passed from one colored man to another and could be found sitting on some darky's knee, in their shacks, eating her meals with them though they united in saying she was "spil't and mighty sassy".

In another camp a Hungarian boy under two years was pointed to with pleasure and it was noticed that all the men would give him their cigarettes or pipes to take a puff - this to his evident satisfaction. On questioning the Hungarian mother she said he never got a whole cigarette and the little he did get was good for his lungs. On being questioned as to whether the men were not equally generous in supplying him with beer, she acknowledged that he got some, not enough to make him drunk - just enough to make him strong, and she showed with pride how big and well he was and said he had never had a day's sickness and had nearly all his teeth. She thought American babies would be much more healthy if they were given a little beer and wine.

Our visits became gala nights for the whole camp. Knocking at the door of one of the family houses, which was farthest from the entertainment field, one night to inquire if they knew we were going to give the entertainment, the head of the house proudly trotted out five children and an infant in arms, all dressed in their best and polished to the greatest degree of cleanliness, and informed us they would be along just as soon as his wife got on her best dress and that every one of them had money for the hat. That we might have been unable

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to appreciate this token of respect to the entertainment, as it was held in the dark, never seemed to have occurred to him.

On the educational value of the moving picture: film for camps, I am decidedly skeptical. - That the good films offer wholesome recreation and that some point a good moral is undoubted, but when the moral point is the climax the whole film is usually sentimental and all such scenes were greeted by the men with laughter and ridicule. One reel called "Her Son", depicting the devotion of a widow to her son and their enstrangement as he became prosperous with a final reconciliation, might have been the most absurd "comic" if one were to judge by the comments and peals of laughter with which it was received. All the films of this type, - "The Wayward Daughter", "The Reformed Drunkard", "The Angel of the Slums", etc., produced apparently to make people think, were turned into ridicule by the men. The purely sentimental films with love scenes, the men did not seem to understand at all and they were certainly least liked. The films called "educational" were received with interest when the subject came within the scope of the men's understanding at all. "Hunting Sea Lions in Tasmania" was absolutely beyond them. "Shooting the Rapids in Japan", one man remarked might equally well apply to Canada, or a dozen other places besides Japan. The pictures of their own country and the life they know, were perhaps enjoyed most of all, though even these the men said were exaggerated in many respects. After these, the films of Western life and full of action were those most enjoyed.

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While^{we}/were extremely fortunate in getting special attention, at the General Film Exchange through an introduction from Mr. Arthur Williams, and on the whole got very good films, it was utterly impossible to arrange for any particular set of films for given dates. From lists of twenty films asked for two weeks in advance, sometimes we would only get two, the others either not having been returned or returned in such bad shape they could not be sent out again. Renting films is a gamble at best and it was only through the interest of Mr. J. J. Unger that we got the good films we showed. In this connection I may say, without any spirit of boasting, that everywhere we went we were told that the entertainments given were the best they had ever seen: - The films were good, the pictures unusually clear in color and there was less flicker on the screen. Of course, we were fortunate in having an excellent machine and Mr. Marthai, the operator, took a special pride in the care of it and in having the films in good order so there should be no breaks, or skipping of the picture. Having the pictures out of doors may have had something to do with the clearness of the color as we fancied we did not get quite as good results in the school at Valhalla as we did in the camps out in the open air with the same films. The entertainments got quite a reputation outside of the camps; as the wagon passed from camp to camp the farm people would call out to know where we were going and at most camps there were quite a sprinkling of farm wagons loaded to their capacity, buggies and even automobiles in addition to the camp

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audience. On our last visit to Camp Blakeslee, four automobile parties joined us, two of them having come over from Ossining where I was told there are two moving picture theatres. Mr. Blakeslee was very enthusiastic about the quality of the entertainments.

The illustrated talk which gave most satisfaction was the one on the work of the aqueduct. Commissioner Chadwick of the Board of Water Supply very kindly lent us a number of excellent slides and these were supplemented by some we had made. The men were very much pleased and interested - many of them had no conception of the work beyond their own contract - and the different camps and the progress made on the work gave rise to a good deal of discussion. The pictures of the camp hospitals gave a good opportunity to speaking of sanitation and the necessity of all to cooperate in protecting the watershed, particularly in the Croton District. One bright Italian's conversation was typical of several - "Lady, where you learn all about the aqueduct? Do you go to all those places?" "No, but the aqueduct is said to be the finest piece of engineering undertaken by any city and New York people are proud of it." "I did not know it was so big - I am glad I work on such a good job. I did not know about the water running into Croton and then to New York & I just thought camp boss and doctor old cranks about throwing out slops."

Unfortunately we were unable to get any slides on farming and its possibility. Mr. Bower of the New York Central said they would not have any until next season. Mr. Fullerton

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promised to lend us some as soon as he could spare them, but the promise never materialized. The slides than can be found on farming usually depict Western conditions with much machinery and numberless horses, which would discourage rather than encourage the laboring men to take up farming.

How far the talk on American history, brought in by the Fourth of July holiday, was understood, it is difficult to say. The men were quiet and attentive, but there was no enthusiasm.

It is rather difficult to prepare a talk that will suit all the camps and it is necessary to adapt what you want to say to your audience - as one camp will be largely colored men and the very next one, a variety of foreigners.

The visits to the camps enabled us to see the living conditions pretty closely and we were agreeably surprised in most cases at the care and interest of the contractors. Where there was a boarding-house, the cooking and food were usually good, in one or two instances, better than the average summer boarding-house and in every case better than the living of the farmers in the vicinity of the camps. Where there were no boarding-houses, the food purchased at the commissary was always good and for the things we bought, no higher than in the city or surrounding villages. Bread in two places, made in the camp bakery of Pillsbury's Best Flour, cost seven cents for an Italian loaf that sells in New York for ten cents. Sugar was bought at less than New York prices. We did not hear of the men being obliged to buy at the commissary. Where the prices

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seemed high, they were for things the laborers did not use and often perishable, such as butter. One commissary man said he could not remember ever having sold butter to an Italian, they used oil which was good and reasonable in price. One man remarked that the commissary was obliged to keep his place clean and the village store was not, and that when it came to clothing, the stock in the village had been there for years, while the commissary had fresh things, their trade was so certain. One of the amusing things was the loyalty the men and bosses showed to their camps and contractors. Each camp thought theirs was about the nicest camp and the best lot of men along the line. In only one instance did we find a disgruntled man, who thought the men ought to have better quarters, some furniture, etc., and was chewing tobacco and spitting on the floor all the time he was talking to us. The things we saw to criticize were usually more the ignorance and fault of the men than the contractors, such for instance as the men sleeping in their clothing - one man was seen asleep in bed with even his cap and boots on during the warm weather in July.

The visits to the camps made it possible for us to arrange to send illustrated papers and magazines for the use of the men during the winter. We found in every camp a man who agreed to distribute what we would send and also learned what languages would be most useful in such camp. On stating the case to the officials at the New York Public Library, they agreed to send us from time to time the magazines which were in good

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condition when withdrawn from the Library's Reading Rooms. A large box was sent to Valhalla and every week a package up to the mailing limit (four pounds) is being sent to each camp. The camp superintendents all thought these magazines would be greatly appreciated during the long winter evenings and in bad weather when the men are unable to work.

Finances.

The financial statement shows that the experiment has cost \$839.41, exclusive of the equipment which was presented to us. The receipts of \$120.63 really show nothing, owing to our being unable to make a fixed charge at the camps. Under the same conditions, I doubt whether similar entertainments could be made self-supporting, but if an equally good entertainment could be given with some modifications as to circuit and equipment, in the larger camps expenses might be met.

The experiment demonstrated clearly that moving, moving-picture entertainments are possible, though we could not hear of any one who had tried the experiment of giving entertainments at a different place every night.

That the entertainments were greatly appreciated by the men and with three exceptions by those in charge of the camps, and created a friendly spirit not only among the laborers, but with those in charge towards the laborers.

That entertainments such as we gave would break into the monopoly now enjoyed by the saloon for utilizing the men's abundant leisure and enlarge their ideas both in an

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educational and purely recreational way.

Recommendations. -

In carrying out similar experiments another year, I would suggest a much smaller circuit of camps - not more than five for each equipment, to be visited on fixed days every week. If the weather or any accident prevents giving the entertainment, the camp entitled to it will have to lose it and the next camp be visited on its regular day. If only one circuit of five camps can be covered, I would recommend selecting the camps farthest from the cities.

I would recommend an automobile truck rather than a horse and wagon for transportation. The horse was a problem everywhere; in some camps the stable room was used up to its utmost capacity, and in most cases for mules, and the introduction of a strange horse caused a good deal of confusion. When the horse was tethered out in the open he invariably broke the halter and got loose owing probably to the insects and strange sounds of the working machinery. The expense of stabling the horse on Saturday and Sunday would be eliminated with a car. The roads leading to the camps were usually dusty and badly cut up and in many places the hauling was over rocky, hilly roads. On one occasion the horse was overcome by the heat. It required the greatest care to keep it in good condition.

I cannot close the report on this experiment without expressing our appreciation of the courtesy that was shown us at most of the camps by those in charge. In some we were not allowed to pay for anything, meals, lodging or stabling.

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In the majority, sleeping quarters were found for the two young men and everywhere the electricians were most obliging and helpful. As the nature of our visits became understood, the reception we received became most cordial and we do not think there is anything but the most kindly feeling at the camps where the entertainments were given.

In this connection, I want to express my appreciation of the good work and unfailing good-nature of the young men we employed, Messrs. Marthai and Fresch. The pleasant feeling shown to us in the camps is due in a great measure to their tact and ability to adapt themselves to the necessity of the occasion, which at times were far from ideal. They never spared themselves, working often late at night and under uncomfortable conditions to give pleasure to the camp people. Driving a heavy wagon along hot, dusty roads by day; unloading; setting up an equipment; giving an entertainment; sleeping and eating in a different camp every night, called for a spirit of endurance and good-nature we were fortunate to be able to command and which earned my appreciation and respect.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Recreation Experiment.

R E C E I P T S

Mrs. Huntingdon	\$ 500.00
Mr. Arthur Williams	180.00
Mr. V. Everett Macy	100.00
Proceeds of entertainments	<u>120.63</u>
	900.63

E X P E N S E S

Equipment - horse, wagon, enclosure, etc.,	\$316.86
Supplies - films, slides, carbons, etc.,	96.00
Service - operator and assistant	287.50
Traveling expenses and board	104.49
Sundries - express on films, etc.	<u>33.70</u> <u>839.41</u>
BALANCE	\$ 61.22

M. P. - Education

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Laboratory

East Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir,

*I cannot take up
the matter just yet
We are now making
new series of films for a
course in the sciences
We will be in a position
to meet the occasion
Dec 20, 1911
Am 17*

May I ask you to kindly review my visit to your laboratory recently, when we discussed the matter of your new picture machine and educational films for the Australian market. You were under the impression that the public school systems of Australia and New Zealand were governed in a way analogous to the public schools of the United States and would have to be similarly exploited. But my impression to the contrary has now been fully confirmed from the highest colonial authorities. In every Australian state there is a minister of education who is a member of the cabinet, and who is supreme throughout the entire state, the local school boards being subordinate. For example, in New South Wales the minister of education passes on every innovation in the curriculum of the state schools at the education office in Sydney. If any new feature is favorably considered, it might be tentatively introduced in a few selected schools in Sydney, and if successful there its scope would be extended throughout the state. The work of your representative is thus simplified, and is limited to the administration heads at the capitals of the five states. One efficient man can thus readily cover the entire territory. I am an Australian, I know the country and am positively guaranteed the most influential personal introductions to the department heads of the states. I should be an ideal man for such work, and fortified with my zeal for matters pertaining to education, and I am prepared to go to Australia on your exclusive business, if you see your way clear to an early territorial arrangement with me. My credentials from the entire export trade are the highest you can desire.

Awaiting your esteemed reply, I am

Yours faithfully,

Magnus L. S. S. S.

7 M.P.

Cleveland, Ohio. Dec. 7, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir;

*The combination
is not good in the
way you speak of*

DEC 8-11

Ans 12/12/11

Today I conceived the idea of a combination phonograph and moving picture machine in which the phonographic record is indented on the photographic film thus maintaining perfect step between the picture and sound. See enclosed sketch.

In view of the fact that you have made such extensive experiments with both of these devices and as you have the facilities for carrying out such experiments, I would like to know what you think of this combination and whether you would desire to experiment along these lines.

Trusting that I may hear from you in the near future, I am

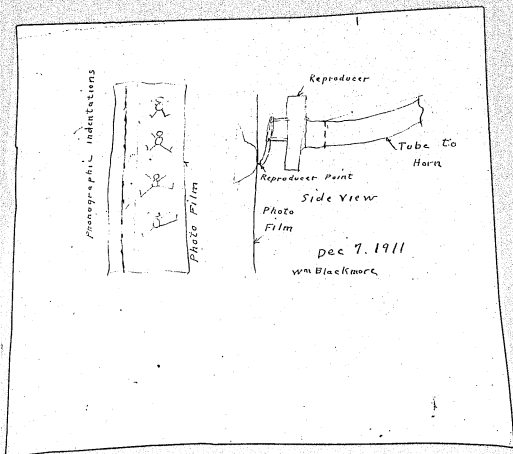
Very truly yours

Wm Blackmore

#2204 West 98th.St.,

Cleveland, Ohio.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]



M. P.

1 Arthur street,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Dec 10, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

The editor of The World Today
asks me to ascertain from you whether it is
true, as reported in the newspapers, that next
Friday you are to give an exhibition at your
laboratory of educational moving pictures. If
so, he wants me to attend and write an article
about it for the magazine.

I will thank you if you will let
me know.

Yours Truly,

William L. Benson.

*Not true,
It will be some weeks
before I am ready*
DEC 11 1911
Ans 12/13

mpx series
(JOHN J. MCINERNEY
CHARLES S. BECHTOLD)

LAW OFFICES OF
MCINERNEY & BECHTOLD
1005 DEWANEY INSURANCE BUILDING
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TELEPHONES:
BELL, MAIN 280
ROCHESTER, 245

Mr. Thomas Edison,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

In the newspaper despatches we learned that you have a combined photographic and phonographic machine.

For some time we have advocated to the members of the bar the use of such a machine in the trial of court actions. As court procedure is now conducted a written record on an appealed case goes before the Appellate Court. Judges in the use of language while charging a jury may defeat a litigant by stress or emphasis, by smile or covert temper but the written record as taken by the stenographer reveals nothing that challenges reversal by the Appellate Court. Gestures also on the part of courts in delivering charges have an important bearing upon the decisions rendered by juries which acts do not show in the written records. The appearances and conduct of witnesses on the stand and the manner and conduct of attorneys while trying cases are never actually known to the Judges of the Appeal Courts because they having nothing to guide them but the printed record.

We should like to receive from you a description of your instrument and we would be glad to advocate its use by courts to the end of serving the true ends of justice better than the antiquated methods now in use in describing court procedure.

J.J.Mc

Very truly yours,

McInerney & Bechtold

*It is so for only
adapted to appeal
channels of your
phonographic production*
December 11, 1911.
Ans 12/19

KEYSTONE VIEW COMPANY.

B. SINGLEY,
PRESIDENT,
W. ENDLER,
VICE PRESIDENT,
S. L. HART,
SECRETARY & TREASURER,
F. M. WALDRATH,
ASSISTANT TREASURER.

STEREOPHOTOGRAPHY
LANTERN SLIDES
LANTERN SLIDES



INCORPORATED
LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA
CAPITAL \$200,000

OFFICES:
MEADVILLE, PA.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
PORTLAND, ORE.
TORONTO, CAN.
LONDON, ENG.
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.

CABLE ADDRESS: KEYVING

MEADVILLE, PA. Dec. 12, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N. J.

My dear Sir:

To explain the object of this letter it will be necessary to write somewhat at length.

For the past six years we worked out a system of visual instruction that fits into any course of study, by using a stereograph for the study period and duplicate lantern slides for recitation and review work. The circulars enclosed will give you a little idea of the plan. On page #4 you will note a class of educators that are responsible for this work. There is a teaching guide that goes with the set. Two and one-half years ago we had all ready but this guide. We then prepared one temporarily to test out the system and it proved a success far beyond our expectations. When I was sure that we were on the right track I put a few salesmen on the road and sold just enough throughout this country to different schools, in order that we might give the system a test.

At the same time, two and one-half years ago, I took up the thought of adding moving pictures to this system. Two weeks ago I completed the plan. The question in my mind at present is just what arrangement we should make in the way of having a moving picture projector and machine made, and also of the use of a camera. Having seen many times in the papers of your prediction that the moving pictures would come more and more in use in the schools, etc., and since we have the system worked out, it may be well for us to have a conference on this subject. We have the system worked out and the selling organization well in hand and you have the camera and the machine to show the films. If you are sufficiently interested to look up references, we would refer you to the First National Bank, President W. H. Crawford of Allegheny College and Superintendent R. H. Bellows, all of this City. If a meeting would be agreeable to you, either wire or write and let me bring the matter personally to your City.

Yours very truly,

Enclosure.

B. Singley

Say that we are now making 1000 machines for teaching in schools by moving pictures

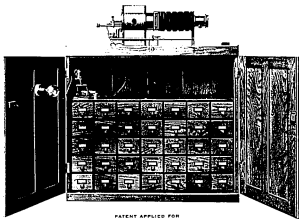
I will soon have several hundred films to start the course

Key

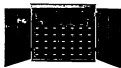
[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

PRICE LIST

Visual Instruction Equipment



PATENT APPLIED FOR
Lantern and Slide Cabinet.
Described on page 6.



Lantern when not in use is folded into the cabinet.



Lantern can readily be adjusted by means of small hand screw.

KEYSTONE VIEW COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

Department E

Meadville, Penna.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

POSITIVE PROOF

What Good Teachers Think

OF THE

Keystone Visual Instruction Material

THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT

FOR

***"The Factories of American Citizenship"* —THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

Excerpts from a few of the hundreds of letters received from our satisfied customers, many of whom are using the "600 Set"

PLAN CORRECT.

Howard E. Axline, Prin. Hicks School,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"The teachers and pupils are delighted and never before have we had such forceful instruction in geography and history. The plan is correct."

"600 SET" DOES MORE THAN IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

H. A. O'Day, Supt. of Schools, Honesdale, Pa.

"We have used your '600 Set' for several years and it gives universal satisfaction. It will do more than you claim for it. It ought to be in every school in the country."

THE MOST USED SECTION OF THE LIBRARY.

D. C. Ridgely, Prof. of Geography, Ill. State Normal Univ., Normal, Ill.:
"We have had the complete '600 Set' since it was first issued and as stereographs and as lantern slides. The effectiveness of the entire scheme

depends on having the complete set.

" * * * The extensive and comprehensive classifications made from more than twenty different standpoints, make these pictures do the service of more than 4,000 pictures. The work of the twenty-one prominent educators which you have secured to classify your '600 Set' is all available immediately by the use of the 'Teachers' Guide."

" * * * Our stereographs and lantern slides are filed in the library and the librarian reports that they are the most used section of the library. * * * I hope that wherever possible, schools will provide themselves with the complete set."

THE SANE WAY TO APPROACH THE MIND OF THE CHILD.

P. E. Marshall, Supt. of Schools, Sherman, N. Y.

"I am pleased to say that the '600 Set' has proven more than it was represented to be. It is the sane way to approach the mind of the child."

W.P. Home P.K.

W.P.
Orange, N. J., Dec. 14, 11.

Mr. Edison:-

The Portable booth, duplex cable and other paraphernalia used with the large Projecting Kinetoscope will be in use to-morrow evening at Methodist Episcopal church of Orange.

This compelled a change at Orange High School and Mr. Thompson has rushed through prints of the following subjects, which I think will make a very satisfactory demonstration of the Home Kinetoscope. Mr Chandler has been advised and is satisfied.

Zoological Gardens, Bronx Park.
Life in U. S. Army.
Niagara Falls.
Launching of Battleship Rivadavia.
Brockton Fair and Horse Show.

The above for your information. I also have an important demonstration for Saturday morning at the Teachers College of Columbia University. Invitations have been sent out by the College and we will have about 200 educators present. Will exhibit the same films as at Orange.

J. H. Farwell

M.P.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT
CARL A. B. LUDWIG
C. A. ROBERT LUDWIG

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CORPORATION

THE ALVAN CLARK & SONS CORPORATION
ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
W. W. DIMMIDDER

Ans 1/24/19
Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your conversation on the 7th inst in regard to educational series of moving pictures.

A total eclipse of the Sun would be an excellent subject. I expect to be in Washington in January and can get from the Naval Observatory all data to enable me to make an accurate working model. The Observatory has good photographs of three eclipses in which the image of the Sun is about 4-1/8 inches in diameter. (Made with lenses about 40 feet focal length)

It would be impossible to get results except with a model as the image of the Sun would be too small. I believe I can make a model that would satisfy any expert.

If this appeals to you I will get the photographs if you let me know. They will probably cost me nothing, but I may have to make prints myself from about 18 negatives.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Dimmiller

My address will be as follows:
until Jan. 5. 160 Chestnut Street, Cambridge A, Mass.
Jan. 5- Jan. 20, 1743 Corcoran Street, Washington, D.C.

Cambridgeport, Mass. Dec 26 1911
I want to show these astronomical things by moving models

mp
July 11
Mr. Farrell:

As decided in our meeting this morning, the best way to advance and obtain quick results with the small pictures, is as follows:

First: Farrell will determine the character and how many subjects of each different length is required to make up the total of 50, which it has been decided we should have for the first list.

Second: Thompson to work on any subjects considered suitable by him and Farrell, until he has reached the required number of each different length.

Third: After making up large positive from original negative, if there is any question on the part of Thompson or Gall as to quality not being O.K., the positive is to be shown to committee of Farrell, Maxwell, Thompson and Gall, and a majority vote decides the question.

Fourth: Farrell to decide how many commercial prints of each class and how many prints of each subject constituting each class is to be made for first 2,000 machines and the Exchange Bureau.

Fifth: After positive print has been passed, Thompson is to make working negative and then manufacture commercial prints to the number designated by Farrell.

12/22/11.

C. H. Wilson.

Copies to Messrs. Edison: Dyer: Thompson: Gall: Maxwell.

HP - Education
E. A. STOLL & Co.

SELECTED SECURITIES

CONNECTIONS WITH OLD ESTABLISHED
BANKING HOUSES PLACING STATISTICAL
INFORMATION AT DISPOSAL OF CLIENTS

RELL 188
HOME 6182

DEC 26 1911 SOUTH BEND
INDIANA.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
East Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

*Cannot go into this
just now as we
are very busy
on Educational picture
for Selected
G. Amory*

I trust you will give this letter personal consideration for I confidently believe that what I have to set forth presents the opportunity of opening an entirely new field in the moving, or motion picture operations.

I have already submitted my idea to four prominent personages, but have not had a reply as yet and realize that it is a difficult proposition to present by letter and be convincing. For that reason am presenting it to you, knowing that your experience may be able to strengthen the weak parts and that your enthusiasm in science will prompt you to lend every encouragement possible should you consider the plan practicable and meritorious.

Without entering into full details at this time the idea is what might be called a "Film Biography" of the so-called captains of industry; men prominent in the financial, scientific, railway and other spheres. Not only would the films depicting such men as Messrs. Rockefeller, Morgan, Hill, Aldrich, Carnegie etc., not omitting yourself be of great interest in my opinion to the people in general but to generations to come. The earthly activities of most of these men are nearing the end, but I doubt much if interest in them will ever wane, even with the passing of decades, while the present or the following century may not produce their equals in respective accomplishments.

It is needless for me to argue what value would attach to motion pictures of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant and other makers of American history, and it would seem that future generations will have the same interest in the colossal figures of our generation. Biographers may do their best to perpetuate the deeds of these men, but neither the pen or brush equal the camera in naturalness, presenting the subject as in real life.

In working out this "Film Biography" my idea would be to, if possible, give some insight of the subject's life during youth and then take up the important events of his business career; showing his private life and some of his master feats. As you know these must needs be studied out, selecting the most effective portions to maintain interest from start to finish and condense as much as possible, so that no set rule would apply to all cases. The possibilities of the plan will doubtless suggest themselves to your mind, as well as the historical value of the films without my taking up a great amount of your time.

Since beginning this letter have received a reply to one of my letters, the writer stating that he "recognizes the great value of the plan" but is "completely stumped when trying to figure out how such an affair could be manipulated." This is assuredly encouraging and I believe gives an indication of what can be accomplished if only the project is presented in the proper manner.

I had been connected with newspaper work for more than 20 years, retiring with the sale of the paper two or three months ago to take up a less strenuous work and believe that I am competent to handle this line of exploitation. Would be pleased to have your views in the matter with any suggestions that may come to mind after consideration of the plan.

Thanking you for the courtesy of any attention given this letter, am,

Very truly yours,

E. A. Stoll

(1911 or

Farnell & Wilson

What is being done in
arranging for the launching
of speaking picture it would
seem to me that while waiting
for machines & films we could
take advantage of it &
make arrangements with
the theatres. Perhaps Dyer has
started it -

{

Edison General File Series
1911. Name Use [not selected] (E-11-64)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents pertaining to the authorized and unauthorized use of Edison's name for advertising, trademark, and other purposes.

**Edison General File Series
1911. Patents [not selected] (E-11-65)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to foreign and domestic patent matters. Among the documents for 1911 are routine statements of account with foreign patent agents Marks & Clerk of London.

Edison General File Series
1911. Personal - General (E-11-66)

This folder consists primarily of correspondence from Edison's friends and acquaintances. Several of the letters contain reminiscences about Edison's early career in telegraphy. There are also letters from current associates covering a wide range of subjects. Included are invitations, requests for photographs, charitable and commercial solicitations, and death notices. Among the correspondents for 1911 are Sigmund Bergmann, William F. Brewster, Henry M. Byllesby, Alfred A. Cowles, Henry L. Doherty, Samuel Insull, Robert T. Lozier, Anne Morgan (daughter of J. P. Morgan), and Arthur Williams.

More than 90 percent of the documents have been selected. The documents not selected consist primarily of duplicates and unsolicited requests for biographical information.

Friends

H. M. Byllesby & Company

ENGINEERS
218 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

January 7, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Wlwellyn Park,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

The second annual convention of H. M. Byllesby
& Company and its affiliated companies commences at Chicago on January 17th, and terminates with a banquet at Auditorium Annex on the evening of Friday, January 20. We operate in some thirty different municipalities in various parts of the country, being largely represented along the Pacific Coast, in the west, in Minnesota, and in the south.

There will be a number of prominent people at the banquet, including Mr. C. A. Coffin, who will give an address and we believe the occasion will be an enjoyable one, and speaking not only from the deep personal regard that I have for you, but as representing my partners and all of our organization, we would feel more than honored if you could be present with us on that occasion. I think you will see present several members of our business, now prominent, who

My Dear Byllesby

I am sorry I cannot be with you
this year - I go to Florida
Every year banquet to the
if your officers get in case
only officers &
years next year
hope to come out
to Chicago
see you at station
via Lake Shore

I will sign

H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY

T A E - 2

started their early work under you. Among them, of course, will be Mr. Insull, who will make an address, and Mr. Sunny, now president of the Chicago Telephone Company, will also be present.

I recognize how extremely busy you are and hesitate to extend this invitation on that account but we would be immeasurably pleased if you could be present and I believe you would have a first-rate time and if it would in any wise contribute to your comfort in coming, I shall be pleased to provide a private car for you from New York to Chicago and return.

In the west we have a great deal of personal good-fellowship and try to do things in a more or less buoyant manner and I believe you would have a thoroughly good time.

I will be glad if you can advise me at your early convenience, particularly in case you care to use the private car so that I can make the necessary arrangements.

Very sincerely yours,



H.M.B.

D. C. ROBERTS
FAIRVIEW FLUOR-SPAR AND LEAD COMPANY

MINES AT
FAIRVIEW, ILLINOIS
POST OFFICE
GOLDONDA, ILLINOIS
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
ROSELIAIRE, ILLINOIS, VIA
SHAWNEETOWN

D. C. ROBERTS
SALES MANAGER

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
28 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

It is so long since I have had the pleasure of seeing you that I shall have to identify myself I reckon. Of course the years 68-68 are a long time passed, but perhaps you will recall Lon Sanborns in the alley approaching George Youngs Coffee House in Boston and the "battered Santa Cruz Rum" that became a celebrated beverage in the days when we used to work in the Old American Telegraph Office on State Street in that City.

Naturally you will be reminded of the little room we had as a business office in that alley for the introduction of the Gold and Stook telegraph of which I had brought a transmitter and one or more machines from New York. Our first subscriber was Kidder Peabody & Co. and you wired their office, working nights and busy days, stimulants seemed to be necessary and certainly they were not ignored but that was a mistake as I have found out in my seventeen years of absolute total abstinence.

Then the night of the assassination of President Lincoln when everybody remained after "30" was given to learn the possible outcome and the Washington man "Marean" gave us epitaphs, among others:-

"Here lies poor Roberts
Peace to his ashes
He made his living
By dots and dashes".

It is quite wonderful how these memories can come so very fresh to one.

Of course the Patent Office reports of 1866 show your assignment to me of one-half interest in the "Edison Vote Recorder" for legislative bodies so in that way I feel a certain "swelling up" to be associated with the now famous name of Edison although as a matter of fact, it did us but little, if any, service financially.

As you now are perhaps assured of my identity I come to the favor I want to ask.

Mrs. Margaret R. Macdonnel, a friend of mine, here in New York, wishes the privilege of visiting your Laboratory and workshop.

My Dear Roberts

*I remember your perfectly
would recognize you
in a crowd if it is 1000
New York, January 20, 1911.
Inform Mrs Macdonnel that
she can come over
to Lab any time
I will sign*

Ans/2/11

No. 2--

Will you kindly send me permission for her to do so?

With the best wishes to you and yours,

Very truly yours,

DCR/K.

D. C. Roberts

In those days called "Bob"

W. F.
Brewster

Personal use for files

Hydrazine State,
Chicago Jan 21/11

My dear Charlie:

Have you any sentiments left
about old times, real old
insect times I mean?

Today "Judd" Redfield who
went to Stanford School in
Detroit & graduated from
Ann Arbor in 1863, is
coming in to take me out to
Maywood for dinner. He
is to be used to play with
me "while you take yourself, etc."

When I first met me at
65 Fifth Ave, you first
asked about "Charlie Hill"
Jake Pratt, Rhodes, & others.
Got a letter from "Charlie"
Hill today. It happens to be
two weeks after he is
there goes older than
myself & a great grand father
his address is C. E. Hill
2821 Kansas St Los Angeles
Cal

P.S. Don't know how long I can
stay out here, don't know
enough to be, either. I guess
I have finished such as
as it was that I could do

As to that I don't matter I
got a letter from Foadwell
Cleveland today. He
contacts all of Don's
patients & I did a little
special work for him
in, then a few days.

Don has a bunch
of grand things which
would make millions
in right hands.

Cleveland is rich
enough with his
his very big law
practice in Wall St.

Just for a photo
under separate covers
& hope for will
be. Please with it

Sincerely

Brewster

Brewster - Brother I once sent for Luss & wanted him
to go to work on film in natural color
but he wouldn't do it



As I am working out
it myself a fine valley
Hyde Park Hotel
Hyde Park Boulevard & Lake Avenue
Fair to Chicago
J. E. CORNELL, MANAGER.

Feb 8/11 FEB 10 11
Aug 2/11/11

Dear Mr. Edison:
I have been noted. Of course it
"non commercial". You don't
want him as a promoter
Mfg. or business man. You
are commercial enough for
all concerned.

My idea would be to give Luss
a certain interest in result;
he devoting his time to technical.

Back to you & Cleveland, with
whom I have been close (he just
put 29,000 acres Coal land in my hands),
I have tried to intimate that
it would be of advantage for Luss
open himself up.

I think I have enough influence
with Cleveland who controls Luss
sometimes to bring about a reasonable
arrangement. So you want me to try
sincerely, C. D. Brewster

Q. I fought R. J. Olsen & Co 5 times
in Court for Del. Ry. Sale. It was
two times over in Court of Appeals
Only got \$7000, but I lost them.
Christians, then while Christo
was in Eng. was head of Evans
Kearney & Christo, Wilcox's attorney
from opposing me in Court, & had
other like me & put things in
my hands. — W. H. B.

* Perhaps because of Cleveland's contract for
could not believe was - B

Brownson

Hyde Park Hotel
Chicago Feb 20/88

Dear Mr. Edison:

Your favor of 18th of 18th
carefully noted.

If I could afford the expense
(which I cannot as I am
only getting a sort of an
income, salary which comes
with Pension rules) I would
go East believing that I
could effect a satisfactory
arrangement with you for
Loves.

Cleveland is a pleasant
close old friend & he holds
a contract on all Love
conventions.*

But I have succeeded in a
perhaps untoldly frank way in
winning Cleveland's confidence.
He has deferred to me & put
matters in my hands.

I think commercially for you all
concerned that Love should be with
me than as a competitor; don't
you?

Sincerely yours
C. W. Brewster

first letter thing
I am writing you Love

Ed-Friends
KNAPP, John F.

House of Representatives,
GRAND HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
March 8, 1911.

Mr. Jos. Edison,
President Edison Company,
Orange, New York.

*I remember you perfectly
when you come to my
Come & see me*

Dear Sir:

I presume it will be too far back for you to re-
collect all the old operators at 145 Broadway, way back in
69--70-1-2-3-4.

I was working there at that time and came to Washington
as one of Mr. Blaines clerks when he was Speaker of the 43d
Congress in 1874.

Have been in Arizona many years and now very much interest-
ed in the new state.

I expect to be in N. Y. City Friday and Saturday of this
week and would be very much pleased to come over and call on
you if agreeable. Will phone first.

Very truly yours,

John F. Knapp - "Kn"

Ed - Friends

TELEGRAMS-TELESCOPIC LONDON
TELEPHONE NO 7722 GERRARD.

13, SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

8th March, 1911.

Thos. A. Edison, Esq,
Llewellyn Park, N.J.,
U. S. A.

Edison
Wm

Dear Sir,

It is with great regret that I have to advise you of the short and fatal illness which overtook Mr. Joseph Wetzler at his house, No. 22, Queens gardens, Bayswater, London, England, on February 22nd.

Knowing of the great regard which Mr. Wetzler personally had for you, I thought it best to send you direct information concerning this sad occurrence. A fortnight before his death, he was greatly interested in the reading of a volume written by Mr. T. Commerford Martin, and another gentleman, which deals with your life history.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

H. Freeman

Secy.

TAE-writing

Ans
✓ 7/3/11

I will sign

Mrs. F. Baer.

Yours of May 19 at hand

I should be delighted to come
to the dinner but ~~it is~~

~~just to~~ ~~be~~ a

~~very~~ I am in
an experimental campaign
with 30 men & cannot ~~leave~~

spare a moment I hope
some day to see you & hope
drop into your Sunday
office & have a talk -
as I am ~~going to~~ ~~visit~~ ~~to~~
~~visit~~ ~~to~~ ~~visit~~ ~~to~~ ~~visit~~ ~~to~~
understand it ~~the~~ E

Friend

Ans
6/3/1911
S.W.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS
FIFTY-FIVE DUANE STREET
NEW YORK

Thomas A Edison Esq
Llewellyn Park
Orange
New Jersey

Dear Mr Edison

Miss Anne Morgan just tells me she is going to ask you to be a member of a party visiting Valhalla - her Immigrant School - on Monday evening, June 5th. As we shall probably not be able to return from the School much before 10 or 11 o'clock, may I not arrange to have you stay, as my guest, at the Lotos Club for that evening. The living quarters at the Union League are all closed for repairs. This, as you must know, would give me a great deal of pleasure.

Could you see the wonderful enlargement of your photograph, which just passed through my office, to be hung in one of the halls of the Engineering Building during the coming Convention week, your well known modesty would be subjected to severe strain. It is one of the best pieces of photographic work I have ever seen.

Trusting that you will be able to come on the 5th and that you will be my guest after returning from Valhalla, believe me,

Sincerely yours

Arthur Williams

My Dear Williams -
I have to turn down Miss Morgan with, I am completely overloaded with work -

26th May 1911

MAY 29 1911

J. Hurlough

a moving picture entertainment with Victor accompaniment, and you could then see for yourself the circumstances and conditions under which your wonderful lantern is to be used.

Our program is - to start from New York at four thirty and go to Valhalla by

Horton, Ginn (Daughter of J.P.)

Say am overloaded with work
+ cannot possibly accept your
219 MADISON AVENUE
kind invitation

Dear Mr. Edison - MAY 27 1911

I sincerely hope there
any chance that we
can induce you and
Mr. Edison to go up
to Valhalla with us
on Monday afternoon
June 5th?

We are to have

motor; the entertainment is
to begin at six-thirty.
We will then come back to
Mrs. Warburg's at Hartdale
for supper at half past eight
and then return to town
and will take you anywhere
that you wish to put up for
the night. Of course we will
arrange to pick you up any
place in town that will suit
your convenience.

I cannot begin to tell you
how proud we shall be to show
you the school. As I am sailing
on the 8th of June it will
probably be my last opportunity
of taking you up to Valhalla
myself - I pleasure I do not
wish to relinquish to anybody else.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Morgan.

May 26. 1911.

Heyden, Amn

219 MADISON AVENUE

JUN 3-1911

Dear Mr. Edison:

Mr. Williams
has given me some
hope. even after your
refusal of May 31st
that there may be
some chance of in-
ducing you and
Mrs. Edison to join

your note. Believe me
Sincerely yours.
Anne Morgan.

June 2, 1911.

us in our Valkalla
party on Monday.

Mr. Williams has
promised to telephone
your secretary in the
morning, and if you
can possibly arrange
to get off he will
see that you are brought
to New York in his
motor.

Thanking you for

Will enjoy the outing
I live about half
way between Philadelphia
and Trenton on the line
of the Reading RR. (Crossed
Railroad of New Jersey) and
would gladly meet you
with the auto, say at
Trenton or Jenkintown.

I trust you will
favor us with a
visit and I assure
you your stay will
be most quiet and
pleasant and to
your liking.

PAUL BROOKE HALL
RYDAL PA.

My Dear Mr. Edison

JUN 5-1911

I have for some
time wanted to ask
you to run over & spend
say a Saturday & Sunday
with Mrs. Schickel and
myself, & roam around
through the swamps for
a days recreation.

I know that you have
given little time in
your career to play, but
I also know that you

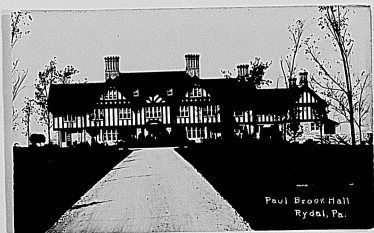
It is now just 25 years
since I have devoted
myself (with Mr. Stern) to
your interests, and I
feel that much of my
success, if success it can
be termed, is due to the
many good suggestions
& advice modes given
by you

Hoping you will
give us the pleasure
with regards I am
Truly Yours

Lois H. Flannery

Hydus Pa.
June 3, 1911

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]



Paul Brook Hall
Rydal, Pa.

Isaac
Silberman

Ans
6/19/11
Sam

~~My~~ friend Silberman

I am sorry I cannot
this year come down
as I am very busy
getting ready to take
family to Europe
Next year I will come
down as we criss
your way very often
in our auto -

X

I will sign

THE Biography

Budapesti Általános Villamossági Részvénytársaság.

Szorgalmaz: EGYENÁRAM.
—
TELEFON 3-52, 3-53, 3-54

Budapest, June 23rd. 1911
VII. Kálinczy-utca 18.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Edison Laboratory,
ORANGE. N. J.

JUL 5-1911

My dear Mr. Edison:-

Through Mr. Francis R. Upton I have just received your photograph and the two volumes of your life, and wish to tender you not only my best thanks for the same, but especially for your kindness in honouring me with your personal dedication.

Let me assure you that I shall be very happy, and shall esteem it an honour, if at any time I can offer you any assistance whatever, and should you come to Europe I beg you not to hesitate in calling upon me for any favor possible.

I have the honour to remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

BUDAPESTI ÁLTALÁNOS VILLAMOSSÁGI
RÉSZVÉNY TÁRSASÁG

Etienne de Fodor

Staple and Fancy Goods.	W. E. Martin & Company DEALERS IN	Fine Teas and Coffees.
Phone, 58 L	GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE AND FLOUR	We Buy Produce

Ans 8/9/11

ST. ANNE, ILL. *July 31st* 1911

Mr Thomas Edison

Orange New Jersey

Pardon me for bothering you as I am sure you are all well
So very truly
—

But please Take Time and Read My Letter
I am the Man Joseph Demers that led you and your
party to Battle Creek in the year 1878 when we had
the fun to fish all them nice little speckled trout. and
a year or so after the world fair in Chicago where I got
2 Medals for 2 patents I had at that time. I Exhibited
them during the world fair. I was offered 25 thousand
and a 1/2 Cent ^{from the year then 20} ~~400,000~~ ^{400,000} but I had formed a Company
and they would not let me sell. after ward when they
were willing for me to sell I could not.

but I got an other one know, that beats
them all. but I am not able to do any thing just know
except of funds. I dont want to ask you for any
money. I'll have some of my own soon

When I was in New York I went to your laboratory and Mr Swanson told the man that led me to you up stairs in your Laboratory he made mention that so many Gate fellows from abroad came and tried to fill you over

up with so many in ventures such as flying
Machines &c. and I was coming to see
you that time on that very thing flying Machine.
that very pointer kept me from mentioning
flying Machine. I have been watching all their
different Machine. I can beat that all to pieces
they depend only on that grate speed but that
they gave it with that side paddles ^{on them} nothing else to
keep them a float that is dangerous. I will make
my letter as short as possible

I worked on one in the year
79 a year after we Met in ~~the~~ morning
and I made me away on to go ~~to~~ to the Mountain
4 wheel with an engine I had made in St Louis
I did not nor never heard the word automobile
those days. I mention those thing to show you
that I am some kind of an inventor but I had no
idea of getting patents those days.

I have two other things know that could be patented
very valuable if you had them you could make them
profitable. I am past 65 and don't never intend to get rich
very little would do me. what I want to get at is this

I wish you would take a vacation this
fall it would do you a world of good when I
seen you in your laboratory I made mention of
that but you said you had no time. you will have
to take time to do some day sure.
If you and some other of your friend took a notion
let me be your guide. I would need only

Staple and Fancy Goods.	W. E. Martin & Company	Floor Tare and Cakes.
Phone, 58 L.	DEALERS IN GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE AND FLOUR	We Buy Produce

ST. ANNE, ILL. 191.....

2 besides My self at reasonable wages say one hundred a month and then not to get a cent till you got back home all safe.

If you was away from your place not so much business in your mind for a while you will take time to investigate My intentions.

We could start just before winter and go to Phoenix Arizona and take in the Rose Belt Dam 85 miles from Phoenix plenty fish Duck & wild pigeons the white wings they call them we could go in to from their good roads from there we could decide if we wish to go some where else.

I have hear last february with a sick wife from Phoenix she died since I will be hear at My brother in law Mr Martin I was raised hear and married in St anne

it is very nice in Arizona in winter I am expecting to sell a property before long if I do I will come East to Sagatogo a party their wants to make Manufactur for me he wrote me when My Robert came out of case he for my long letter please let me hear from you some years very truly over

Joseph D. Maars

St Anne Illinois

If you know of any one else wish a
good vacation please give them my
name and address

Ed - Friends

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY GENL.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

STORES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES - DEALERS EVERYWHERE

CABLE ADDRESS "COLPHO" NEW YORK.

Aug 2/11

EDWARD G. EASTON,
PRESIDENT,
GEO. W. LYLE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
H. DORIAN,
DR. G. MARCONI,
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.



GRAND PRIZES
PARIS 1900,
ST. LOUIS, 1904,
MILAN, 1906

PRINTING DEPARTMENT:
WALTER P. PHILLIPS, MANAGER

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Bridgeport, Conn. August 2, 1911.

My Dear Edison:

As you will probably recall, Fred Catlin made an appointment with you for us to come and see you and have a heart to heart talk about old times. That was nearly two years ago and before we got started Fred was taken ill and I have been so busy up here that I have only been in New York once in the last eighteen months. But I am going on a vacation pretty soon and shall put in most of my time in New York. I should like very much to keep the appointment, now, though I shall not have Fred for my companion. Dear old boy, he was about the finest chap we ever had in the telegraph business.

If you are going to be at home any time, after next Monday, during the month of August and will drop me a line care Johnnie Taltavall or telephone to him, setting a date for me to run out, I will arrange my plans accordingly.

I do not know whether or not you ever saw an account of how Delany put one over me, when I was visiting him in 1909. I guess there will never be but one Patrick Bernard D. I wrote

August 2, 1911.

about half of what I intended to offer for publication and then began looking around for a place to print it, but the prejudice against the Sterling Debenture Company is so strong and Delany's name and that of the Sellers Brothers are so closely associated that I could find no one who would use the matter, so I have never finished it - by this I mean nobody would use it but the Bridgeport Standard which would republish the first chapter of Genesis if I sent it down with my name attached to it. Naturally I should not care to throw away my Delany narrative on the limited number of readers reached by the Standard. I would like to finish up the story and have it printed, all the same, for in my letters to Goldsborough, in 1905, I reflected rather severely on automatic telegraphs of the kind that Delany is exploiting and as I learned, afterwards, he was quite angry over one letter when it was first printed, though he freely forgave me long ago.

Fraternally yours,

Walter P. Reilly

Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

The following is an extract from an article—Magical Men series—that Mr. Phillips has in preparation about Patrick B. Delany.

THE REAL THING.



It is a pleasant thing for his friends that Delany makes it his choice to live on this fascinating island of Nantuxet, to work a modest farm, and to ride in the long cool afternoons over the rugged moors which no doubt suggest to him the face of his native land as he dimly recalls what it was like in his childhood, but which to those unfamiliar with the physical features of the beautiful emerald tinted isle, the land of song and poetry and story, being to mind the desolate part of England in which the Brontës lived, and from whose sombre regions Charlotte and her sisters sent forth, timidly and with prayers, their wonderfully entrancing books to charm and astonish the reading world.

One afternoon when Delany was driving me over the moors, each engaged with his own thoughts, my mind ran much on the Brontës and I recalled that the father of these wonderful women had been brought up in Ireland and that the chances were he had chosen to settle in England in a lonely locality that reminded him of home. For he was a genuine son of the soil, this Patrick Brontë. In Ireland he

had been Primy as his ancestors had always been, and he was born in County Down in 1777, on the day of the Saint whose name he bore. He went up to Cambridge and here he and Temple, a countryman of his, drifted side by side to become soldiers such as might repel the threatened invasion of England by the French. Temple became Lord Palmerston, and Patrick Primy became Patrick Brontë and the father of three famous women. I was thinking these matters over and wondering which of the two—Palmerston or Brontë—was the more highly honored, when my dream was dispelled by a voice which said: "Did you hear, I'll tell you, that both the Western Union and the Postal had abandoned the quadrants? They had to on account of electrical interferences—the trulley wires and other disturbing causes. Old high potentiality knocked the old quadrants out. In some ways it was a delusion and a snare drum, (as Mrs. Partridge said of something else), though it served its purpose and a very important one, but we shall have to do without it in the days to come. Both telegraph companies are back to the duplex of which the best one of all, of course, is the polar?"

Then we rode on in silence for a while and I was resuming the thread of my romantic thoughts about the Brontës and the English moors of which Thackeray spoke so pathetically when Charlotte died—of her lonely home and her great genius as described by the man whom she adored and to whom, though a stranger to her, she had dedicated the second edition of "Jane Eyre," paying in that dedication the most eloquent tribute to "Vanity Fair," which had just been published, that any one has ever paid, and I was endeavoring to recall what Charlotte had written in a friendly letter about her sister's death about the moors that got so into one's mind at Nantuxet, and to so insistently remain there, in spite of everything.

"My sister Emily loved the moors," she said. "Flowers brighter than the rose blossomed in the thicket of the heath for her; out of a silent hollow in a livid hillside her mind could mope an Eden. She found in the bleak solitude many and dear delights and when she went away to school her nature proved too strong for her fortitude. Every morning when she woke the vision of home and the moors rebelled on her and saddened and darkened the day that lay before her."

"Are you still awake, old man?" casually observed a voice to my right. "I was thinking about the duplex." Delany went on, "and it occurred to me that we never had a real polar duplex until Cook and Peary butted into the game."

MEADOW-WOOD TERRACE
BELLE HAVEN-ON-THÉ-SOUND

October sixteenth 1911

Dear Mr. Edison

My attention has been called to certain complimentary remarks concerning success made by Mr. Dyer, one of our guests, at the opening of the Electrical Exhibition in Madison on October eleventh.

While I do not feel that you are under any particular obligation to me for extending to you, in the line of business, the credit which you needed and to which I felt that you were entitled, and while, if there were any such obligation, it would have been cancelled by reason of the large business which has come to my Company by reason of my relations with you in these early days, yet I am touched and gratified to

~~thought~~ forced Combs
came out to lecture
any time, well to
get to see you
all

learn that you referred to me in that public manner because it assures me that I am not forgotten and that I still retain your friendship which I value so highly.

Your achievements have made you eminent throughout the world, and I trust that you have many years yet before you in which to enlarge knowledge and benefit upon mankind.

I meant to be at the luncheon but I was prevented from doing so. I sent my son to represent me.

Someday I am going to ask the form of an interview to talk over old times and subjects of mutual interest.

I remain

Yours
Mr. Thomas A. Edison

Cordially yours
Ed Combs

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF A. B. & C. COMPANY

ALFRED A. COWLES WILL RETIRE
FROM HEAD OF CONCERN DE-
CEMBER 31ST.

The Connection with Other Large Cor-
porate Interests and Many Personal
Affairs Makes This Step Necessary
—Has Been Connected with Com-
pany Since 1905.

Alfred A. Cowles, the president of
the Ansonia Brass and Copper com-
pany, has resigned his position with
that company and will retire from the
management on December 31st. He
will, however, continue to act as vice-
president and director of the American
Brass company.

In his letter of resignation tendered
yesterday, Mr. Cowles explains that he
takes this action because "his other
large corporate interests, as well as
well as his personal affairs require
more of his time and attention than
he can properly give them while in his
present position."

Nine Years with Company.
Mr. Cowles entered the office of the
Ansonia Brass and Copper company in
1905, when the output of the mills for
one year was less than the metal now
shipped in ten days. He became suc-
cessively manager of the New York
office, secretary, treasurer, then vice-
president, and in 1920, he became pres-
ident of the company.

Mr. Cowles has no intention of retir-
ing from business. He is president of
the Ansonia Clock company, and in
1923 he organized the Crescent Phosphate
company, with a capital of \$1,600,000,
of which he is the president. He is
also president of the Terra Cola Re-
lates, Incorporated. This company
owns fourteen hundred acres of land in
Manatee county, Florida. The Terra
Cola Grapefruit and Orange groves are
among the most extensive on the west
coast.

Mr. Cowles was born and spent his
boyhood days in Ansonia, where he has
a large circle of friends, particularly
among the older residents of the city.

Other Ansonia News on Page 1



MACHINE DEPARTMENT

In reply please quote

Bnn/ZMR.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park, Orange, N.J.
U. S. A.

My dear Edison,

In memory of the happy days spent with you and yours, I am sending you, under separate cover, three pictures taken during your stay here, one of you alone, one with both of us together, and one of the group in Rosenthal and hope these will reach you safely.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bergmann.

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO
POST OFFICE BOX 1507

120 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Oct. 30, 1911.

Mr. Henry Miller,
Edison's Laboratory,
Llewlyn Park,
New Jersey.

My dear Harry:

I talked to the "Old Man" about having the dinner at Mushroom Farm but he thought the place was too small and he suggested Great North Inn. The enclosed copy of my letter to him explains itself. It seems to me that that arrangement would work out the safest. As soon as I have heard from Mr. Edison we will go ahead with our plans.

Please accept my thanks for your kind assistance, and with best wishes, believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

Robert J. Ogden

Ed - Friends

Ans 11/11

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO
POST OFFICE BOX 1907

120 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

October 30, 1911.

My dear Mr. Edison:

Mr. Hutchinson and I went over to the Great Notch Inn Saturday night. It is a delightful little place but it has two disadvantages. First, it is a little too small, and second, in case of rain-too far.

Why is not the best time for this party in February on your sixty-fifth birthday? It would then give us ample time to make all arrangements and locate some of the boys whose addresses I have not got. We could have it at Frank Dyer's Montclair Hotel, and, if the weather was good, motor over from the Laboratory or if not, can go over there direct from the Montclair station by bus or trolley. Will you let me know by return mail if this February date will satisfy you just as well? I think that it would please the boys immensely.

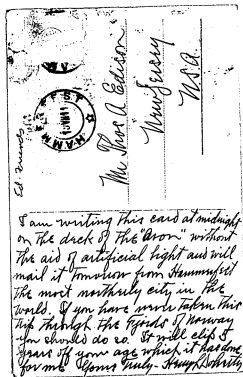
It was a great pleasure to see your yesterday and particularly to see you looking so well - in fact it almost made me feel young again myself.

Yours very truly,

Robert Taylor

To,
Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
New Jersey.

*How say this OK
but not later as
I go to Florida after
the 11th =*



I am writing this card at midnight
on the deck of the "Oron" without
the aid of artificial light and will
mail it tomorrow from Helsingfors
the most northerly city in the
world. If you have never taken this
trip through the fjords of Norway
you should do so. It will clip 8
years off your age which it has done
for me. Yours truly, Hugh Roberts

TAC. *Frank*
Ans 12/11

276

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Say - I remember your father perfectly - I am glad to hear that he is doing well. If you want to get a phonograph I can influence the dealer as you can get cost price which is about 35% off the

Mr. Thomas A. Wilson,
P.O. Box 100,
Portsmouth, Ohio, November 28th 1911.

Dear Sir:-

My father Mr. H. D. Lockwood a warm personal friend of yours has just been retired by The Western Union Telegraph Company, as being too old for service, I have so often heard him speak of you that I have often thought I would write you of the feeling he has always had for you. One instance he dwells upon, back in 1863 you and father worked together in The old Third street office at Cincinnati and on a warm summer day went down the Kentucky shore to go in swimming below what was then Ludlow Kentucky, you walked together down to find some way to get across and finally found a boy who was willing to row you both across for 25 cents but neither of you had that much money but father had some little trinket that he gave the boy and he rowed you both across the river and you both walked back to the city on the Ohio side. Another instance, you were both out to the theatre the night Lincoln was shot and strolling back to the office happened to be standing by the Washington wire when the news came in and were kept there that night working together As the real old timers are fast passing away I thought perhaps you would be please to know that an old timer was watching you even tho you are far apart.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Sheet No 2.

Father is living here with me as I am working for The Company still. I was thinking of getting him an Edison Phonograph for Christmas and he has talked about you so much. I said I would write you and see if you remembered him and perhaps you could tell me how to get the best Edison Machine.

Very Respectfully,

George R. Lockwood

Ed. Friends

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 13-11
Care Postal Tel. Co..

Mr. Thos Edison,

New York City.

Ans 14/11

*Please a photo
would be send him
DEC 15 1911*

Dear Old Friend:- Long since, (within a few years) I wrote you at Menlo Park, without receiving a simple "Helle." and have reason to believe it never get by your Secretary. When last we met, which was the occasion of a few of the "Old Gang"-Col. Wilsen, Selden, Legue, Gregory, and others, beside myself, (Pepper-pot, as you nicknamed me) having a little social re-union, (after the banquet of "The Old-Timers" in the banquet hall,) all to ourselves in front of the Bar in the basement of the Waldorf Astoria, and a re-hearsal of some of the days long gone by, on bidding you Good Bye, you promised to send me an Autograph letter as a Souvenir of your good self. I am sorry to say it has never materialized. I still look back, with pleasure, to the time when you were experimenting with your Transmitter, which did its own adjusting at Repeater stations.

(2)

You had Tom Kennedy rig up a circuit NY to Chgo and return. Repeaters at Buffalo, CH, and P'gh. You began about 1 AM, and had Tom detail me to do the sending on this roundabout circuit while you experimented on the adjusting qualities. We kept this up until 3 and 4 AM.

However, you soon dropped this for more advanced ideas-i.e./ the Duplex and Quad. Have you forgotten it? I just mention this a simple reminder. I've been up here in your Native State for past three years and when I say "I have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Edison for years" they say "Why he is an Old Michigander, from around Port Huron." Were you able to visit this section, you certainly would be "coming home." I hope we may have the pleasure of seeing you pay us a visit at some future time. You would not know the scenes of your early days. Can you tell me what year you last worked in Cincinnati? If I remember rightly you got over on the Pittsburg wire occasionally and took a hand with us "G" Lads.

(3)

I intend, in the near future, writing up the Old Pittsburg Office- back in the late 60's, and the persennel, for our Mutal friend Taltavall. When such Stars as Culgan, Fleming, Dick Duncan, McKenna, Blanchard, Markle, Cegley and others you will remember, were at the helm. Seibert tee was one the Old Pittsburg boys, as was Boh Weitbeck, but ^{the latter} before I was one of them, ^(The W. U. gang) I was then with Gee. Hamilten in the P & A. which deubtless you remember.

Pardon my reaming notes, but could not resist the temptation of bringing up "the good old days." Will you do me the faver, at your leisure, of dropping a few lines, which I wish as a Souvenir fer my boys? I send this in care of Friend Taltavall, as will be sure it reaches you, personally. Was glad to see you had returned from your European trip much benefitted by the vacation.

With kindest regards and wishing you compliments of Season,

Very sincerely your's *G. M. Estlin*

Tele-grams

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Dec. 18th, 1911

DATED -- Chicago, Ill.

TO -- Thos. A. Edison, Orange, N.J.

I wish to have you meet at Luncheon Saturday January sixth at Chicago Club this city, this being day following Byllesby Banquet, some of my personal friends who are men of great prominence in the community and whom you will enjoy meeting in a more personal way than would be possible at Banquet the night before. Can I issue the invitations? I am assuming you will want to see all our plans here and shall arrange my affairs so as to devote Friday afternoon and Saturday Morning to this.

Sam'l Insull

TAC Friends

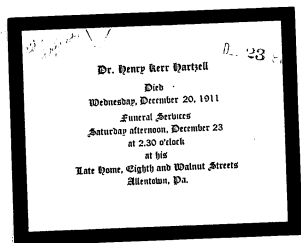
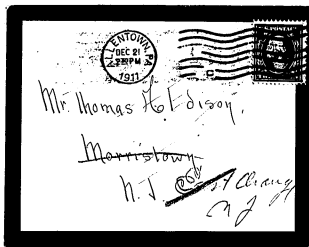
Telegram

Dec. 19, 1911

Samuel Insull,
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Your telegram received. I will
do anything you want,
Edison

Sent by W. H. Zee
Dec 19/11
Wm



E. Trust

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT,
80 WEST STREET,
NEW YORK.

JAN 3- 1912

December 28th, 1911.

Effective January 1st, 1912, Mr. T. E. Clarke, General Superintendent, is hereby appointed Assistant to the President, with office at Scranton, Pa., and with such duties to perform as shall be assigned to him from time to time by the President.

Mr. E. M. Rine is appointed General Superintendent, with office at Scranton, Pa., in charge of the Transportation Department of the Company.

The position of Assistant General Superintendent is abolished.

Dear T. E. *E. Trust*
President.

Rine is making good

My Jan 2. 12.

Edison General File Series
1911. Personal - Johnson, Edward H. (E-11-67)

This folder contains correspondence with Edison's longtime associate Edward H. Johnson. The letters relate primarily to the commercial and technical development of Edison's alkaline storage battery, including its use in vehicles and the promotion of Edison's proposed "country house lighting system." Other items pertain to Johnson's civic activities and his interest in the "pure milk" movement.

All of the documents have been selected.

Friends
Johnson

EDWARD H. JOHNSON

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

ROOM 209

NEW YORK JAN 11 1911

JAN 12 1911

Thomas A Edison
My Dr Edison

I am making my "last stand" & I should
be glad of your opinion of my work
this is the sort of thing I am really good
for - I should like to be doing it over
more for you

Assuming you to be conversant and in
sympathy with the wide spread movement for se-
curing a pure milk supply, I venture to submit
herewith for your consideration a Novel Solution
of the problem it presents, which while providing
for a better price to the farmer and a lower
cost to the consumer, yet creates a new and very
profitable monopoly in which you are invited
to join on a "Ground Floor" basis.

Particulars will be furnished on app-
lication. "

Respectfully,

Edw H Johnson

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

THE PROBLEM OF SECURING PURE MILK.

....By Edward H. Johnson....

The following scheme for solving the complex problem of obtaining pure milk for large cities is submitted by the writer with confidence, in that it is the result of a very exhaustive study of the subject in general and of the various ineffective solutions otherwise proposed.

The practical solution of the problem is based upon the primary condition of the concentration of responsibility at a single point, thereby enabling corrective measures to be effectively applied. Naturally this point must be the center of production since it is there only that corrective measures can be taken. Consequently the problem is one of the ways and means for making and holding the producer responsible, with rigidity and fairness, while imposing upon him no other burden than that demanded by common honesty.

In general terms, the proposed scheme contemplates the direct responsibility of the producer to the consumer, akin to that which exists between the villager and his neighboring farmer. Such a scheme naturally dispenses with the middleman and disposes of all the many treating fads which to-day are the subject of an endless and apparently fruitless controversy. Natural Milk, for the quality and cleanliness of which the Dairyman is directly responsible to the consumer and the State must then assume the place in the Metropolis which it holds in the village and on the farm.

Inspection and analysis made at the point of consumption provides the requisite adherence to whatever standard may be adopted; for a license bureau, with revoking power, enforces the corrective measures called for by the inspector's findings. The self interest of the producer may in such circumstances be relied upon to promptly apply all needfull remedies. Obviously such a scheme demands inviolability in transit and supreme control by the producer over all devices employed in producing, bottling and finally despatching his product.

To prevent needless multiplication of licensees, co-operative groups of Dairymen may be formed and given a single license designation; reliance being safely placed upon the self interest of the several

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

-2-

members of such groups to ensure the strict observance by each of all essential safeguards.

Dispensing with the middleman, who is now the distributor, of course raises the question of ways and means for effecting distribution. This is by no means so serious^d detail as it may appear at first sight. Bearing in mind that all milk is to be bottled, and can only go to the consumer in the original package, we see at once that the distribution is comprised in the transfer by wagon from the railway or other receiving depot. The simplest form of co-operative methods will suffice to enable the Dairymen to ship to themselves; to make all deliveries, and collect all accounts. The better price thus naturally accruing to the producer, combined with an easily realizable reduction of cost to the consumer, may be depended upon to quickly popularize the scheme.

With this general outline of the proposed plan, certain of its details may now be considered. The crux of the scheme is, of course, the provision of a bottle, for the sanitary condition of which, as well as its contents, the Dairymen can in fairness be held rigidly responsible. Obviously, this bottle must be sealed against all intermeddling; hence the glass bottle now in common use would, on this account alone, fall short of the requirements. Moreover, it falls in a still more important particular, viz: uncertainty as to its cleanliness; for however conscientiously it may be washed and sterilized a bottle, used and reused, will inevitably incorporate deleterious matter for which the Dairymen cannot and should not be held responsible. The desideratum would therefore appear to be a non-returnable bottle, one that can be used but once, and be then destroyed. Moreover, the cost of such a bottle must not be greater than that imposed by a single use of the glass bottle, viz: about one cent. Furthermore, according to the writer's proposal, this bottle must be made daily by the dairymen himself and thus avoid the unsanitary condition consequent upon factory production, with its^s attendant crating, storing, shipping etc. This condition would involve washing the bottle before its use, thus placing it in the same category as the glass bottle. Consideration of cost also eliminates the factory-made bottle, as the

margin, over and above the actual cost of the material, is too small to provide factory charge, plus shipping costs, to say nothing of a manufacturing profit.

The non-returnable bottle then must necessarily be dairy-made in order to be brought within permissive cost, and clearly within the category of things for which the dairyman may be justly held accountable.

Upon this foundation the scheme of concentrating and localizing all responsibility is firmly based; the dairy-made non-returnable bottle thus becomes an agent and an instrument of the consumer and the State far more efficacious in securing sanitary observance than would be the present official machinery, even though that were multiplied a hundred times, and yet this agent, to the extent of its value, will cost the producer, the consumer and the State practically nothing.

Many attempts have been and are still being made to induce the milk industry ^{to} accept a single service paper bottle. Brief consideration of the factors of the problem will show how, through the fact of such devices not being bottles in the true sense, these have all failed of even a measure of acceptance. They are virtually but cans, tubes, cones, tumblers etc., etc., whereas milk, far more than wine, demands the time-proven indubitable bottle form. In milk the cream may be said to be the slag; but it is a slag that is desired, unlike the sediment of wine which is not, e.g. The washing function of the milk should be fully utilized in order to expel all the cream, and this can be most effectively done through the mouth of a bottle.

However, even a true bottle would not serve unless it were dairy-made- not necessarily by the dairy-man himself, but it must be produced in his immediate vicinity, and under his supervision and responsibility. Furthermore, even assuming that the bottle be of the true form and that it be dairy-made, there nevertheless remains a further specification which needs be conformed to. Thus the writer has it from the highest authority that in order to find acceptance the paper bottle must be in fac simile of the glass standard both ⁱⁿ its form and dimensions. Instance upon this factor arises not only from the natural evolution and consequent fitness of the existing, time-proven type, but because a disturbance thereof would involve an enormous cost,

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

-4-

as for change and replacement of the methods and devices now employed for ^{the}fixing, sealing, icing, boxing and general handling.

In view of the foregoing the writer has formulated his scheme upon the following four controlling factors:

1-Strict adherence to established standards as regards form and dimensions.

2-While utilizing existing apparatus, special provision for hermetical sealing.

3-Production of the bottle, or the paraffining thereof, at the Dairy concurrently with the taking of the milk.

4-A single and almost negligible monetary tribute to the inventor and exploit^{er} of a suitable bottle.

Given such a dairy-made bottle and the incidental conditions herein enumerated - all quite within the province of readily realizable things - and the writer submits as a proven proposition that the existing objections to the "milk problem" can be made to disappear, as to large cities, whereby a long step would be taken in the way of improving the conditions of daily life.

E.H. Johnson

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 REXTON

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK, Feb 24th 1917

My Dr Edison

Mr. our regeneration system -
Lundell has made a big strike
- we can now command the
Railway business of the world.
all I want is a strong financial
backer & I am in a fair way
to get that. The enclosed letter
explains fully. It is \$250,000
28. 000,000 of the Hudson &
Manhattan Co & it is not paying
they are seeking improvements
of this character. They have appointed
an expert to go into the matter
with Lundell. If his report is favorable
they will make a deal with me
then I shall have the U.S. whom
I want them

I see by the "Edison" that Lundell
is employing a regeneration motor
What sort of a motor is it?

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL 1424 REXTOR

2

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK.....191
We will be in the market in
a short time with this new motor
for automobiles. It is now being
made in St. Louis. The Wagon
Electric Co have taken a license
for this purpose (only)

Yours faithfully
E.H.J.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
Tel. 1424 Rector

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK, Feb. 24th, 1911

Confidential Copy E.H.J.
Pliny Fisk, Esq.,

Dear Sir:-

FEB 25 1911

It occurs to me to put in less fleeting form the gist of my several verbal statements anent our new system of electrical motor control to the end that you may digest the same at your leisure, and without the risk of confusion.

First, as to our claims:

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY: We claim a net saving of energy consumption of from 25 to 35% under subway conditions.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: including generating plant, distributing copper, car equipment, etc: We claim a reduction in cost of from 15 to 25%.

Note: In an existing plant the use of our motors will give an increased capacity of a like percentage both to the generating plant and the conductors.

QUALITY OF MOTORS: We claim an electrical and mechanical ruggedness superior to the existing plain "series" railway motor.

WEIGHT OF MOTOR EQUIPMENT, inclusive of the special field exciting motor:-- We claim a greater motor capacity per unit of weight than is now obtained from the Standard Railway Motor, notwithstanding the added duty of braking.

SMALLER DIMENSIONS: We claim a smaller motor than can be had of the plain series type, whatever design of motor may be

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1484 RECTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

-2-

NEW YORK, 191

employed.

REGULATION: We claim for both accelerating and braking a superior degree of smoothness over that now obtained.

EQUIPMENT COMPLICATIONS: Notwithstanding the added function of regeneration, the equipment is but the merest trifle more complex than the present non-regenerative equipment and the added parts are of the most rugged and reliable character.

MOTORMAN'S DUTY: We claim a reduced tax upon the motorman, inasmuch as the entire control of the car or train is in one lever, he has not to acquire expertness in handling two kinds of power devices.

DEPRECIATION: We claim a substantial reduction in depreciation through the ~~abolition~~ ^{non use} of brake shoes and the consequent saving in wheel destruction--incidentally we claim the total abolition of iron dust accumulation with its baleful effects on life and property.

HEAT: We claim a substantial reduction of free heat consequent upon the non use of brake shoes.

SAFETY: We claim the introduction of a new factor of safety.

FINALLY: We claim to have attained a stage in electric traction evolution second only to the original creation and one that is bound to be accepted as the standard.

Second, as to my proposal:

INVESTIGATION: I request that you appoint the most competent technical expert at your command to confer with my

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

-3-

NEW YORK.....191

associate, Mr. Robert Lundell, to the end that he may give you an opinion as to the probability of our being able to establish our claims in practical operation.

DEMONSTRATION: Assuming you receive a favorable opinion, I request that you enter into contract obligations with a suitable manufacturer to apply the system to a car or train - preferably the latter, in order to adapt the system to multiple unit control.

AGREEMENT: In consideration of your making such demonstration of the practicability of the system as will prove its value to all whom it may concern, we will enter into an agreement with you constituting you our agents for the sale or other disposition of the patents essential to the system and give you a proprietary interest therein.

The terms of this agreement to be settled between us when you have decided upon the character of the demonstration you are willing to make.

Yours faithfully,

the actual kilowatts would be constant, while the kilovolt-amperes would vary. Consider, for example, a load of 152 kw at a power-factor of 65; the wattless component would be 225 kva and the total apparent power 296 kva. If a synchronous condenser having a rating of 112.5 kva were added, the resultant power-factor would actually be 88.5 per cent, although the table given by Mr. Thurston would indicate that the power-factor should be 92.5 per cent. The latter value would be



Figs. 1, 2 and 3—Variation of Phase Relations with Change in Power and Wattless Components.

obtained if the total apparent power remained at 296 kva, which, however, would involve an increase in the real power from 152 kw to 275.5 kw.

The foregoing is not offered as a criticism of Mr. Thurston's contribution, but is intended merely to call attention to the true meaning of the table and thus prevent the possibility of error through its misinterpretation.

San Francisco, Cal.

R. H. FENKHAUSEN.

Regenerative Electric Traction.

To the Editor of Electrical World:

Sir.—Referring to the various articles concerning regenerative control on direct-current railways appearing in your issues dated Dec. 15 and Dec. 20, 1910, and Jan. 10, 1911, I beg leave to submit some data and conclusions which I have evolved from a long study of this interesting problem.

Like a great many problems worth solving, the regenerative problem has presented innumerable difficulties. These difficulties appeared serious enough ten years ago to chill the enthusiasm of even the most sanguine of practical railway managers.

The most stubborn obstacles to the solution of the problem may be enumerated briefly as follows:

(1) The lack of space available in a standard truck for a regenerative motor of the requisite capacity. (2) The limited torque characterizing an adjustable-speed motor. (3) The difficulty of securing perfect commutation in an adjustable-speed motor working under the conditions of weak field strength and strong armature current. (4) The difficulty of designing an adjustable-speed motor which would be sufficiently rugged electrically to withstand the abuse to which railway apparatus is necessarily subjected; in this connection it should be pointed out that the fine wire windings required for either shunt-wound or compound-wound field coils presented perhaps the most serious of all the difficulties. (5) The difficulty of obtaining smooth acceleration and retardation, particularly during the series-parallel changes with motors having decided shunt-motor characteristics. (6) The extra cost of motors with adjustable field strength and the great expenditure of power required to obtain the maximum field strength.

Several minor difficulties might be enumerated, but as these were mostly incidental to the earliest pioneering work in the regenerative field I will not tire your readers with them. It is my intention simply to demonstrate to the electrical fraternity that all of the above-mentioned difficulties have finally and completely disappeared. Regenerative traction motors may now be built to surpass in both electrical and mechanical ruggedness, in horse-power output per pound weight, in commutation and in efficiency any plain series motor at present in public use. In fact, I unhesitatingly claim that the regenerative motor herein described is as far the superior of the present traction motors as they in turn are of the motors which Mr.

Frank J. Sprague was obliged to employ in his pioneering work at Richmond, Va.

In order to describe clearly the new regenerative traction motor the following diagrams are presented: Circuit diagram of Fig. 1, the space vector diagrams of Figs. 2, 3 and 4, as well as certain technical data pertaining to a 50-hp, 550-volt regenerative traction motor.

Referring to Fig. 1, the two heavy circles represent, respec-

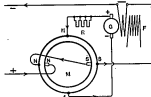


Fig. 1—Two-Pole Circuit Diagram of Regenerative Motor.

tively, a distributed field winding and a distributed armature winding of a traction motor *M*, both windings being of the same type—that is, drum windings embedded in the iron. The diagram illustrates a two-pole arrangement, but the actual motor, for reasons hereinafter given, should preferably be of six-pole construction. The windings are so proportioned that the amp-turns per pole in the field winding somewhat exceed the corresponding armature amp-turns, so that, when the two windings are connected in opposition, the difference between the respective amp-turns will produce a commutation field of the required strength.

It will be noticed that the field winding is furnished with four leads: two of these are used as a line current inlet for

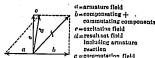


Fig. 2—Space Vector Diagram of M.m.f.s. at Full-Load.

the purpose of producing a compensating field in opposition to the armature field. The other two leads, located at 90 electrical space degrees from the first-mentioned leads, are connected to an independent source of current supply—preferably a small low-voltage motor-generator, the sole duty of which is to furnish the excitation current for the main motor.

The single distributed field winding is caused to act simultaneously as a winding for excitation capable of regulation, a winding for compensation and a winding for commutation. Obviously this arrangement is exceedingly flexible, simple and reliable. The character of the excitation of the main motor *M* may readily be varied at will by furnishing the field magnet of the small generator *G* with both shunt and series windings.



Figs. 3 and 4—Space Vector Diagrams of M.m.f.s. at Half-Load and at Over-Load.

as shown in the diagram. That is to say, the main motor *M* may be caused to operate with the characteristic of either a shunt-wound motor, a compound-wound motor or a series motor. Moreover, the strength of the excitation field may be varied without changing its character by means of regulating resistances in the excitation circuit, as shown in the diagram.

The space vector diagrams of Figs. 2, 3 and 4 illustrate clearly the relative values of the different m.m.f.s. and the man-

ner in which they vary according to the load and the changes in the excitation. Fig. 2 shows the conditions resulting from full-field excitation and normal full-load armature current. Fig. 3 illustrates full excitation and half-load. Fig. 4 shows reduced field excitation in connection with a 50 per cent overload.

Some skeptical readers may well say: "This scheme looks good and sounds plausible, but how does it work out in a real machine?" For the benefit of such "doubting Thomases" I take pleasure in submitting all of the essential data for a sample machine, thus enabling any competent expert to refigure and to criticize. Fortunately, the problem relates to direct-current apparatus, which, not being subject to the "guesswork" and the numerous "surprises" which still cling to the single-phase motors, may be calculated with absolute accuracy.

In the following are given the electrical data for a six-pole, 50-hp, 550-volt regenerative traction motor having a distributed field winding arranged according to Fig. 1: Speed = 600 r.p.m. with full field excitation: Armature. Core: Outside diameter = 16.5 in. x 8 in. long. No vents. Inside diameter of core = 10.5 in. x 46 slots, semi-closed, 0.52 in. x 1.25 in. (0.25-in. opening).

Four coils per slot, two turns per coil, 184 coils series connected: 1-62-123-184, etc. Conductor = 3 strands of 0.072-in. square wire, all double-cotton-covered together. Area = 0.0029 in. sq. Space factor = 0.84. Resistance of armature winding = 0.166 ohm at 60 deg. C. Weight of armature copper = 660 lb.

Commutator: 12 in. diameter x 3 in. useful face, 184 bars, two brush-holders placed 180 mechanical degrees apart. Two brushes per holder = 0.75 in. x 1.5 in. (x 2.25 in.). Resistance of + and - brushes = 0.028 ohm.

Field Core and Coils: Outside diameter = 23 in. x 8 in. long. Inside diameter = 16.66 in. 62 slots, semi-closed, 0.52 in. x 1.5 in. (0.1875-in. opening). Seven coils per slot, one turn per coil (strip winding). Four hundred and thirty-four coils series connected: 1-146-391-2, etc. Conductor = 0.05 in. x 9/16 in. = 35,600 cir. mils. Space factor = 0.895. Resistance of field winding = 0.124 ohm at 60 deg. C. Weight of field copper = 1660 lb.

Assuming that about two coils are effectively short-circuited by the brushes the armature amp-turns per pole at a 75-amp load equal 2300 and the corresponding field amp-turns, 2750. The amp-turns available for the commutation field are, therefore = 450. The full (maximum) field flux (2.5 mega-lines per pole) is obtained with an excitation of 3070 amp-turns per pole from a distributed winding, which in turn calls for a

maximum output of the small motor-generator of 85 amp at about 11 volts, or 935 watts.

The efficiency at half load and 600 r.p.m. is 85.5 per cent; the efficiency at full load and 600 r.p.m. is 89.7 per cent; the efficiency at 50 per cent overload and 600 r.p.m. is 93.5 per cent. Net weight of armature-core punchings = 219 lb.; net weight of field-core punchings = 323 lb.; total weight of motor about 1490 lb.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The six-pole construction is preferable to the four-pole because the end connections (the heads) of the distributed windings are very much shorter and the windings more substantial. It is really difficult to conceive of a more perfect form of field winding than the "one-turn strip winding" described above. As the difference of potential between the turns is only a fraction of a volt the insulation problem becomes exceedingly simple and the space-factor excellent. The entire laminated field structure is contained in a cast-steel frame, which not only secures absolute rigidity, but adds somewhat to the useful cross-section of the yoke, while not increasing the height or the width of the motor. On account of the large internal diameter of the armature core the main bearing may be made extra long without in any way increasing the over-all dimensions of the motor.

There exists, therefore, no longer any obstacle to the introduction of a motor which will be ample for regenerative service within the limited space available.

In your issue of Jan. 19 Mr. J. G. V. Lang has referred to the type of a regenerative equipment at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the year 1902, and it may be of interest to point out the striking comparisons between the adjustable-speed motor then used and the one now described. The Newcastle motor had a 35-hp rating as against 50 hp of the new motor, the speed being the same. The weight of the field copper in the old motor was 273 lb. as against 166 lb. in the new. The maximum field excitation in the old motor called for an expenditure of 3060 watts as against 935 watts in the new. The total weight of the old motor was about 3000 lb. as against 1490 lb. for the new.

I am not offering any excuse for the pioneering motor, as I believe it was the best adjustable-speed traction motor of its time. However, the art has made great advances, and I think the time has now definitely arrived when railway engineers should wake up to the fact that the regenerative problem has been solved in practical form and the regenerative motor has come to stay.

New York, N. Y.

ROBERT LUNDELL.

Digest of Current Electrical Literature

ABSTRACTS OF THE IMPORTANT ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE ELECTRICAL PERIODICAL PRESS OF THE WORLD

Generators, Motors and Transformers.

Rotary Converter.—A note on a recent British patent (24,137, Jan. 12, 1911) of Bruce Peckler & Company, Ltd., and P. D. de la Cour. This machine has an armature wound for n poles, a $2n$ -pole field and $2n$ brushes arranged in two sets connected to two external circuits. The magnet frame is split into two ring parts, each carrying half the number of poles excited by shunt windings across the two circuits respectively. The brushes are so arranged that the armature m.m.f.s. are in the same axes as the corresponding field circuit m.m.f.s. and two series compensating windings are provided, one in each circuit. The uses of the machines are as follows: Rotary direct-current converter; double-voltage direct-current generator; double direct-current voltage converter from alternating current; constant-current motor-generator for welding, arc lighting, etc.; generator and transformer for battery or flywheel load equalizing plant.—*Lond. Elec. Eng'ng*, Jan. 19.

Constant-Current Generator.—An English translation in abstract of the recent German paper describing the constant-

current generator of Onnos and the Felten and Guilleaume-Lahmeyerwerke for train lighting, searchlight work, etc.—*Lond. Elec. Review*, Jan. 20.

Synchronous and Non-synchronous Reaction.—J. REZEMANN.—Another article of his long serial. In the present installment the results of tests of an alternator with projecting poles are given.—*La Luminère Elec.*, Jan. 14.

Lamps and Lighting.

Street Lighting.—J. EDOUARD.—An account of the results of the experimental lighting in Gower Street, in London, one-half of the street being lighted by gas and the other half by electricity. It was specified that the average candle-power of each lamp, as measured at angles of 20 deg. and 50 deg. with the horizontal, should not be less than 300. It was further stipulated that only horizontal reflectors would be permitted. The results are indicated in Fig. 1, which gives the illumination curve with gas lighting, and in Fig. 2, which gives the illumination curve with electric lighting. The full vertical-lines show the position of the lamp-posts (18 ft. 3 in. high in the

Ed-Friend

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

Nov. 14/11
NEW YORK 101

Dear Edison

"73" I shall put in ^{NOV 13 11} an
appearance Early Monday
morning.

I am busy - but it is
the busy-men of a man
who is striving but
accomplishing nothing
Thanks again

"Pepper" will add her thanks
when I tell her to whom
she is indebted for this
relief - E.H.J.

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK, *Nov 15* 1911

My Dear Edison

I am planning out a campaign
of the old Johnsonian kind
but I find myself at sea
on several points - I should
like enlightenment on them.

1st - Where do I stand? am I
in ~~exclusive~~ control of this
particular field? Or am I
simply one of many?

2nd - Will you sell Battery to Engine
& Dynamo Motors with whom
I will come in competition

3rd - What is meant by "Contractors Price"
Is that the price I am to charge?

4th - Are the Engine Dynamo & other
prices on your sheet the
bed rock prices at which

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
20 Broad Street
New York



Edison
Orange
NJ

- I Can obtain these things?
- 5th What if any date have you
of the present day cost of
House Wiring?
- 6th What is the Oil Consumption
and P.M.P. Cost of Operating
a Modern Gasoline Engine
- 7th What Guarantee if any are
given on the Tungsten Lamps
- 8th What is the Net Price - to me -
of Lamps?
- 9th What Attention is demanded
by a Gasoline Engine
- 10th Have you an automatic
Cut Out to disconnect the
Dynamo and stop the Engine
When the Battery is fully - or
Overcharged?

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1484 RECTOR

3

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK, _____ 191

There are a few points
that occur to me there
may be more when you
have met there

Wm. E. H.

W.B. I shall of course have to
set up a show plant in
G.W. I presume I can
obtain the suits therefor
from the several makers
without immediate pay.

A. H.

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK _____ 191

Edison

12.18.11
If I am to have this filed
I shall insert in the
proper papers the following
add -

"For particulars of
my new & Ideal Country House
Electric Plant address my
representative Edw H Johnson
20 Broad St. New York.

Edison

There is no use spending money
to go into particulars which
not one in a thousand read
& that one doesn't understand

EMJ

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

Nov 16, 1911
Mr. Edison -
Another question - notice the
sheet you handed me is
headed "Morse Machine Co."

Have these people developed
an Engine particularly suited
to this class of work?

I learn that Gasoline Engines
have been found to measure
up to the Catkinum performance
demanded by Electric
Generation

Johnson - what is the matter with you
do you suppose we would use an
Engine that is unreliable - more than
200,000 of them are already in use on farms
& private houses for pumping - we do
not fight with the engine directly but only
O-V-E-R

With the ~~eccentricity~~ - The Engine
is used only to pump it fuel &
Can run any old way -

The Contractor's fee of
of 20% is your profit
for getting the Contract.
The winning man makes his
profit on the winning &
as you turn this point over
to him he must set up the
plant for you ~~as~~ as a recompense
to you for getting him the
winning Contract. don't you see
that you have scarcely any Expenses
yourself other than your hat

No advertisement is required
you will give a business floor to make it more

Nov. 18th, 1911

Dear Johnson:-

What is the matter with you? Do you suppose we would use an engine that is unreliable? More than 800,000 of this kind are already in use on farms and in private houses for pumping. We do not light with engine direct, but only with the battery. The engine is used to pump it full and can run any old way.

The contractor's profit of 20% is your profit for getting the contract. The wiring man makes his profit on the wiring, and as you turn this part over to him he must set up the plant for you as recompense to you for getting him the wiring contract. Don't you see that you have scarcely any expenses? You carry no stock. Your office is in your hat. No advertising is required. You will be given a certain territory to make good in.

Yours truly,

128 E Grand St

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK NOV 24 1911

Dear Edison

Run in here ever since I saw
you - until today -
The only thing that is "the Matter
with me" is that which has always
been - I want to know - until
I do I am no more convincing
than any other old fossil, but
when I do I get there - that all -
I'll ask no more questions on
paper but come out & get
the full understanding which
I must have from whomsoever
you have charged with the
development of the scheme

Yours E.H.J.

TAE Journals

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

Nouns

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK Dec 21 1911

My Dear Edison
Although Confined a good deal
of the time since I last saw you
I have been giving attention to the
business you invited me to consider
and I am satisfied there is money
in it - but I am too unreliable physically
to perform the work of a travelling
salesman which appears to be the
category in which you intend to
include me - as you know -
My forte has been - as you know -
organizing agencies and I think
my experience in that line is just
what you want about this time
I therefore suggest that you entrust
this work to me - I coming to Orange
if you prefer - I am willing to
take hold on any basis you may
deem fair & justified at the time
There is however one obstacle to
my dropping my other schemes &
mode of living viz: the necessity
of settling my house in order

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL 1484 REXTER

2

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

Look in a business ~~with~~ ^{NEW YORK} ~~in a~~ 191
domestic sense - To do this I must
have a thousand dollars - If I could
obtain this I could come to New York
once and get down to hard work
in the Commercial Edition way
I want & one or two others strong
advise my taking up with you
& give no doubt they would help
me to do so if my status was
fixed along some such lines as
I have indicated What do you
think of it?

Yours faithfully
E. H. Johnson

Johnson

EDWARD H. JOHNSON
TEL. 1424 RECTOR

75 East 81st St.
New York

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING
20 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK

191

My Mr Edison

Still in bed - lost 10 pounds in
last 10 days big loss for a spare
covered frame - Tried an entry
yesterday but 'twas too soon - must
lie up a day or two longer -

Meanwhile am thinking much about
your scheme I see difficulties which
you will doubtless quickly overcome
1st as to forming battery & all in
one and 2nd as to securing the
purification of the material on its
return & reuse that will be more
acceptable to the authorities than the
Washed Glass Bottle -

Will come to you as soon as I
can risk the journey as my
salvation & the preservation of my
hold upon my financial friends
is now dependent upon your good
office in this matter

Yours Em Eastman

Edison General File Series
1911. Phonograph - General (E-11-68)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the technical and commercial development of phonographs. Included are letters from collectors, independent experimenters, and other individuals writing to Edison with advice or requests. A sample of these unsolicited letters has been selected.

Approximately 20 percent of the documents have been selected. The following categories of documents have not been selected: unsolicited letters pertaining to the catalog of Edison recordings, including letters from prospective singers and songwriters; requests for Edison to donate phonographs to organizations and individuals; requests for Edison's advice and assistance on technical matters or his assistance in improving or promoting inventions; unsolicited requests for recordings of Edison's voice; and foreign-language circulars. All of the unselected letters were either unanswered or received perfunctory replies from Edison or his staff.

BELL PHONE
P. O. B. 139
ALDAN, PENNA.

*The idea is good
but I would like to know
the man who has got
enough patience to
work it out*

KEROY S. JAMES
PATTERN AND MODEL MAKER
MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING

FEB 16 1911

Ans 2/18/11

Tuesday - Feb. 14, 1911 -

Mr. Thomas. A. Edison.

Dear Sir:-

May I submit the following idea for your consideration:-

A combined dictagraph and typewriter - the typewriting to follow automatically the record of the dictagraph.

So that a business man, may dictate a letter into the machine that will record his dictation, and automatically produce typewritten copy of his words. - Making one, or any desired number of copies of one record.

It is only a matter of harnessing your phonograph to a typewriter. - The mechanical details of such a machine, I am sure can be easily worked out by the world's great inventors. -

Is the idea worth anything to me? -

You can easily see the immense value of it to yourself. -

Thanking you for whatever consideration you can find time to give the matter, I am

*Very truly yours,
Keroy S. James.*

phonograph
 OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 34 E. SANTA CLARA STREET, SAN JOSE

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
 610 LAUGHLIN BUILDING, LOS ANGELES

California State Realty Federation

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SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
 SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 14-16, 1911

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

RECEIVED
 MAR 2 1911
 No. 787 Stewart St.,

Los Angeles, Cal.,

March 2, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Menlo Park, N. J.

Dear Sir—

I have in my possession the first phonograph you made, which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1878, and then throughout Europe by my father, Mr. J. J. Sprenger. I have about, the weight which runs down the clockwork has disappeared and the reproducer needles are gone.

Will you please inform me, if possible, how much that weight weighed, so I can get another, and is it possible to supply me with reproducer needles for the machine, for I still have a number of father's tinfoil records.

I brought this subject to your attention several years ago in Denver, when you said I might hear from you after your return home, but I presume you lost my address. I should very much like to have a reply to the above stated address.

With best wishes, I remain,
 Yours very truly,

C. O. Sprenger



I cannot recover the type of the machine & the weight necessary to run it. I think he goes to Los Angeles to find up -

Mr. Thos. Edison,
Dear Sir, I don't know
if you have seen
my paper, but I find a
recent paper of your interest
in the study of music, prompts
me to write this letter.

I belong to a literary club
So that is taking up the study
of Amer. Literature and Music.
The topic assigned me is
"Our Musical Future." I am
anxious to do the best I can
to give the club something
of value, but find there
is very little forecasting

may extend, I am.

Yours truly,

May A. Copeland,

Huquemet Park,

Statens Isl-
N.Y.

March 3, 1911

of the music of the future
in books, and have got to
seek the material for my
paper elsewhere.

I believe that the phono-
graph and other mechanical
devices will play an import-
ant part in the musical
education of our country.
Will you give me your opinion
on this subject? You will greatly
aid me to give to our club
something of real value -

Thanking you in advance
for any courtesy you

Photo - second making

Ansted, 27th March 1911. Am 3/3/11

Thomas. A. Edison Orange.

Dear Sir: I have done here

I am the owner of one of your glass -
photograph & I have seen it without appreciating the beauty
you have been to the point - I think that even
like you have not been sufficiently forward & character
during this lifetime - I have succeeded in making satisfactory transfer
of my own mind to day, when I took a glass bottle,
cut off the bottom & placed the neck on the forehead.
No matter how high the water, there is no floating and
the voice is perfectly natural, the intonation is entirely
obscured. - Understand me well, you can not tell if
the person is singing or whether it is the Phonograph.
The French poet La Fontaine says: "On a souvent
besoin d'un plus fort que soi" so I thought I
would communicate the idea to you and should a
Phonograph. I have made a glass prove a success &
make you money & should you later see fit to give
me a small reward, well, Parker is willing."

I am most respectfully yours

G. Parker
P. 395

Thomas. A. Edison.

Orange
Cable Co
New Jersey.



Phono-Records - Disc

We give special attention to
Buying, Selling, Leasing, Sub-
Leasing and Developing Iron
and Coal Lands in the Southern
States.

Southern Iron & Coal Company

1648 Larabee St CHICAGO March 28-11

Mr Thomas A Edison

disc records are

Ans 3/30/11

Orange

made of shellac
paper fibre china clay
by hand process to

Dear Sir

Would you be so kind as to

Give me the Composition of the

Disc Records for talking machine

is composed of or hearing so greatly

I am Experimenting on a device

that Wants a Cheap Composition of that

Nature Hard Rubber being to expensive

Any Obligations for the same I will

be Glad to repay

and as I Travel the Smoky Mts of N C

Georgia & C Tenn every Summer

Several months probably can execute


Some Commission for you than

to repay you for this favor

Resp J H Brown Sr

JOHN M. W. PRATT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
1017 WELLS BUILDING
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 29, 1911.


Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,

Orange,

New Jersey.

My dear Sir:-

It has occurred to the writer that the Phonograph, or some of its kindred devices, might be used in reproducing publications, for the use and entertainment of the blind, or such other persons employing amanuenses or secretaries, to read the same to them; especially to reproduce the popular, everyday publication, novel or play, as well scientific or other publications, and the works so produced rented or leased to the user or borrower for so much per ^{volume} week. Let one or more disks or cylinders comprise a chapter of the work and a set of disks or cylinders the complete work.

I think many people would avail themselves of the opportunity to use the device if it was accessible.

Of course, the charge or rental would be governed by the popularity of the work produced, just as the price of a book is arrived at.

A set of disks or cylinders reproducing a volume of popular fiction necessarily being in greater demand, the use of the same could be furnished at popular prices, while scientific subjects would command a larger price because but few people would desire their use.

Dyer
Read me about this
E

T. A. E. #2

3-29-11.

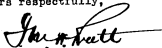
It would seem to me that the scheme is capable of exploitation and would be remunerative to one willing to embark in it, provided there are not obstacles known only to the manufacturers of the devices that would make it impractical.

The detail, of course, can be arranged later if it is found that the idea admits of practical demonstration. I realize, except in rare instances, would the reproductions be sold and, therefore, the revenue thereon would necessarily arise from rentals.

If you see no very serious objection to the scheme, could arrangements be made with some one of your corporations manufacturing reproducing devices to furnish the necessary instruments and accompanying disks or cylinders to develop the idea, and at the same time would you be able to protect the party undertaking the project from encroachments in the same field by competitors.

Trusting to hear from you at an early date, I am,

Yours respectfully,



Dear Sir:
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the above named matter.
 I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
 Very respectfully,
 J. H. [Signature]
 [Title]

Please
 pardon this personal
 letter, but this letter is
 prompted by an
 inspiration, or rather
 an idea. I am
 a young man
 and I think I have
 an inventive mind.
 I have several invent-
 ions in mind at
 the present time one
 of which I wanted to
 tell you about. I have
 ready our life and I
 know that you appreciate
 other people's ideas. Now

I have an idea about an improvement on your Phonograph. You know that on the Edison machines that one record only can be played at one time. Now, why can't you play two? I have an idea which I think is practical and can be made to fit in there. My idea is this. Have two cylindrical arms upon which to place records. Connect these with the inside machinery so that when one record on the first one is played the "arms" will automatically change and the second will be played, with no

loss of time. I think
while the one is being
played the other may
be changed. Of course it
would be necessary to
to lift the Reprodicer
and shift its position.
Do you catch my idea?
I hope I have made
it somewhat clear. I
know your fertile mind
will grasp it. Now, I
thought this way: that
I had better write you
about it. I did not like
to send my suggestions
to the Patent Office because
I thought it might be
infringing upon your
patents. Hence the
letter. Of course you see
I place a great deal of

confidence in you and
I trust I shall not be
deceived. If this suggestion
is of any value to you
I should appreciate
something for it accord-
ing to the value it may
be to you. I shall not
be discouraged however
as I am like you in
some respects. I am
determined to win
bind enclosed stamp
for reply. Thanking you
in advance for the
honest treatment which
I know I shall receive,
I am
yours sincerely
Joseph E. Raymond
#196.

I.C.S.

1902

April 13, 1911.

Mr. John M. W. Pratt,
1017 Wells Building,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir:

The idea embodied in your letter of March 29th to Mr. Edison is one to which he has at one time and another given considerable thought. The great difficulty of reproducing works of fiction is that under our present process we can reproduce only about 1500 words on a cylinder, and therefore, roughly figured, to reproduce phonographically the standard novels such as the works of Dickens, Thackeray or Lytton would require about 200 cylinders. This being the case, it would obviously be commercially unprofitable. As to producing scientific or technical publications for instruction in schools for either the seeing or sightless, this has already been undertaken in a small way by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., who sell phonographic instruction in the principal languages and also instruction in stenography.

The question of private amusement or instruc-

Mr. John M. W. Pratt- 2.

tion for the blind is one that comes particularly close to the writer, and anything that could be done for this class would be more than welcome to him.

My mother, Mrs. Sarah J. Churchill, of Montclair, N. J., having lost her sight four years ago, immediately set to work to formulate plans for the amelioration of the blind in the State of New Jersey, and she has the satisfaction of knowing that more or less through her work the State appointed a commission and has instituted home teaching amongst the blind throughout the State.

If it is the work for the blind that particularly interests you, I would suggest that you communicate with Mr. Howard Pratt, Superintendent of Schools in your city, who knows my mother and is acquainted with the education of the sightless with the seeing in public schools.

Some time in the future the ideas you have formulated, of reproducing scientific works and novels on the phonograph, may be accomplished, but it is not within sight at the moment.

Referring to your last paragraph, about protecting you in your idea, it would seem that the idea not being now no protection could be granted you.

Yours very truly,

EO/IWW

Private Secretary.

JOHN M. W. PRATT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
1017 WELLS BUILDING
MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee, Wednesday
April 15th 1908
1000
C. M. Pratt
Jr

Chas. E. Churchill Esq
1905
N. J.

My Dear Sir

Your very considerate answer to my letter of the 29th of March is handed and is very much appreciated. What you say is very reasoning. Is there that the cost of 200 cylinders will cover the cost of placing a story of Dennis Shoeny or in the "passion" of a person seems trifling. When it comes into consideration the joy such passion would bring to one unable to pass it to the world, I am now referring to individuals who become deprived of sight or an eye when it is unnecessary to expect them to acquire themselves with Braille or other blind writing.

JOHN M. W. PRATT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
1017 WELLS BUILDING
MILWAUKEE

for in our day of progress its only a question
of time when the idea will take shape

My idea is ~~a~~ and I anticipated that it
was only a matter of increasing the
number of cylinders to make it effective.

That a reproducing device be so con-
structed that it carry two or more cylinder
or disks and that when one cylinder be-
came exhausted that its successor be-
come engaged - disengaging the prior or
used cylinder and that the succeeding
cylinders could be placed where they would
be brought into action without any unnecessary
work or interval - this is rather a meagre descrip-
tion but I think you will be able to follow what
I have in mind.

I have a sister who has practically
lost the right to talk and excited me into the

JOHN M. W. PRATT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
1017 WELLS BUILDING
MILWAUKEE

inquiries made of the Editor.

I note your reference to Dr. John Howard
Pratt whom we reckon among our intimate
friends including most recently his wife
Mrs Pratt - and shall not miss the oppor-
tunity of mentioning what you say
of him -

again thanking you for your kindness
in this matter & assuring to be kept ad-
vised as to what progress may be made
along the lines suggested in our letters

I beg leave to remain

Yours Truly

John M. W. Pratt

P.S. Do you happen to be acquainted with Mrs. Edward T. Kellogg
of Orange - and ~~can~~ schedule the Kelloggs among
our friends

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
821 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
COR. POST AND MONTGOMERY

BRANCH OFFICE
HUNTINGTON PARK
SAN BRUNO

Huntington Park, San Bruno

TUCKER COMPANY

Incorporated

Suburban Real Estate

Telephone Douglas 2823

San Francisco, April 21st, 1911.

Mr. Thomas Edison,

East Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

*If you could see a record under
a microscope you would conclude
that it was hopeless to do
as you suggest.* ²⁶ *Ans 4/24/11*

Would it not be worth while (if same has not already been done) to investigate the markings on phonographic records microscopically and ascertain the exact variations of surface necessary to produce given sounds, with the end in view that such sounds could be accentuated artificially by the treatment of such records. Might it not be possible to create absolutely new sounds, or possible to produce a voice more perfect than any now in existence. It seems that music especially would lend itself to artificial production and that faulty records when in the original might be retouched on the same plan as our photographic negatives.

The above is just an idea backed up by no great thought, please take it for what it is worth.

Very truly yours,

A. J. Tucker

#406 East 47th Street,

New York City, April 24th, 1911.

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

*Recy. that I am so
overcome that I cannot
possibly proceed with
the device. Aug 4/11*

A few months ago you were kind enough to grant me an interview in regard to an improvement in connection with phonographic instruments, for which, as you may recollect, I filed an application for a United States patent. The invention comprises a phonographic record of a scale of notes in connection with a piano keyboard. I have since then received a response from the Patent Office, and from patents referred to in this response I see that my idea and invention is not as basic and novel as I had thought. For this reason, and particularly also because the subject matter of this invention is entirely out of my line, I would like to ask you to kindly let me know if you would be interested in the same. If so, I will gladly turn over to you all my right and interest in this invention, and my present application and response from the Patent Office, leaving entirely with you all questions of consideration, if any.

I am prompted to do this as I prefer to see any novel idea of value in my invention developed rather than be forgotten.

Yours very truly,

H. Nathan Sulzberg

Say that 1/2 doz menions had already have
this idea & have applied to us to
make records for such signals ~~for~~ ^{for} them.
Wm. K. KIBBEE
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
New York
We have no patent could be
worked up by

Ans 579/11

I have also written
 not done any work
 for the last 2 days
 I hope the
 for the last 2 days
 I hope the
 for the last 2 days
 I hope the

I will come to the point at once. I have an Idea!

was a young man 30 years of age; a mining engineer, but neglected
might for employment in his profession
because of small things. — I should have
an idea, — the hypothesis of which pertains
to Edison Photography particularly and
Heterochrom, gold, had or indifferent.

In a nutshell, my idea is as follows:-

is as follows:-
I would have Thomas A. Edison, who in the good old days of that town used to live where I was born in Port Huron. --- Secure a Photograph

Mr. T. A. E. 2:-

WM. KIBBEE
HINGLEY, MINN.

which might conveniently be placed on
the front part of any Automobile, and
by the simple push of a button or the
turn of a switch be able to recite in the
tones:-

Look Sharp Automobile!!
Hide Arrake!! Automobile!!!
Danger Ahead Automobile!
Danger Behind Automobile
Street Crossing! Look Sharp
Hi There!! Look Out!!

Thanks

----- And in the event of
a Fire:-
Clear the Way Fire Apparatus
Danger Ahead Fire Apparatus

Mr. T. A. B. 3:-

WM. KIBBEE
HINGLEY, MINN.

Lauger Behind Fire Apparatus
Fire!! Fire!! Fire!! Fire!!

And,- Clear The Way Police Patrol!
Clear The Way Ambulance

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know whether my idea is worth a bill of beans or not. I only know that I have after hearing numerous Auto-mobile signals, or whistles, that I have missed it but only as to the point of communicating with you as to its practicability. Of course, you understand that each Record would speak but (1) One Signal or Command; - Thin over and over again.

In conclusion, my dear

Mr. T. A. E. 41:-

WM. KIBBEE
HINGLEY MINN.

Mr. Edison... I beg to add that I trust
in the event you ~~should~~ might
think well of my idea ^{and} afterwards
adopt it, that I would not appear
unworthy in expecting you to do some-
thing for me.

If it were not for the
state of my present condition, I hardly
think I could afford this, ~~now~~ but at
the moment I do say it with all the
aid of my heart, my soul, my mind.

With many kind and
generous thoughts toward and toward
I beg to subscribe myself.

Yours truly
Wm Kibbee

P.S. Self-addressed. Enc. 41s are lost.

Plumbers

The Coon Rapids Enterprise

Sam. D. Henry, Publisher

Established 1882—Equipped with Modern Machinery
Coon Rapids, Iowa

Am 5/11

Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I have an Amberola, bought several months ago, and have been doing some experimenting with the aim to soften and mellow the tones, making them sweeter and richer. I have hit upon a way to do this, all our musicians saying that they note a perceptibly improvement in all records and in some a notable improvement. Demonstrated it to the lady who demonstrates your machines in the music house in Des Moines last Saturday, and she was free to say that an improvement ~~was~~ noticeable.

I accomplish the result by inserting a soft sponge, the best I can buy, about as large as one's fist up into the horn almost as far as I can insert it. This relieves the horn of a certain apparent vibration, or rebounding in tones, mellowing the tones, thus making them more natural. This is especially noticeable in the reproduction of the harsh tones as with some voices and in some parts of band music. In records where violin and bell tones are produced the improvement in tones is not so noticeable, yet even in these an improvement is seen.

If by some means the sponge could be attached so as to be easily adjusted, that is to say, inserted up into the horn so as to fit tight, where a notable softening of tone is desired, and moderately tight and loose, at the will of the operator, every class of music could be modulated or mellowed to suit the record or the ear.

I have had it in mind to work all

Says this idea has been used by many persons for years nearly everybody takes the records laid out in these the six on wheels never have put out in these

A number of years ago we got a lot of records but a soft voice was made out of the high notes

The Coon Rapids Enterprise

Sam. D. Henry, Publisher

Established 1882—Equipped with Modern Machinery

Coon Rapids, Iowa

this out and perfect such an attachment but have been too busy for one thing, and for another reason, I haven't the material here to work with, so I put you "next to" that you may develop if you think it worth while. If of any value to you, you will no doubt be willing to in some way remunerate for the suggestion. I owe your house \$200 for machine. If the idea I have given you is worth anything it ought to be worth the price of the Amberola, if not more.

Cordially,

Sam. D. Henry

Stamps
Kane. 7.6

401 Fifth Avenue, New York
June 8th, 1911

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Llewellyn Park,
Orange, New Jersey

JUN 9-1911

Dear Mr. Edison:

The enclosed appeared in a Journal that you
do not often see and it occurred to me that it may be of
interest to you and that you would like to see it.

Hoping that this finds you in the best of
health, believe me,

Very truly yours,

George F. Kunz,

HHW

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Further Experiments with the Gramophone.

I have just seen Prof. McKendrick's letter in your issue of April 20, describing the experiments he has made with a view to improving the quality of the notes reproduced by a gramophone.

Some five or six years ago, when I was working at the saxophone, I tried a number of similar devices, and, to a very large extent, succeeded in getting rid of the objectionable hissing and scratching sounds.

One of the horns I tried consisted of a wooden tube of rectangular section and gradually increasing area, which was dovetailed backwards and forwards on itself in the shape of a flat zigzag, and was practically identical with the metal horn illustrated in your paper.

In the end I found it was best to use a coiled metal trumpet of large size and gradually increasing area and about 40 feet long, in which I introduced several right-angled and "U" shaped bends; further, I fitted a "T" shaped tube close to the reproducer, which made a considerable improvement in the quality of the tone. The longer sound waves passed through this "T" shaped bend with little loss, but the very short waves, which caused most of the scratching, were absorbed at the bend, especially if the blunt end of the "T" was filled with cotton wool or some other similar substance, or if an inner sliding tube, with the end closed, was introduced into the blunt end of the "T" and pushed in, so as to throttle the sounds at the bend.

I also fitted a flexible joint between the needle and the actual reproducer, which further eliminated these high-period vibrations. This flexibility was obtained by giving the joint very large clearance, and filling the space in between with a highly viscous substance.

I found considerable improvement, as well, in the tone when a paper diaphragm, or when moderate quantities of paper, linen, &c., were put in the trumpet.

NO. 2169, VOL. 86]

JRE

[MAY 25, 1911]

In conclusion, I might say that my own experiments quite bear out Prof. McKendrick's opinion on the importance of using suitably shaped trumpets in order to obtain pleasant natural reproductions of musical tones and of the human voice.

CHARLES A. PARSONS.
Heaton Works, Newnastle-on-Tyne, May 17.

plus
TAL

ans
6/9/11

gwm

Acknowledge the
letter & say: The general
public have been for
years calling for louder &
still louder records
but I have always
maintained that anyone
who really ~~had~~ had a
musical ear wanted
soft music, of course
we could mellow it
in the records itself &
we are now working on a
record in which the
tone is very soft & mellow.

E. J. Williams

Mr. T. A. Edison:-

I thought perhaps you would like to know what I thought about our exhibition at Milwaukee as I will probably not see you before you go abroad. Our show out there taken as a whole was to my mind a great success. Jobbers who heard the machine before seemed surprised at the improvement in quality, and those jobbers who had not heard it at all were impressed with the start we have made. The speakers held up well. The new one, with the gold finish, seeming to make the best impression. I demonstrated the extra-soft one on three or four occasions where I had a large audience, but, as I expected, they did not show any appreciation of the possibilities of such a speaker in the small home. However, few talking machine men have ever been able to think or see beyond the features that get the first money in making the sale in the store. There is nothing discouraging in this as the soft speaker will take care of itself and prove its worth among those who want it and prefer it.

In making the suggestion from Milwaukee that the threads at the end be made coarser I "exploded too quickly" and I see now that the feed wouldn't permit any change in the thread at the end and it would be impractical to coarsen the thread on the feed because you wouldn't know where to begin it, but I still maintain that the field for extra threads after the music stops should be much larger so as to give more latitude for setting the stopping device.

-2-

If you would like to have me come in some afternoon before you go to give me any instructions in regard to wagons, etc., and any other matter that you would rather go over with me personally they have my address at the office and I will be glad to do as you wish. Should you feel that this is not necessary I want to wish you a very pleasant voyage and hope you will renew your youth by the trip.

C. E. Goodwin

7-17-11

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J. C. ROUSH, Standard Talk. Mach. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA. July 21, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Edison:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter of July 5th, which was read at our fifth annual banquet, at Milwaukee, July 13th.

It is almost needless for me to say that your letter was listened to with great pleasure by the members assembled at the banquet, and I feel sure that they all joined with me in thanking you for your kind wishes as well as your courtesy in remembering us at our annual gathering.

Again thanking you, and with warmest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

J. C. Roush SECRETARY.

JUL 24 1911

Ans 7/37 Phone
Ed. Hand

We are making some
Mr. Edison's improvements in
Sculpture of faces, and out
Dear Sir, which will be very
I am the coming of the horn
to show the world
50¢ better to do
the water

my 77th year, - and taking solid comfort
with an Edison phonograph fully eight
or ten years old, clear as a bell it is
to-day. The thought came to me that
a sounding board composed of rolled
brass, as thin as it could be rolled
braced to-gether, and a solid brass horn
well so magnific round, that when you
stick into a hall it would sound fully
as loud as a full band of music.

If your inventive brain can accomplish
this, think of the pleasure it will be
to gather round from a band and
to hear to this one.

God bless Edison's given his brain, is the
wish and prayer, that the above can be
accomplished,

Respectfully

Charles A. Wells

104 Lebanon St.

Malden, Mass.

Post Office View
off Edward Street
Werneth

Madam

Sept 9th 1911

Dear Sirs
Will you, be kind
enough to let me, know the
price of your best steel springs,
for the "Edison Cam Machine."
The very "powerful" you have got.
to run the 4 minutes records.
also let me, know the price
of a full set of screws, and
a brake, for restarting &
starting purposes. I am highly
satisfied both with your
machine & records and I am

only to glad to recommend
it to my friends trying to get
you more customers to increase
your business

Trusting that you will oblige
me by writing to me ^{as} soon
as possible

I remain

Yours Truly

Wm Thomas Richmond



PHONO - 7216, 11/13

Ans 11/13

I know nothing about

the New England Phonograph Co.

Except it was a Co for

by a person named

Mr. D. C. Edison

but I don't ever come

the Co has been

many years

my dear Mr. Edison

Ans 11/13

holding some stock in the

New England Phonograph Co.

I want to know if you could

possibly do anything for me!

I understand you consider

it useless and possibly that

should settle it, but, in the posi-

tion I am in, I would like to

know from you, if I could hope

holding some stock in the

New England Phonograph Co.

I want to know if you could

possibly do anything for me!

I understand you consider

it useless and possibly that

should settle it, but, in the posi-

tion I am in, I would like to

know from you, if I could hope

many years

for anything at all. My father,
Mr. John C. Henderson, now dead, who was
interested with you for a time, and once
manager of the Edison Co. here, in New
York, took the stock over from Long Butler,
now dead, for a consideration of seven hun-
dred & eighty (\$780.00) dollars, there only
being, however, three hundred & thirteen
(313) shares. Being in such urgent need,
is my only excuse. Otherwise, I would not
certainly not trouble you with any tale of
woe. Trusting you can spare me a few
moments of dictation, with reference to same.
Believe me Most sincerely

Nov. 10th. 1911. (Miss) Ethel P. Henderson.

Photo Records.

BRANCHES
CHICAGO
124 W. KINZIE STREET.
BOSTON
70 KILBY STREET.
ST. LOUIS
454 PIERCE BLDG.
LONDON, ENG.
CABLE ADDRESS
"RICHLIB," NEW YORK.
Telephones
"Broad, 3356-3357"

Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company,



AGENCIES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BALTIMORE, MD.
DANBURY, CONN.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SEATTLE, WASH.
DETROIT, MICH.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
PORTLAND, ORE.
ATLANTA, GA.
RICHMOND, VA.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
WINNEPEG, MAN.
BAYVIEW, ONT.
79 & 81 WATER ST.
NEW YORK.

Ans 1/4

November 29, 1911

Mr. H. F. Miller, Secretary,
Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.
Dear Sir:-

Have not examined as yet in perfecting the second specimen we use Shellac

Referring to the correspondence and various conversations I have had with Mr. Edison on the Shellac proposition, as well as the new material you are making, and which Mr. Edison mentioned he could let us have 500 or 600 lb. per day, I now write to ask if there is anything new in connection with this matter.

We are in a position now to talk Grain Lac or Orange Shellac to you for future delivery at some very low prices. Would you be kind enough to let me hear from you in regard to this.

Awaiting the pleasure of your reply I am,

Yours very truly,

James M. Hyman

JWB/H



CABLE ADDRESS - "MURRAYHILL"

Ans 12/21



MURRAY HILL HOTEL

PARK AVENUE, 40TH TO 41ST STS.

NEW YORK

December 16, 1911.

ELIHU BATES
L. ROBERTS

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Some twelve years ago I wrote you in connection with a study of mine relating to hydraulic power and you had the kindness to reply personally. This is my excuse for writing you direct.

For the past eighteen months I have been working on the problem of determining the distance and direction of sound signals with special reference to navigation during fogs.

In this work I have had to develop one or two things which may or may not be of value to you.

Among these matters there has been developed what might be called absolute or definite mechanical synchronism. This is based upon small divisions of time, but the synchronism is absolute.

Possibly such a thing might be valuable in connection with phonographic and moving picture records, the commercial application of which I am no judge.

For instance, -- it seems to me that a modification of the principles involved would make it possible to reproduce at any future time, either 100 years, or a thousand years, as

Sir
We already have
respeaking picture synchronized
to within 1/40th of a second
as to regulating picture
phones sound with
reg. time within
2nd now
250

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,.....#2.

the case may be, a moving picture record at exactly the same speed at which it was ^{originally} taken. I can understand how this feature would have little commercial value in music hall work, but it does seem to me that in matters of legal or scientific record it would be of the greatest importance.

In phonographic or gramophone application there seems to be an application which may have to be worked out in detail, but which might be of very considerable importance in certain directions.

For instance, instead of arranging an orchestra, or any other analogous musical primary, so as to get the necessary "blend" into the same horn of one instrument, it seems to me that with absolute synchronism an orchestra could be permitted to arrange itself in the ordinary way and the musical record be taken by any number of receiving instruments, and the record of these instruments be afterwards transformed into a composite record which ought to have the natural effect of distance which appeals to the human ear in actual practice.

There is also the perhaps less important feature that for legal, scientific or any other reason whatsoever, a phonographic record can be reproduced at any future time at exactly the same speed at which it was recorded.

This latter seems to me to be, from the standpoint of record, an important feature. For instance, if it is desired to record the speech of a public man it is evident that a slight deviation in speed of the reproducing instrument will give a different tone and a different quality to the man's voice than that which was desired to be recorded.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,....#3. -

It will be obvious to you that any means which absolutely insures the reproduction of any record at the same speed at which it was recorded, is scientifically valuable.

While I have not been able to personally undertake the demonstration of absolutely synchronizing moving picture and sound records, I think it would be perfectly plain to you that the proper development of the principles involved would absolutely insure the simultaneous reproduction of moving picture and sound records without the slightest error. This, I understand, is a matter of considerable commercial value.

If anything in the above is of sufficient importance to attract your attention, I should be very glad to hear from you and to have the opportunity of discussing the matter with you at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

E. A. Casady

Edison General File Series
1911. Phonograph - Edison Phonograph Works (E-11-69)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the business of the Edison Phonograph Works. Among the items for 1911 are memoranda regarding production schedules, correspondence containing financial statements and stock offerings, and a letter pertaining to a demonstration of the Elliott Fisher Co. at the Edison Phonograph Works.

Approximately 40 percent of the documents have been selected. The items not selected consist primarily of miscellaneous financial calculations, meeting announcements, and duplicates.

Feb. 2, 1911.

Mr. P. Weber:

Herewith you will find Engineering Notice dated Feb. 2, 1911, Concerning Suggestion for Improvement No. 1810, relating to Business Phonograph Hearing Tube Hinge Body and Hinge Cap; also herewith are models of same.

As per Notice, this new type of Hinge Body and Hinge Cap, shows the lugs, for holding the aluminum hearing tubes, split, with clamping screw through same. The reason for this improvement is, to better hold the aluminum tubes, by positively clamping the same, and also providing easy means for the replacing of damaged tubes. Complaints have been made that the present style of Hinge Body and Hinge Cap provides no means for tightening the tubes when same become loosened.

It is also proposed to stamp on these two parts, the word "Edison", substantially as shown on the sketch marked A, hereon.



The two parts above mentioned, are to have the same nickel finish as at present.

This change is to go into effect when present stock is exhausted. The work is to be carried on so that the old and new stock may overlap, so that there may be no delay in furnishing these new parts.

ALS/JTB

Copy to Purchasing, Production, Listing Depts., Messrs. Waterson, Durand, Rind, Redfearn, Holland and File.

G. BLANTON MIDDLETON
JOHN BLAKELEY

COMMONWEALTH TRUST BUILDING
CHICHESTER AND 12TH STS.

LAW OFFICES
MIDDLETON AND BLAKELEY
PHILADELPHIA

April 8, 1911.

In re Chas. R. Horn.

Pyro-Electric Company,
Orange, N. J.
gentlemen:-

I am the Trustee in Bankruptcy for the Estate of

Chas. R. Horn, Bankrupt.

Amongst the assets of the said Estate I find 50
shares of the capital stock of your Company.

Will you be good enough to advise me as to the
following:-

- 1- Book value of said stock.
- 2- Price at which shares were sold at last sale, and
date thereof.
- 3- Do you know of anybody who would be willing to pur-
chase this stock, and if so, the price they would give therefor.

Yours very truly,

John Blakeley

JB-IPC

Ans 4/11/11

Harry & I know quite a lot about the Pyro Electric Co except that we have not heard from a new stockholder or some one of them or

G. PLANTON MIDDLETON
JOHN BLAKELEY

COMMONWEALTH TRUST BUILDING
CHESTNUT AND 13TH STS.

LAW OFFICES
MIDDLETON AND BLAKELEY
PHILADELPHIA

April 13, 1911.

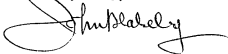
H. F. Miller, Secretary,
Laboratory Thos. A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for your letter of the 12th inst. relative
to the Pyro-Electric Co.

JB-IPC

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Blakeley", written over the typed name "John Blakeley".

D
1911 Phon. - Gen.
EDISON PHONOGRAPH WORKS.

July 31st, 1911.

The R. G. Dun Co.,
30 Clinton St.,
Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:

We submit herewith the following financial statement of Edison Phonograph Works as of February 28th, 1911. If you will recall our last year's statement, we explained to you the item of "Due Affiliated Companies". We are pleased to state that this year this item has been liquidated and the Affiliated Companies owe this Company.

34,750.39	Cash	
821,244.95	Raw Material, Finished Parts & in process	
429,223.25	Real Estate & Buildings	
348,331.82	Tools & Equipment (after depreciation)	
28,792.83	Notes & Accounts Receivable	
25,982.62	Due from Affiliated Companies	
	Accounts Payable	96,211.08
	Unpaid Bond Interest	50.00
	5% Gold Bonds	204,000.00
	Capital & Surplus	<u>1,385,064.79</u>
<u>1,685,325.87</u>		<u>1,685,325.87</u>

OFFICERS

Thomas A. Edison,	President
Frank L. Dyer,	Vice President & Gen'l Manager
Ernest J. Berggren,	Secretary & Treasurer
Harry F. Miller,	Asst. Secretary & Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Thomas A. Edison,	Frank L. Dyer,
Carl H. Wilson,	Ernest J. Berggren,
	Harry F. Miller,

Trusting this is satisfactory, we remain,

Yours very truly,

EDISON PHONOGRAPH WORKS

Treasurer

August 7, 1911.

All Foremen:-

Please note the schedule of Finished Phonographs and Reproducers for the week ending August 12, 1911.

Mr. Cuenin and Mr. Henan will notify Mr. Waterman as to the parts which are low in stock and on which production should be kept up.

Phonographs.

Type	Schedule
Triumph.....	100

Business Machines.

Business A C.....	50
" D C.....	10
" S K.....	10

Attachment Report.

Standard.....	200
Home.....	100

Reproducers.

Model K.....	2R	200
" L.....		50
" C.....		400
" R.....		200

Numbering Machines.

Schedule to be the same as for week ending July 29, 1911.

C. J. WETZEL.

Rev. Gen
G. PLANTOU MIDDLETON
JOHN BLAKELEY

COMMONWEALTH TRUST BUILDING
CHICAGO AND 19th STS.

LAW OFFICES
MIDDLETON AND BLAKELEY
PHILADELPHIA

August 29, 1911.

The Pyro Electric Co.,
Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed find advertisement of the sale of certain
securities which may be of interest to you.

Yours very truly

JB-W.

W. F. M. B.
John Blakeley
Trustee

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

Estate of Charles R. Horn, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, September 24th, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, at the headquarters of Samuel T. Ferguson & Co., 1212-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, there will be offered for sale the following securities belonging to the above estate: 50 shares common stock Pyro Electric Co., 2709 shares common stock Perforated Metal Roll Co., 42 shares common stock Automatic Hook & Eye Co., 600 shares common stock Marie Carved Molding Co., 230 shares preferred stock Marie Carved Molding Co., 2500 shares common stock Home Brick Southern Extension Mining Co., 7084 shares common stock San Domingo Exploration Co., 150 shares common stock Watkins Illuminating & Power Co., 125 shares common stock Bingham Mary Copper Co. and 15 shares common stock Leroy Mfg. Co.
JOHN BLAKESLEY, Trustee,
Commonwealth Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS A. EDISON, President.

FRANK L. DYER, General Manager.

A. WESTEC, Secy. & Treas.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH WORKS

DEVOTED TO THE EDISON
BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH.

Oranges, N.J. Sept. 6, 1911.

Joseph Stokes Rubber Co.,

Trenton, N. J.

Gentlemen:-

We beg to acknowledge your favor of the second inst.
relative to the matter of moulds for making parts for the Edison
Storage Battery Company.

We would be glad to see your representative on either
Wednesday or Thursday of next week in order to take up the matter
with him in detail.

Thanking you for your prompt attention to our request, we
are

Yours very truly,

Margaret Kreis
Phoebe H. Hurlbut Cedar Grove N. J.
last place N. J.

to you, 1 yr exp.
longest time in place 6 mos.
rently substituting.

THOMAS A. EDISON, President.

FRANK L. DYER, General Manager.

A. WESTEE, Secy. & Treas.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH WORKS

FILE

DICTATED TO THE EDISON
BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH.

Orange, N.J. Sept. 6, 1911.

Mr. P. Weber,

Attached hereto, you will find engineering notice dated August 11, 1911 concerning suggestion for improvement No. 1831, relating to horn-crane and socket, business phonograph. As per notice the first lot are to be immediately made up to be used with the new metal cabinet, but not to supersede the present type.

The clamping screw thumb nut is part No. 12313, other parts being new.

The two pieces carrying the horn-crane and fiber washers are carried between the lugs on cabinet top rim, the screw in whole, in lugs with the metal washers under the screw head and against the outside of lug, the thumb nut on outside of other lug.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Form 111.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH WORKS

Aug

Sept. 2, 1911.

Mr. P. Weber:

Engineering Dept. Notice dated Aug. 11, 1911, concerning Suggestion for Improvement #1831, relating to Horn Crane and Socket, Business Phonograph, is hereby amended to apply also to Crane for Speaking Tube.

As this latter crane is made of larger stock than the former the crane for Speaking Tube is to swaged on end to fit into the new style clamp furnished with the metal cabinet, thereby making the clamp one of the two rods the same diameter

EPW

Ans.
Sept 26-1911
McEwen

The demonstration of the
Elliott Fisher Co is now going on
at the Edison Phonograph Works
and Mr Eckert the Auditor says
you had better come down next
Monday or Tuesday when it will be
in full swing.

Yours
Sey

Phono Disc

Dec. 8, 1911.

PRODUCTION DEPT:

Please note that all the parts excepting the cabinet, listed for Disc Phonograph Model #4-B will be used for Disc Phonograph Models #2-A and #3-A.

Disc Phonograph Model #2-A is a concealed horn type mounted in an Amberola style cabinet with one drawer for records.

Disc Phonograph Model #3-A is a concealed horn type mounted in a cabinet without drawer for records.

Models #2-A and #3-A differ only in style of cabinets.

Per P. Weber.

J. Nassing

FJH:HMC

Copy to Piecework, Cost, Eng. Shop Supt. Tool Insp't. Shop Insp't.
PHONO. Assm. (2), Phono. Stock, Press, Screw Mach. Lathe, Drilling,
Cleaning, Jobbing, Draughting, Messrs. Wilson, Hird, File.

Edison General File Series
1911. Phonograph - Foreign (E-11-70)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the marketing of phonographs and recordings in Europe. Most of the letters are by Edison and Thomas Graf, managing director of the Edison Gesellschaft in Berlin, and concern musical selection for disc phonograph recordings. Also included are financial statements for subsidiaries of the National Phonograph Co. in London, Paris, and Berlin, which were prepared for Edison by Ernest J. Berggren, secretary and treasurer of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and a letter from J. Lewis Young, a longtime associate in the British phonograph and mimeograph businesses. In addition, there are two undated items by Edison, which were transcribed in 1953 from privately owned originals. One includes notes with respect to rented properties in Berlin in light of Edison's decision to terminate the "business phonograph business." The other is a draft letter concerning his intentions to reorganize the European market relative to phonographs and home kinetoscopes.

All of the documents have been selected except for duplicates and variants of selected items.

Friends - J. Lewis Young

Amos
J. Lewis Young

We used this cut

MA: 15

56 a Dornton Road, Balham. S. W.
London England, May 4th 1911.

Thomas Alva Edison Esq,
Orange N. J.

Dear Mr Edison,

a long time ago on
cylinders but these days

I have been working for nearly three and a half years
on a new cut. I came to the conclusion that the limit had been reached
in the Berliner cut and the U cut on a disc never seemed to be satis-
factory due to the overcutting when volume was obtained and surface
noise.

not seem to be any

The new cut is a V out phone fashion and is reproduced with a
fine pointed needle. I spoke to Mr Graf in London sometime ago and
sent him samples of the record and matrices so that you could have
samples pressed in your own material. I trust that by this time you
have received the samples and that you have had an opportunity of giving
same a trial.

acknowledged

I am very shortly recording some orchestral selections and
if you are interested I shall begin to send you samples.

It seems to me that the matter is quite outside the Johnson
patent about which a great fuss is being made. Knowing the game I
cannot help thinking what thieves these Johnsons and Jones are in the
matter of patents.

We think we have something new and we are out to sell the
patents. I would like to make some money out of this Talking Machine
business. I have not succeeded in doing so yet. I have worked hard
at it for many years and have had a hard rough time of it.

Yours faithfully ,

J. Lewis Young.

Cable Address: "ZYMOTIC, NEW YORK."
A. I. A. B. C. COMMERCIAL, LIEBOWITZ, HUNTING'S AND WESTERN UNION CODES USED.

TELEPHONE
908 ORANGE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OF THE

TRADE MARK.
Thomas A. Edison

3

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.
BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

FACTORIES:
ORANGE, N. J. U.S.A.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
AND RECORDS.
EDISON PROJECTING KINETOSCOPES
AND ORIGINAL FILMS.
EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES
AND FAN MOTOR OUTFITS.
BATES NUMBERING MACHINES.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN,
BRUSSELS, SYDNEY,
MEXICO CITY,
BUENOS AIRES.

Orange, N. J. U.S.A.

JUNE 6-1911.

Mr. H. P. Miller,

Laboratory.

Dear Sir:--

We acknowledge receipt of your check No. 1382 for \$15. and enclose herewith, receipt covering same.

We also enclose envelope which contained your remittance, and by referring thereto, you will note that same was addressed to 10 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Will you kindly have our address corrected to read:--

"Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Foreign Department, Office Building, as we have not occupied the premises at 10 Fifth Ave. for more than a year.

Yours very truly,

Walter S. Brown
Manager, Foreign Department.

LVB

enc--

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO. LTD

LONDON

Balance sheet as of 30th September 1911.

ASSETS

Cash on Hand & In Bank		3,204.62
Accounts Receivable	73,167.26	
less		
Reserve for Bad Debts	<u>1,200.00</u>	71,967.26
Notes Receivable		124.20
Swedish American Film Stock		204.74
<u>Inventories as per Ledger</u>		
932 Phonographs	6,971.94	
121 Commercial Phonos &c.	6,240.02	
928,068 Standard Records	80,574.78	
349,819 Amberol Records	31,279.76	
Miscellaneous	13,132.78	
236,214 feet Film	9,712.94	
5 Kinetoscopes & Parts	1,979.20	
Batteries	121.18	
Storage Batteries	<u>1,713.80</u>	151,726.40

Plant

Furniture & Fixtures	8,702.68
Machinery & Tools	<u>48.00</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 235,977.90

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Goods on Consignment	1,244.38
Accounts Payable	7,959.10
" " Dep'n of Old Film Stock	<u>468.30</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES 9,683.38

Excess of Assets. \$ 226,294.52

Capital Stock		230,400.00
Deficit as of 12-31-11	44,417.62	
Profit 9 mos to 9-30-11	<u>40,512.14</u>	4,105.48

\$ 226,294.52

Deficit as of 30th September 1911 \$4105.48

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO. LTD.

LONDON

Profit & Loss Account
For nine months ending 30th September 1911.

S A L E S

PHONOGRAPH & MISCELLANEOUS

FILM & KINETOSCOPE

1,619 Phonographs	19,408.66	7 Kinetoscopes & Parts	2,726.36
287 Com'l Phonos &c.	20,801.10	1850,029 feet Film	141,457.60
246,895 Standard Records	29,533.62		
252,030 Amberol "	44,937.76		
171 Stand Opera "	65.36		
565 Amberol " "	388.32		
Batteries	107.52		
Miscellaneous	<u>16,204.14</u>		
	<u>\$131,394.48</u>		<u>\$144,183.96</u>

GROSS PROFITS

Phonographs	7,194.68	Kinetoscopes & Parts	1,291.30
Com'l Phonographs &c.	8,717.14	F i l m	64,985.96
Standard Records	8,178.86		
Amberol "	23,086.80		
Standard Opera Records	23.30		
Amberola " "	157.62		
Batteries	42.54		
Miscellaneous	<u>6,409.64</u>		
	<u>\$ 55,810.58</u>		<u>\$ 66,277.26</u>

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO. LTD

LONDON

Statement of Expenses
For nine months ending 30th September 1911.

	Phonograph & <u>Miscellaneous</u>	Film & <u>Kinetoscope</u>
Advertising	21,894.20	3,629.88
Commissions	813.54	384.40
Freight & Express	1,414.50	409.74
Film Account	- - -	1,355.66
Interest & Discount	3,019.14	408.66
Improvements & Gen'l Repairs	76.04	28.90
Insurance	997.72	113.38
L e s a l	258.32	11.60
Light, Heat & Power	557.04	202.90
Miscellaneous	620.02	350.16
Office Salaries	15,050.76	4,701.48
Officials	2,459.72	- - -
Postage	572.86	328.72
Printing & Stationery	800.28	109.64
Pay Roll	5,997.46	- - -
Packing & Boxing	898.60	6.68
R e n t	4,218.00	570.00
Rates & Taxes	979.66	130.42
Revenue	29.86	- - -
Telegraph & Telephone	451.60	136.98
Travellers Salaries &c.	4,663.78	65.50
	85,770.10	12,944.70
less		
Difference in Exchange	2,119.10	
	<u>63,651.00</u>	<u>12,944.70</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	63,651.00	12,944.70
TOTAL EARNINGS	53,810.58	66,277.26
Trading Loss	9,840.42	Profit 53,332.56
Add		
Loss on Broken Records	3,115.72	
Record Royalty	64.28	
	<u>13,020.42</u>	<u>Profit \$53,332.56</u>
NET LOSS	\$13,020.42	Profit \$53,332.56

Net Profit Kinetoscope & Film \$53,332.56
 " Loss Phonograph & Miscellaneous 13,020.42
 \$40,312.14

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
PARIS

Balance sheet as of 30th September 1911, Compared with
same nine months of 1910.

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1910</u>
Chas on hand & in Bank		
Accounts Receivable	13,192.78	6,225.69
less		4,456.82
Reserve for Bad Debts	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>
Notes Receivable	12,192.78	5,225.69
	- - - -	196.02
<u>Inventories as per ledger</u>		
153 Phonographs	1,531.16	199- 2,194.14
269 Com'l Phonos &c.	14,729.09	12- 773.76
69,878 Standard Records	7,566.85	82,450- 8,888.76
21,371 Amberol "	2,555.63	16,417- 2,087.46
Batteries	24.93	24.93
Miscellaneous	1,084.62	961.07
22,831 Meters Film	3,285.98	21,561- 2,917.05
1 Kineto & Parts	<u>158.54</u>	1- <u>180.52</u>
	31,016.80	18,007.69
<u>Plant</u>		
Furniture & Fixtures	3,925.00	3,656.27
Patents	- - - -	1,000.00
Paris Factory Liquidation Acct.	- - - -	<u>202.26</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 46,637.43	\$ 32,744.75
	=====	=====
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts Payable	<u>123,971.39</u>	<u>113,250.39</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	123,971.39	113,350.39
Excess of Liabilities	<u>77,333.96</u>	<u>80,505.64</u>
	=====	=====
Capital Stock	20,000.00	20,000.00
Deficit as of 12-31-10	99,813.93	
Profit 9 mos to 9-30-11	<u>2,479.97</u>	<u>97,333.96</u>
	<u>\$ 77,333.96</u>	
	=====	
Deficit as of 12-31-09		96,835.92
Loss 9 mos to 9-30-10		<u>3,669.72</u>
		<u>100,505.64</u>
		<u>\$ 80,505.64</u>
		=====

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
PARIS

Profit & Loss Account
for nine months ending 30th September 1911 compared
with the same nine months of 1910.

SALES	1911		1910	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Phonographs	100	3,242.75	134	3,108.74
Com'l Phonographs &c.	233	15,823.12	37	3,154.60
Standard Records	17632	3,655.82	42351	6,744.80
Amberol	7017	1,871.17	9655	2,585.36
Stand Opera "	39	21.43	85	51.46
Amberol " "	340	281.24	285	187.16
Batteries		- - - -		- - - -
Miscellaneous		1,164.54		1,161.38
F i l m	144198M.	28,588.59		10,117.70
Kinetoscopes & Parts		<u>151.88</u>		<u>- - - -</u>
		\$54,800.54		\$27,107.20
		=====		=====

GROSS PROFITS

Phonographs	920.67	1,352.65
Com'l Phonographs &c.	4,859.20	1,564.38
Standard Records	1,338.60	2,594.27
Amberol	945.10	1,355.19
Stand Opera "	11.68	29.96
Amberola " "	161.56	107.36
Batteries	- - - -	- - - -
Miscellaneous	890.82	704.70
F i l m	8,553.12	3,154.96
Kinetoscope & Parts	<u>66.38</u>	<u>- - - -</u>
	\$17,548.13	\$10,860.48
	=====	=====

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
PARIS

Statement of Expenses
As of 30th September 1911, compared with
the same nine months of 1910.

	<u>1911</u>	<u>1910</u>
Office Salaries	4,071.20	3,469.00
Warehouse "	564.59	1,011.07
Officials Expenses	210.19	459.59
Telegraph & Telephone	95.38	182.48
Insurance	52.87	177.55
Printing & Stationery	248.68	308.45
Postage	238.77	271.82
R e n t	135.04	581.52
Interest & Discount	461.25	162.08
Packing & Boxing	136.59	138.21
Customs Expenses	342.71	546.09
Light Heat & Power	216.52	126.88
L e g a l	222.93	78.14
Salesmens Expenses	962.95	1,295.49
Salesmens Commissions	453.92	239.10
T a x e s	177.72	151.38
City Customs Charges	66.04	102.25
Advertising	1,748.65	1,690.24
Auditors Fees	355.64	150.60
Miscellaneous	161.66	188.74
Freight & Express	423.68	609.04
Loving	- - -	382.41
Improvements & Genl Repairs	40.53	188.76
Exchange	785.06	- - -
Kinetoscope Expenses	- - -	6.52
F i l m "	<u>1,018.90</u>	<u>744.95</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	13,189.42	12,784.94
TOTAL EARNINGS	<u>17,548.13</u>	<u>10,860.48</u>
Net Trading Profit	4,358.71	Loss 1,924.46
Deduct		Add
Authors Rights	1,858.80	
Royalty	<u>22.94</u>	<u>1,745.26</u>
	<u>1,881.74</u>	NET
↓NET GAIN	\$ 2,479.97	LOSS \$ 3,669.72
	=====	=====

EDISON GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H

BERLIN

Balance sheet as of 30th September 1911.

*Wladislaw
By this out & give
me profit & loss
I receive and
unclear and
these sheets*

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in Bank		
Accounts Receivable	23,472.50	
less		
Reserve for Bad Debts	<u>3,750.00</u>	19,722.50
Notes Receivable		3,051.61

Inventories as per ledger

342 Phonographs	2,910.96	
94 Comm'l Phonographs &c.	4,284.78	
191,779 Standard Records	20,587.37	
73,196 Amberol "	8,059.44	
31,144 Meters Film	4,456.86	
23 Kinetoscopes & Parts	2,410.87	
Miscellaneous	3,543.94	
Duties not yet charged to Costs	<u>2,045.95</u>	48,300.17

Plant

Machinery & Tools	129.58
Furniture & Fixtures	<u>2,396.88</u>

TOTAL ASSETS

82,479.52
=====

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	23,045.58
Reserve for Dep'n of Old Film Stock	<u>1,364.50</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES

24,410.08

Excess of Assets

58,069.44
=====

Capital Stock		100,000.00
Deficit as of 12-31-10	62,690.53	
Profit nine months to 9-30-11	<u>20,759.97</u>	<u>41,930.56</u>

58,069.44
=====

Deficit as of 30th September 1911 341,930.56

EDISON GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H.

BERLIN

Profit & Loss Account
For nine months ending 30th September 1911.

S A L E S

Phonograph & Misc.

256 Phonographs	4,394.78
362 Com'l Phonos &c	23,014.73
74,103 Standard Records	9,866.03
26,974 Amberol "	6,093.15
207 Stand Opera "	90.73
809 Amberol " "	584.48
Miscellaneous	<u>2,971.36</u>

\$ 47,115.26

Film & Kinetoscope

Kinetos & Prts	2.65
410,459 Meters Film	92,161.44

\$ 92,164.09

GROSS PROFITS

Phonographs	2,321.56	Kinetoscopes & Parts	.37
Com'l Phonos &c.	9,240.03	F i l m	33,670.96
Standard Records	2,378.75		
Amberol "	3,260.88		
Standard Opera Records	38.98		
Amberol " "	357.96		
Miscellaneous	<u>1,689.29</u>		

\$ 19,287.45

\$ 33,671.33

EDISON GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H.

BERLIN

Statement of Expenses
For nine months ending 30th September 1911.

	Phonograph & Miscellaneous	Film & Kinetoscope
Advertising	5,154.88	1,124.67
Travellers Salaries & Expenses	2,034.29	- - - -
Packing & Boxing	343.13	366.85
Mechanics Wages	189.28	- - - -
Rent	846.94	846.93
Repairs	23.33	23.32
Insurance	121.12	27.65
Salaries	239.48	35.73
Officials Expenses	4,276.60	4,220.73
Printing & Stationery	479.74	270.31
Telegrams -	1,102.32	106.21
Telephone	55.72	78.50
Postage	55.01	56.50
Legal Expenses	888.19	313.99
Customs	737.47	49.65
Commissions	45.48	10.47
Miscellaneous	54.63	3,053.87
Film Account	729.08	261.95
Interest & Discount	- - - -	1,033.14
Freight	670.74	981.98
Exchange	73.64	80.99
	<u>3,043.70</u>	<u>42.56</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	21,165.07	10,922.73
TOTAL EARNINGS	<u>19,287.45</u>	<u>33,671.33</u>
Trading Loss	1,877.62	Profit 22,748.60
Add		
License charges	<u>130.01</u>	
	<u>2,007.63</u>	
Deduct		
Profit on Sale of Scrap Wax	<u>19.00</u>	
Net Loss	1,988.63	Net Profit 22,748.60
	=====	=====
Net Profit Film & Kinetoscope		322,748.60
" Loss Phonograph & Miscellaneous		<u>1,988.63</u>
Total Net Profit		<u>320,759.97</u>
		=====

#1
Sight Phon.

file
Phon Music

My Dear Graf -

Since my return I have taken up the direction of the musical end of the new disc because we have no head ~~to~~ ^{the musical end of} our recording dept, and our selection of people, arrangement of voice, selection of instrument to accompany has always been left to a man who ~~is~~ ^{I do not think is equal to the duty.}

~~got into the early days, the village~~
~~band.~~ We use bands when they should be orchestras - We keep instruments in our orchestras which hurt the whole by beating & interfering with the other instruments. We accompany a singer with a loud strident blast when it should be soft & mellow - Our men play out of time; they do not tune well & we get beats. We have a flute that on high notes gives a piercing abnormal sound like machinery that wants oiling, because the man has had this defective flute for years. It is not in any other orchestra ~~that we have records of~~

~~we have records of~~ None of them we have can recognize a good from a bad Opera singer, they think if they sing at the Metropolitan Opera house that they are fine, whereas it is notorious

that many of them are press agent singers ~~some~~ or are great on dramatic parts, their singing being indifferent. They select ~~second~~ ^{recalitrant} Opera which is merely reactive, ~~without~~ ^{recalitrant} tune or connection when put on the phonograph. They do not realize that a song ~~which~~ ^{with the aid of the} environment of the stage & the scenery might be good, is ~~perfectly~~ dead & of no value on the phonograph where the atmosphere of the stage is absent. The Victor, & in fact, all make the same mistake. They make another mistake & think that because a singer is good on the stage he will be good on the phonograph & this is not the case, because the phonograph exaggerates the tremolo which is present in nearly every voice. It also mixes some of the weaker overtones which give beauty to the voice, some singers have strong overtones & others weak, although the ~~latter~~ ^{former} may have less volume.

I have been going over all our records at my house & have already gone through 3000, & expect to get a broad idea of the whole & to draw some general conclusions. I have also

had the aid of several ~~people~~
people who are Opera goers & are familiar
with Music & are themselves Musicians &

Out of this Mass I have selected
about 230 tunes to be put on the
new disc = I also have listened to
several hundred Victor discs of their
best & selected more from these - x
I write you all this because I know
you are interested in good music
& I want you to help me as I propose
to dictate to our record dept just
what they are to record & how I
want it =

I am now ~~learning~~ studying the
foreign records - x I am finding one
fine Baritone in your Portuguese
records named Daddi - also a
tenor, ^{whose} name I cannot just at
this moment recall x ~~but~~

There are extremely fine Voices for
our high grade work & record well x
I understand there are many places
in Europe, like Vienna, Bruns, Berlin,
etc, where there are schools of music
for teaching singing, - that there are
local opera houses where there are

permanent singers, It is among these that I think we shall find some fine voices suitable for ^{the} ~~the~~ especially for concerted pieces, like Bagatelles & Lucia Sextette. I propose to depend upon the quality of the records & not on the reputation of the singers x There are, of course, many people ^{who} will buy a distorted, ill recorded & scratchy record if the singer has a great reputation, but there are infinitely more who are well biased for the beauty of the record; with fine voices, well instrumented & no scratchy. These are lovers of good music & are the only constant & buyers of records, hence I propose only to put out ^{only} this type, (even in the popular,) if I have to take it over several times with different voices x

Continued

We have hundreds of records with a single voice, these could have been immensely improved by using, in addition a good chorus of mixed voices, & soft accompaniment, ~~in the~~

~~Steam Ship & C. Thompson~~

Of the singers we have on the cylinders & who will answer, are Carmen Melios, Marguerite Sylvia, Agostinelli -

Dahlia Schma Kurz has the finest voice of all in her line, but I understand

Victor & Gramophone have secured her
exclusively - This is too bad -
The greatest Contraltos in this world
is, in my opinion, Palma, & if
you can tie her up we have the
star of the Contraltos =
I suppose Kurz is gone beyond
recall =

Loce Hammerstein in London has
started his Opera House & has
great success - He starts out
with announcement that he will
use no stars in the Opera world
& will put on new talent

He is a genius & a fine Musician
himself - Doubtless you can
manage to get some test records
from his talent ~~and give~~
send ^{them} ~~it~~ over & if OK we could
tie them up & get the best of their ^{repetitions} ~~repetitions~~

I do not intend to pay great sums
for exclusive but prefer to pay good
price for say 12 Records from
their particular ^{repetitions} ~~repetitions~~, which
we will select & these will do for list
for advertising purposes & last
for 2 or 3 years putting one out
now & then = If the Victor then
get them I do not much care

as they are in our Catalogue
 permanently & about all the good
 things they have to offer - The Victor
 would simply get duplicates &
 perhaps a little addition to their
 repertoire ^{repertoire} now & then - but they
 would be under big expense,
 whereas we would not & be free
 to find other singers with whom
 we saved - My impression is that
 a singer would be more easily enticed
 to give the dozen songs by a large lump
 sum down ^{put up} than by a ~~month~~ continuing
 contract with much less at first
 & promises -

I will arrange a list of pieces
 I want recorded & send them to
 you to see what you can do -
 If you could find a professional
 musician familiar with ^{all the modernities} instruments
 of all kinds & of Opera ^{& singing} who would
 act as consulting musician to you
 upon the payment of a modest
 salary for giving you advice
 or a sum per hour for each
 consultation, it might be a good
 thing for us - This could be
 done in Vienna & perhaps other

Cities & the Expense not be great
~~Here~~ I think you should attend the
 Opera & Concerts & put it in your
 Expense account to cover anything
 new = I shall use chamber music
 quite extensively on the disc as the
 small orchestra permits =
 Violin, Cello, Harp & flute. Oboe & Clarinet
~~are not used~~ are & Recorded ^{by hand}
 most beautifully =
 Write me at length & give me your
 views,

Edison

Phono Jersey

CABLE ADDRESS: "ZYMOTIC, NEW YORK."
A.L.A.B.C., COMMERCIAL, LIEBOWITZ'S, HUNTING'S AND WESTERN UNION CODES USED.

TELEPHONE
908 ORANGE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OF THE

TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.
BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

FACTORIES:
ORANGE, N.J., U.S.A.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
AND RECORDS.
EDISON PROJECTING KINETOSCOPES
AND ORIGINAL FILMS.
EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES
AND FAN MOTOR OUTFITS.
BATES NUMBERING MACHINES.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN
BRUSSELS, SYDNEY,
MEXICO CITY,
BUENOS AIRES.

Orange, N.J. U.S.A.

November 21-1911.

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,
Laboratory.

WJ

NOV 23 1911

Dear Sir:—

In accordance with your instructions, I am to-day communicating with Mr. Graf at Berlin, advising that you wish him to present, with your compliments, a complete business phonograph, to Mr. Valentine, Correspondent of the New York World, at the World Office, Paris, this phonograph to be delivered to Mr. Valentine free of all charges. I have asked Mr. Graf to advise me immediately delivery is made, and upon receipt of such advice, I shall be pleased to give you the information.

Yours very truly,

Walter Edwards

LVR/WS

Manager, Foreign Department.

Phone Telegram
Cable Address: "ZYMOTIC, NEW YORK"
A.L.A. & C. COMMERCIAL, LIEBOWITZ'S, HUNTING'S AND WESTERN UNION CODES USED.

TELEPHONE
906 ORANGE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OF THE

TRADE MARK.
Thomas A. Edison.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
EDISON MANUFACTURING CO.
BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

FACTORIES:
ORANGE, N. J. U.S.A.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
AND RECORDS.
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AND ORIGINAL FILMS.
EDISON PRIMARY BATTERIES
AND FAN MOTOR OUTFITS.
BATES NUMBERING MACHINES.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN,
BRUSSELS, SYDNEY,
MEXICO CITY,
BUENOS AIRES.

Orange, N. J. U.S.A. November 24-1911.

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,
Laboratory.

Dear Sir:--

I have your memorandum in which you instruct me to obtain a report as to the standing of H. B. Ltd., Sydney. I have, therefore, communicated with our Mr. Wyper asking him to obtain for me a very complete report, and I am sure he will investigate the character and financial standing of this concern very thoroughly. As soon as report is received, I shall hand same to you.

Yours very truly,

Walter Stevenson

Manager, Foreign Department.

LVR/VS

Phone - Foreign

Telegramm-Adresse:
Ediphon BERLIN.

EDENE HÄUSER:

ORANGE N.J.U.S.A.
NEW-YORK,
LONDON,
PARIS,
BRÜSSEL.

TC/CS

TRADE
Thomas A. Edison
MARK.

EDISON-GESELLSCHAFT M. B. H.

EDISON-PHONOGRAPHEN u. GOLDBUSSWALZEN.

FRIEDRICHSTR. 10.

Berlin I.W. December 6th 1911

Fernsprecher:
AMT IV 10735.

THOMAS A.
EDISON
PHONOGRAPHER,
GOLD-BUSS-WALZEN,
KINETHOSCOPE,
ORIGINAL-FILMS,
MOTOREN,
PHONO-GRAPHEN,
NUMERIER-MASCHINEN.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Edison,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your personal letter of the 20th ultimo, which was received on Monday. Your letter requires a very full and lengthy reply, but owing to the pressure of business during this week I could not find the ease and time necessary to clearly and conscientiously work out the scheme and suggestions I have in mind and which I intend to write you about. I have taken down notes, which I will work out over Sunday, in order that I can reply fully early next week.

I have also compiled a statistic of Opera performances in America intended to facilitate the work of the Recording Department; this statistic I think will be useful for reference,- I will send it along with my report.

In the meantime I beg to be,

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas A. Edison

Photo Foreign

Meadowcroft

December 8, 1911.

Mr. T. A. Edison:-

In response to your memorandum of even date relative to the European accounts will say that the Phonograph and Film accounts are kept separate with the exception of the Paris Office. We have to depend upon the figures which we receive from Europe as to the amount chargeable to the Film and Phonograph branches of the business and when the information was requested, Mr. Graf advised that the information would be forwarded monthly as to London and Berlin, but the business in the Paris branch being so small, he did not consider it necessary to segregate. This action was approved by Mr. Dyer, consequently the Paris report shows as a whole on a comparative basis with last year; the London and Berlin segregate the Phonograph and Film only for the year 1911, as it is impossible to separate the business for 1910, but during the year 1912, the reports for these offices will be comparative.

These statements have been compiled as fast as the reports have been received from the other side and sent to Mr. Dyer.

Enclosed are copies of the latest, as of October 1st.

E. J. BERGGREN

Telegramm-Adresse:
EDISON BERLIN.

EIGENE KÄUSER: 2

GRANDE N.J.S.A.

New-York,

London,

Paris,

Brüssel.

Thomas A. Edison
HART

EDISON-GESELLSCHAFT M. B. H.

EDISON-PHONOGRAPHEN u. GOLDBUSSWALZEN.

FRIEDRICHSTR. 10.

Fernsprecher:
AMT IV 10735.

THOMAS A.
EDISON
PHONOGRAPHEN,
GOLD-BUSSWALZEN,
KINETOSCOPE,
ORIGINAL-FILME,
MATHEN,
PRIMA-BATTERIEN,
NUMERISCH-MASCHINEN.

TG/CS.

Berlin, W. 10. December 15th 1911

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J. U.S.A.

*file -
Edison*

Dear Mr. Edison,

I am now able to reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo at some length, and I am endeavouring to give herewith a few suggestions which may be useful. I see from your letter that you are working at something which I felt has been missing in our Grand Opera work so far, namely a plan to guide the creation of a good and first class operatic programme. In creating such a programme it seems to me the requirements of the United States will have to be considered first, because the new record will make its first appearance there, and then on account of the volume of business in the United States. The other countries will be in a position to supplement the work done in the States by local work and local programmes.

I know of course in a general way the repertory of the operatic stage in the States, but this general and superficial knowledge is not of much use and would not allow me to draw correct conclusions. And so I have compiled a list of the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera and the Manhattan Opera for the last 3 Seasons. Although the same material is easily accessible to you at home, I nevertheless enclose the repertories and the statistical reports I have made up. During the last 3 Seasons there were performed in New York in all '74 different operas. From this number a certain percentage can at present be eliminated for

December 15th 1911

-2-

Thomas A. Edison, Esq:

our purpose, either on account of insufficient success or popularity and on account of not containing music suitable for the phonograph. What remains is so good that we cannot make a mistake in limiting our first issue to the best airs of these remaining operas. I do not suggest this at a rigid rule, like everything I suggest in this letter, I mean it *cum grano salis* and only as a guiding principle, from which deviations are permitted, but which in the main should not be lost sight of. Each of these operas contains a limited number of musical pieces, the rest is to fill up the story and is altogether unsuitable for recording. "Musical pieces" are always enumerated after the title page, at least in the scores and text books which I have before me. For instance, the score before me "Rigoletto", there are in all 20 "musical pieces", 5 in each act, no overture, begins with an introduction of 34 bars, this introduction being "musical piece" No.1. No.2 is a ballade or romance, a ballet, No.3 a menuet etc. A good musician or musical critic should be able to furnish to the recording department a full and complete typewritten report about these operas, the repertory of the Manhattan and Metropolitan opera within 30 days, a report which, if distributed to the parties interested, should be of the greatest and permanent value to them. This report should give the length of each piece suitable for recording, suggestions how to get it on a record of a certain diameter. The recording department can check the work as regards suitability for the phonograph, in case of parts to be sung by means of existing records, cylinders or discs, in case of ouvertures and selections by means of existing discs and cylinders of all makes, and by means of the pianoplayer. It can supplement the typewritten report by suggestion, what to do and what to avoid, by direct reference

December 15th 1911

-3-

Thomas A. Edison, Esq:

to the discs they have heard. And this information will prove most useful to the recording departments over here, as all the records of the Columbia, Victor, and ours, to which reference is taken in the report, can be easily obtained by the recording department over here; we even can borrow discs from our customers, in order to verify the criticism made about them in these reports from America. The sales department can furnish a list of the sales for each operatic selection, orchestra or songs, to the recording department, in order to aid them in compiling the first few hundred selections by which we start and in order to have this list contain the best operatic "hits" only, arranged in the order of their importance, and have them recorded in that order, always of course with that deviation in the order which the work may necessitate or which would facilitate the work.

Naturally we can also obtain good results without such thoroughness of the plan. Probably most people in the business would be able to name without hesitation, from memory, about 50 or more operatic "hits", without making a serious mistake. But since we are about to get a record on the market that should be in a class by itself, my plan here deals in theory as if we had to revise all we know. I would then suggest that this list of 150 to 300 operatic star numbers is dissected and the overtures and orchestra selections recorded in America in the order of their importance. The list of vocal operatic numbers to be sent to Europe with those selections marked which have already been recorded satisfactorily, here or in America, and have been passed as good.

We can then go ahead here to record the remaining numbers, but should keep in close contact with Mr. Miller, so that we can cut

December 15th 1911

-4-

Thomas A. Edison, Esq:

from our list any numbers which have in the meantime or are being recorded in New York. It would pay even for New York to cable us each new operatic selection they are recording, and we to cable Mr. Miller in the same way. The cable expenses would amount to less than the cost of a single duplication of selections.

If this list is accompanied by the report, reference to and criticism of existing records, discs or cylinders, this would be most valuable as a means of avoiding the mistakes of others and produce something superior. Especially criticisms of and suggestions for the orchestra accompaniment. Add to this systematic work the assistance of a really competent musician or musical critic over here, I see no reason why you should not get what you want.

For recording the French operas, such as Faust, Carmen, Samson and Delilah etc. we shall use the Paris recording department.

For the German operas- Wagner, Flotow (Stradella, Martha etc.) Humperdinck, Richard Strauss etc. selecting as instances only the names from the repertory of the Manhattan and Metropolitan opera house, we can use our recording department at Berlin and can also temporarily or permanently open recording rooms at Vienna which, as we shall not make orchestra or band records there, can be small and inexpensive.

For the Italian repertory I suggest to do most of the work in Italy, in Milan, or in Rome, preferably in the first city.

To do the work we shall need at least one extra recording outfit; at present there exists only one disc recording outfit, which is at London.

As musical advisers I can get the temporary services here of a well known musical critic, I mean services which I can have from

Edison-Gesellschaft m. b. H.
BERLIN SW. 48.

December 15th 1911

-5-

Thomas A. Edison, Esq:

time to time, by the hour. I am sending you under separate cover, as printed matter, two little volumes selected from his numerous works; they are commentaries to Wagner operas. Then I can also obtain the services of a professional musician who is thoroughly versed in operatic work, knows every opera, and has conducted operas. And lastly, I can have as consulting adviser an old opera singer I know, a tenor, who in his prime has had great triumphs on the stage and masters an enormous repertory. To-day he only sings minor parts at the Royal Opera here and gives singing lessons, but naturally his knowledge of opera, with which he is still in daily contact, has not left him with his voice, and he can be of very great service to me as adviser. With the advice of these 3 men added to our own experience, and my judgment over their advice, I think the work can be done better than it has ever been done before by any of our competitors.

It would also be of the greatest assistance to our work over here, if we could obtain careful criticisms of the discs we have already. At present we have made hundreds of operatic discs, without any conception as to what they are like in the finished state. The recording department may have made the same mistakes over again, which otherwise could have been carefully avoided. I suggest therefore that I should have one machine here, and records of all selections we have made, these to be carefully guarded and locked up and only to be played for the instruction of the recording department.

Then it might be of use to suggest that we should not have as in the past, a recording "spell" or rush for one or two months, sending you at one time a large number of masters, but that we should record, say 20 to 30 selections, stop the work, have the masters despatched to America, have immediately samples of the finished product

December 15th 1911

Thomas A. Edison, Esq:

-6-

made, criticised, the criticism to be sent over here at once together with the faulty records. The good ones can be kept in America, no samples are needed of these; the faulty ones, of which we are to receive samples and criticisms, to be made over again here avoiding the faults pointed out to us. After this report the recording department can commence the work again for the same quantity of records and for the same period, the proceeding just described simply to be repeated.

It is understood that we shall make these records by good artistes whom we think most suitable for the parts and for the phonograph, although they may have at present a local reputation only and may not be known in America. In other words, we shall consider the quality of the record first, the reputation of the artist second.

SELMA KURZ is undoubtedly the best artiste in her line. Only the other day I had this opinion confirmed by a professional musician, when comparing Kurz and Frieda Hempel. Kurz is not beyond recall, but she is bound for discs to the Gramophone Co. for another three years. To obtain her services then is only a question of the highest bid. The difference between Kurz and Hempel, however, is so difficult to perceive and so much a matter of opinion, that if we could get Hempel, who I hear is engaged for America, we would have made a splendid acquisition. I know Miss Hempel's lawyer well who made the agreement with the Gramophone Co. He told me that with a good offer in his pocket he thinks he could free Miss Hempel from her present contract with the Gramophone Co. and Odeon, who are sharing her services. However, I do not know whether you would care to antagonise these firms, especially the Odeon (Fonotipia) with whom I heard we have some kind of a friendly understanding in America regarding artistes.

With regard to Chamber music I was most pleased to read in

December 15th 1911

Thomas A. Edison, Esq:

-7-

your letter that the new disc will take the string instruments so well. Is it possible to record well chamber music with the instruments for which almost every composition of that class, from the time of Mozart, Haydn, to our day, was written, namely first and second violin, viola, cello?

I will do my best to get after DALNA.

There are no doubt several very good quartetts in America to play chamber music. Here we have the famous Rose Quartett and the Böhmische Streichquartett (Bohemian String quartett) both, but especially the latter, are known all over the world and seem to be more appreciated than the organisations of that kind which exist in America, because whenever they make a trip across the water, they are paid very highly.

I probably have repeated in the above letter a number of points which are self-understood, but I had to put them down for my own satisfaction, and I gave the above suggestions just as they occurred to me. I do not wish every word to be taken literally, and I shall be most gratified if you find of use any of my suggestions. I am awaiting the repertory which you have compiled, together with such other material, criticism etc. which you can give me, and on receipt of these I will devise a plan to have the work carried out in your spirit and your intentions.

With the compliments of the Season, believe me to be,

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas A. Edison

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Total of Performances at the Manhattan and Metropolitan Opera House
during the last 3 Seasons.

La Bohème	32	Manon	10	Herodiade	3
Pagliacci	29	Louise	9	I Puritani	3
Aida	28	Il Barbiere	9	Nacarraise	3
Tosca	25	Orfeo	8	Stradella	3
Cav. Rusticana	25	Samson & Delilah	8	Fra Diavolo	3
Tales of Hoffmann	20	Germania	7	Elisir d'Amore	3
Tannhäuser	20	Pelleas & Melis.	7	Chimes of Normandy	2
Butterfly	19	Elektra	7	Hugenots	2
Il Trovatore	19	Falstaff	7	Carneval de Venice	2
Traviata	18	Griseldis	6	Susanna's Geheimn.	2
Faust	19	Figaro	6	Werther	2
Rigoletto	17	Götterdämmerung	6	Freischütz	2
Otello	16	Tiefland	5	Pipe of desire	2
Lucia	15	Don Pasquale	5	Quo Vadis	1
Thais	15	Siegfried	5	Les Dragons de Villars	1
Walküre	15	Le Villi	5	Boccaccio	1
The Juggler	14	Armida	4	Lakmé	1
Salome	14	Romeo & Jul.	4	Fidelio	1
Tristan & Isolde	14	Ariane	4	Sapho	1
Meistersinger	13	Barbe Bleue	4		
Parsifal	12	Princ. d'Auberge	4		
Lohengrin	12	Pique Dame	4		
La Gioconda	12	Rheingold	4		
Carmen	12	Somnabula	4		
Verkaufte Braut	12	La Wally	4		
Girl of the Gold West	10	Natoma	3		
Königskinder	10	Daught. of Reg.	3		
Hänsel & Gretel	10				

Telegramm-Adresse:
EDIPHON BERLIN.

EIGENE HÄUSER:
ORANGE N.J. U.S.A.
NEW-YORK,
LONDON,
PARIS,
BRÜSSEL.

TRADE
Thomas A. Edison
MARK.

EDISON-GESELLSCHAFT M. B. H.

EDISON-PHONOGRAPHEN u. GOLDBUSSWALZEN.

FRIEDRICHSTR. 10.

Fernsprecher:
AMT IV 10735.

THOMAS A.
EDISON
PHONOGRAPHEN,
GOLD-BUSSWALZEN,
KINOGRAPHEN,
ORIGINAL-FILMS,
KINOGRAMME,
PRAKTIK-BATTERIEN,
NUMERIER-MASCHINEN.

TG/CS

Berlin *11* December 16th 1911

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J. U.S.A.

DEC 23 1911

*file phone
news*

Dear Mr. Edison,

I just notice that I overlooked to cut out from the list of performances, which I sent you yesterday, the ballets, such as Carneval de Venice, which will somewhat, although not materially change the figures given.

Very sincerely yours,

Photo - Band

My Dear Graf -

Wrote
12/28

Do nothing at present about
recording for the disc,
+ nothing about singers
Except Dalma who I want
to tie up to us Exclusively
if it does not cost too
much - I will presently
send you full details
of just what I want
~~for the disc~~ no music at
first - what singers
I will send you a Cabinet
of Records with

2.

Criticism on each &
also on voices so you
can see that we have
made important
discoveries regarding
both music & singers
We'll also have Edna
recording Wachen
needs F

I will sign

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

[PHOTOCOPY]

Letter Address "Edison, New York"

*From the Laboratory
of
Thomas A. Edison,*

Orange, N.J. December 28th 11.

Thomas Graf, Esq.,

Edison-Gesellschaft m.b.h.

Friedrichstr. 10,

Berlin, S. W. 48, Germany.

My dear Graf:-

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant
would say to do nothing at present about recording for the
Disc; and nothing about singers except DALNA, who I want to
tie up to us exclusively--if it does not cost too much.

I will presently send you full details of just
what I want in music at first and what singers. I will send
you a Cabinet of records with criticisms on each, and also
on voices, so you can see that we have made important
discoveries regarding both music and singers.

Will also have extra recording machine made.

Yours very truly,

Edison

*P.S. Consult Cornelius on
Dalny as I find that our
people have been working there. Cornelius was
to get Dalny —*

Edison

Copy of letter offered for sale by Gunter Clodi, Berlin-West N:35,
Lgnarstrasse 7, Germany. July 14, 1953

Seven pages in TLA.E's handwriting.

We desire to go out of the business of selling phonographs from Berlin and

desire to deal with European customers direct from the factory- getting rid of the
stocks of machines now on hand in Berlin-as fast as possible those which cannot
be filled from Berlin is to be obtained from London or Paris and the balance
ordered shipped direct to the Customer from America until all the stock in
London Paris and Berlin is closed out while this is being done the payroll as far
as it related to phone is to be reduced until finally there is no payroll connected
with the phonograph business Except the special arrangement for obtaining
concerns to handle the New Disc by direct from America---

My idea of the manner of handling the disc and getting good houses
to establish business relations with us in America- is that Mr. Graf will
personally negotiate with the better class of Concerns, having a good
demonstrating man go in advance in his visits and who can be at hand to give
demonstrations of the new machine and Records to the parties .Who he desires
shall take hold of it. So arranging matters in Each City that in a city
like Dresden he will get 2 or 3 dealers of rather a high class one of which
will act as a factor for the surrounding towns near Dresden

Regarding the Small Home Kinetoscope-

I will be willing that Mr. Graf shall go ahead and bring together a syndicate to
handle the small machine for moving picture theatres in Germany which syndicate
is to operate upon practically the same plan as the moving picture business
is operated in America to wit Rent films and machines at such a price that it
will induce small people to enter the business generally in the smaller towns
where now there are no moving picture theatres as well as-in the larger towns
cities in working mens districts

If a reliable syndicate with sufficient capital is formed with certain
precautions as to prevent stock promoting and guarantees are sufficient
attained I will make an exclusive contract with it to furnish machines
and a regular supply of films at a price which will be the- give Reg Mfg profit
and a small additional some as a return for the Labor and Capital sunk in
Experimenting

Go out of the Phonograph business in France get rid of the stock by mutual
exchange between London and Berlin as described under Berlin notes--
Reduce the payroll to a minimum to handle the film business

(See over)

as a special exemption of from going out of the phone biz We will continue
to shop dictating-machine- phones for one year to permit Glanbe to try and
get back some of the loss he has made in trying to introduce this type machine

We can only use are light for small PR Theatres, Im going to get a motor
bicycle engine and Dynamo 3/4 H. power so where there are no electric they
can use gasoling or alcohol

Im going to get a motor bicycle engine and Dynamo 3/4 H. power so where there are no electric they
can use gasoling or alcohol

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can use gasoling or alcohol

Copy

Berlin

Leases

Frederickstrasse #10 expires March 31, 1916, annual rental \$2800

Spandauer St. #65 expires March 31st 1913, annual rental \$700 per year

(six months notice) Recording Dept.

(The following is in Edison's handwriting)

OK

Keep Fredktraus

and give up Spandan at end of the legal time

List price blue Amberol 2 marks

The dictating Business phonograph business is to be abandoned and if possible some concern obtained who will take over the stock and continue the business. We giving them exclusive and ship direct to them
To prevent us from selling to others in Germany and hold the territory they buy
must pay not less than 6 machines per week if they buy less they lose the exclusive but can still buy machines from us

Edison General File Series

1911. Phonograph - Laboratory and Technical Employees (E-11-71)

This folder consists primarily of communications from Edison to members of his technical staff in West Orange and Glen Ridge relating to the development of disc and cylinder phonographs. Included are notes to longtime associate Jonas W. Aylsworth; machinists Robert A. Bachman and Sherwood T. (Sam) Moore; tool and model maker Alexander N. Pierman; and Albert F. Wurth, head of the department making molds to manufacture duplicate records. Among the documents for 1911 are outlines and reports concerning transfer and pressing processes, the design of labels, and the manufacturing of speakers, along with Edison's ideas for a new veneer transfer process. Also included is a communication by Edison intended for either Albert O. Petit or his brother Ademor N. Petit, laboratory employees who were involved in phonograph development.

All of the documents have been selected.

^{phone}
the Telephones to E. L. Aiken
Glen Ridge

Make 2 each
disc records

nos. 121

123, and 106 -

Want for testing
speakers.
important

Edcom

7/9/11

Please - for Hand

956/131

All W with

I want 2 more

121 No 3 Record

for test purpose

Edison

Can you do it

E

Photo

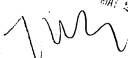
Mr. Edison:

Complying with instructions you gave me yesterday,
we will at once arrange to change over from the use of lampblack
to oilblack in our Amberol records.

5/19/11.

C. H. W.

MAY 20 1911

A large, stylized handwritten signature, possibly reading "Wm", is written over the date stamp.

Johns - Records

Mr. Dodd:

In accordance with instructions from Mr. Edison, you will please arrange so that beginning as soon as possible, oilblack will be substituted for lampblack in our cylinder records. An order should be placed for this oilblack at once. I think the quantities we have thus far purchased has cost us 38 or 40 cents a pound, but Mr. Edison informs me that Heller & Mertz has quoted him a price of 35 cents. Mr. Leeming should see that the lowest price obtainable is secured.

5/27/11.

C. H. W.

Copies to Messrs. Edison: Dyer: Weber: Leeming: Mehr: Aylsworth.

Phone -
Ed. Hand

Pelt =

I want you to take charge of the
pressing of the Luc records, and
get the little unit working and
teach your people. After the
little unit is working fine -
We get a high percentage 80% or
more. Commercial say to Mr. Webb
that as far as you are concerned
he can go ahead with a
large spinning machine.
One or more - If he decides
to go ahead, make out list
of presses & work you want
done & help getting the
larger unit done -

I have instructed Al Smith
to hereafter turn his Copper
second matrix & steel shell

... 2 Pallet

with Diamond tools to
stop Crackles,

To help you in getting a
high percent of good
records you can till

Fred All to increase or
diminish the thickness
of the lac or give more
time between layers

Etc

Dally is to have
charge of the Lac produce
plant + will teach the
man in charge

Fred All will have
charge of the Lacquering
of the cylinders
+ Disc records

3 Palet -

Regarding the eccentricity
~~etc~~ which prevents you
from getting your record
running true, take this
up with Mr Weber &
Al Wirth & ask them to
help you out & explain
the trouble so they
thoroughly understand
it -

It is not my ~~business~~
intention to inspect by
the Hawk but only
fair Commercial
Inspection. The records
must not fall ~~below~~
our present Montana standards
in Cracks & Cracks
but should be better

4 Patel =

It is very important that
after you have the small
plant running smoothly
for say one week.

Everything is so arranged
that all the necessary
devices, moulds, presses
etc should be got
ready for full production
of our present output
so we can drop Montair
& substitute Lac
+ Early notification to Mr
Weber will aid this

Edwin


August 1, 1911.

Mr. Ayerworth. Aug 16

The making of Blombe goes on without bags

Out of some 225 there were only 7 bad trans fers, & of course these can be used over

Expect to have a sample with label & simplifying number soon.

They will be small. Half tone picture & fine sharp lettering.

200 line screen half tone

The plate is inscribed on the sub master

& each working mold has label & number on it

They can be filled with any color & the color washed out when they are to be reformed.

Descriptive photographs & photos of talent can be put on record if desired.

The brass backing is still standing up good & so is the mold after 32 reproductions.

Had some KOH proof insulation on test in small unit cell. it stood 7 days at 190° F in 2% KOH. & did not change.
WV

[2/19/11]

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At Wirth's

You better go right ahead making
blank matrices until you get
the process down pat =

Then make a matrix from the
white wax of some Record
which is cheaply reproduced
in case it is spoiled =

If OK go ahead & make
say a dozen working moulds
continue this way until
you have it certain then
go ahead & make ~~good~~
Master & working moulds
from more important records
then when the process is

2 Wirth

perfect you can tackle
the Grand Op & Experiment
stuff = Just as soon
as you & Moore are
certain you men
can go ahead relieve
Moore so he can go on
the speaker =

Carry out the same
plan on the cylinder
Moore will have ~~traps~~
make you a lot
of Diamond tools =

2

Phono Ed. Harold

[8/1911]

Moore -

Weber is now starting to look into the mfg of the New Speaker - I told him to use KOB =

Let him have one as sample & see that the 6 models are furnished

He is experimenting to get a mfg way of making the lever = Test any that he makes & see that all the points & measurements are exactly like Model & give him all the information you can. Tell him to use for lever only Nickel or Monell Metal on account of

2. Moore

First, work up a way of making the ends of the Cord = Give Brady a sample of the string we want & see if he can find the exact kind in NY if so order several balls of it

When your man is thoroughly competent to make the diaph with Cork Complete tell Weber you are there & that he is ok & to take him & the tools & appliances

3 Moore

to the works - also
that you are ready
to teach a man to
make & assemble
the Link etc =

Nicoli will have
your room ready soon
Let Nicoli store all
the stuff you dont want
& move what you do
want into the new
room -

Dont leave Wint
Dept until his men
are thoroughly competent

4 Moore

to make disc & cylinder
matrices by new method
& are supplied with
plenty of good
diamond tools

Low Alt = Harnade
some very good filled
sticking stuff for you
You might substitute
White's Cement for the
yellow Greenway as its
cleaner & just as tough

Condensate

(8/1911)

Bachman

When you design Cranes
Don't fail use the Condensate
drums - It might be good
idea to replace gradually
all your flake drums with
the latest & best Condensate

Ends -

When Aylsworth returns
better see him personally &
arrange for film Crack
products Coated Condensate
also screens can be coated
with Condensate varnish
& hardened

[9/12/1911]

To Mr. Edison.

Disc Records.

Transfer + Record Pressing no bugs.
They had some trouble due to sticking in
transfer, but it was found to be due to
washing the Monell metal plates with caustic
& not cleaning enough after.
Mold situation is explained by warm
mouths, etc.

I am pushing the idea of inspection of
master (wax) & mold. To this end
the scheme we enacted some time ago
to stream an enlarged projection on
screen of the whole record or of a part of it,
so that defects ~~can~~ be rapidly spotted.
The microscope inspection would take
about 2 days on each record.
The projection scheme a few minutes.
The green has tried preliminary &
it works.

Labels -

Am sending you a ~~few~~^{two} samples to
show the character of label but the
designs will be different & is not
finished yet.

We can fill & get any color but
I think the uncolored looks richer.
The colors are unremovable in case of ^{repress.} ~~reflex~~.

no difficulty in manufacture.

The half tone plates are molded in thin condensite & these thin plates are molded in with the sub-master.

Another way we are trying out is to make thin copper labels by plating & stick them on the sub-master face down & plate it in with the regular mold so the copper plate becomes a part of the mold. This also works good but there are more to make than with the first way.

Cylinder Record.

Have tested the highest heat ^{pressed} shellac veneer records & am satisfied that they will stand up. O.K.

The main bug seems to be air bubbles in varnish & dust now.

T.O. is taking very precautions but think they will have to get a better method than the brush.

Suggested horizontal rotating disc. I think they will get the cylinder. O.K.

Battery Invention ^{Potash proof} (Potash proof)

Have passed the first experimental stage
& am now working on the practical
molding of the ^{parts} parts. Have a mold from
Rubber Co. for the ladder grid.

The molding expense should be greatly
reduced & there is more chance ^{saving} for ~~some~~ ^{hard}
~~less~~ ^{here} than in the material over hard
rubber.

In view of possible litigation
with ^{Bachstern} Bachstern am making investigation
on our product, both ^{resin} ~~acid~~ & final
to show its difference with ^{Bachstern} ~~Bachstern~~.

So for the results show material
chemical differences.

With best wishes for you: good health
& safe voyage home

J.W. Cuylenorth

Condensed

(1911)

J. W. Ayresworth

Patent, present disc process

1st forming disc from powder
2nd lacquering the same with excess
of lacquer at porous parts —

Dry & Repress in a heated
disk at highest pressure that
the disk will thereafter be
subjected to —

3rd Transfer to this blank
a ~~new~~ hardened veneer from a
metallic plate by pressing
~~the blank~~ at a lesser pressure
than the blank has been
previously subjected to ^{heat & pressure}
This forms the finished
blank with a polished
veneer deformable by heat & pressure

2 Jwa

4 = Impressing from a metallic
matrix the record of sound
waves — at such a pressure that
it does not deform the base

5 = Study out a claim to
cover the record as new article
info + also the details of
the process & take into consideration
the great variability that can take
place —

6 Claim a Compound disk
which can be repressed a
number of times as a new
article of Manufacture

7 = Lacquering the powder
disk all over & especially at
the porous spots is an important
point to cover to prevent
crackles — It seems impossible
to make a powder disk so

3 gwa

Matter what the pressure or heat is without these porous spots & use a large amount of fibre, hence filling in with lacquer is important, or these porous spots makes bad lenses & ultimately cracks & ~~this is a~~, This lacquer may or may not want 6/4 in it =

~~to the surface of the lens after the lacquer is applied the surface is a~~

8th also claim the Condensate all through as well - & every variation

4 gwa

Take out separate part on varnishing polished metallic disks with the lacquer flowed on but preferably put on in layers, allowing each layer to dry before putting on the next layer - & continuing the number of layers until the desired thickness is obtained which is ascertained by coloring the Varnish a judicious way the depth of the color by the eye is compared to another or preferred sample -

2nd after drying the excess of solvent is eliminated

5 gwa

by placing the lacquered discs in an oven & gradually raising the temperature over a period of 10 hours ~~after that~~ & 170 Fahr after this the temperature is raised rather quickly to 220 @ 230 & kept there for hours to bring about the chemical actions

(describes it)
the whole of the oven full is allowed to cool down gradually to prevent cracking of the veneer until temp approaches normal

The veneered blanks ^{metalloids} and ^{are} then placed over & under

6 gwa

a blank, as described & subjected to heat & pressure. The veneer adheres to the blank & thus we have a blank with a polished surface, free from air or inert material & perfectly homogeneous. Upon which the final record is impressed

This veneer transfers its News - I can't find it in any of the patent -

Endcover always to get blanks as disc of new articles info heavy carbon chamber

7 p.m. -

Perhaps there will be some
divers palatable on
multiple pressure as seen
days from Egypt so far
he knows he can do 3
1st operations 8 to 12 at
once & venture but what
he can make 6 or more
records at once

Fred Ott, will have charge
& get the lacquing of the
dies down first & will
teach the foreman & girls
how to do it.

All the lacquing should be
finished -

Edison

Alton - Ed - Harold

Pierman -

Continue to work on
our Repdas with
disc machine

Get some of latest Conce
disc where no Chaplin

Want it for Moving
Pic theatres -

Σ

Aylsworth -

Please show Bachman
how to use that lining
made of Silicate Soda &
Asbestos on his hydraulic
annular pots - There is
some at Lab - just want
to try the Experiment on a
pot filled with scrap
steel to see if OK - I ok
it will help him considerably

S

Edison General File Series
1911. Phonograph - National Phonograph Company
and Thomas A. Edison, Inc. (E-11-72)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the business of the National Phonograph Co. and its successor, Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Among the items for 1911 are documents indicating Edison's direct involvement in testing the technical quality of the recordings and in the selection of music and talent. Also included is a tabulation of the company's contracts with recording artists. Other documents deal with the manufacture of cabinets for Amberola machines; relocating the mold-making plant in an attempt to secure a dust-proof environment; production routines for the turning, backing, and soldering of disc molds; and the possibility of selling phonographs through piano dealers. At the end of the folder is a 32-page report by William Maxwell, vice president in charge of musical phonographs, on "The Present Condition of Our Phonograph Business."

Approximately 80 percent of the documents have been selected. The items not selected include weekly reports of machines ordered by dealers, financial statements that duplicate the information in selected documents, and duplicates and variants of selected documents.

Music Room (1/8/11)

151/ Please note that "OFFICER OF THE DAY" and "THE
HURRICANE" Two-Steps played by the National Promenade Band, No. 664
on the APRIL SUPPLEMENT will not be used. The following is the
selection to be substituted.

664 GIRIMBO POLKA—Clarinet duet (Gatti)
United States Marine Band

Recording Department
1-9-11. *D*

Encls Address "Edison's N.Y. York"

From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N.J.

Jan'y. 9, 1911.

Dear Mr. Miller:

By Mr. Edison's direction I am sending by
express a package of sheet music waltzes which he has
selected out of many hundreds. You will find a list of
same herewith.

You will notice that some are marked "good"
and some "fair". These are Mr. Edison's markings - The
seven selections listed as "good" on one of the sheets
herewith were handed to you some weeks ago, but all
the remainder covered by the enclosed list will be
found in the package.

Yours very truly,
Wm. H. Meadowcroft

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

WALTZES

Sheet Music marked "Good" by Mr. Edison.

Selected out of 969 Waltzes from Lyon & Healy.

Lazarre Waltzes by H. B. Blanks	Good (Extra)
Valse elegante by G. Leubert of H7	" "
Weiner bombons (Strauss) Rive - King	"
Valse Arabesque of 82 Theo. Lack	"
Coquetterie of 114 S. Translateur	"

5
7
12

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

WALTZES.

Sheet Music marked "Fair" by Mr. Edison.

Selected out of 969 Waltzes from Lyon & Healy.

A Dream of Heaven	A. W. Bauer	Fair
Charme d' Amour	E. F. Kendall	"
Heart Throbs	E. C. Leuser	"
Auf Wiedersehn	E. H. Bailey	"
The Voice of the Flower	C. W. Kern	"
Kiss of Spring	W. Rolfe	"
Deux petites Valses	A. Heuselt of 28 No. 2	"
Summer Girl Waltzes	W. W. Wells	"
El Fresco	E. K. Simmons	"
Garnations	A. Weld	"
Natha Valse, of 51	Tschalkowsky	"
Hopper Waltz	F. F. Vanderpool	Only "
Myriad Dancer	T. S. Allen	" "

13
24
37

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Sheet Music marked

"Good" by Mr. Edison

Selected by Mr. E. out of 313 Waltzes (Schirmer)

Godard	B.	Second Valse brillante in E♭
Jackson	R.C.	" " Caprice
Joseffy	R.	Souvenir d' Amerique
Lambert	A.	Valse impromptu
Merkel	G.	Second Valse brillante Of 22.
Thome	F.	Valse Aragonaise Of 72 No. 6
Wollenhaupt	H.A.	Le Ruissseau - Valse Etude.

7

Handed to Mr. Miller several weeks ago.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Dec. 12/10

Sheet Music marked

"Fair" by Mr. Edison - (Waltzes)

Armstrong - W.D. Impromptu a la Valse
Bohm - Carl A la Valse of 301
Delibes - L. Valse lente "Coppelia"
Herford - Eysler Valse intermezzo (Love Cure)
Godard - B. El valsant of 53 No. 6
" " 1st Valse brilliant A6 - of 26
" " Gasconne - 9th Valse of 110 - No. 5
Jones, - Reeve Garoso - Valse ardente
Karganoff - G. Valse in A6 - of 20 No. 3
Koven - R. de In Dreamland Waltzes.
Lange G. Home Sweet Home, of 232 #55
Lack, T. Pendant la Valse Of 73
Leubert, G.H. Recollections of the Ball Of 28
Maurer R. Valse elegante
Merkler, H. Valse pilloresque Of 50 No. 7
Satter G. Belles de New York.
Saar, L. V. Valse noble.
Spindler F. Valse gracieuse Of 45.
Smith W.G. Joyous moments Of 87 - No.2
Thiere, C. Le Andaluia.
Thome' F. La Naiade - Of 71
Wollenhaupt, H.A. A bord de l'Arago Of 33
Wachs - P. Les Myrtes.
Whiting, A. Valse caprice. Of 14.

Earlier Address "Edison's New York"

From the Laboratory
of
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Jan. 16, 1911

Mr. Walter E. Miller,
National Phonograph Company,
79 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Miller:

In accordance with Mr. Edison's
instructions I am sending to you by mail, sheet
music of three overtures, namely:

"Italiani in Algieri"
"Carmen"
"Lurline"

also two schottisches, namely:

"Derling Little Bright Eyed Queen"
"Marcelline"

You will see his comments on
each.

Yours very truly,

Wm. H. Meadowcroft

Jan. 16, 1911.

Mr. J. M. Pissaulx,
c/o Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8 East 34th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am returning to you to-day through the
National Phonograph Company, by express prepaid, the
following music sent by you on selection:

1	number	at	20	cents
1	"	"	25	"
10	"	"	40	"
9	"	"	50	"
11	"	"	60	"
1	"	"	65	"
5	"	"	70	"
26	"	"	75	"
2	"	"	85	"
3	"	"	1.00	"
1	"	"	1.25	"

Mr. Ditson has selected a few numbers, but
I cannot just now give the definite quantity, as he has
retained a few that are still to be played over for him.
These, however, will receive attention within a few days.

Will you please have the enclosed invoices
transferred to the name of National Phonograph Company,
Orange, N. J. and send to me with credit similarly made
out. If agreeable, we will allow this transaction to
stand according to your offer made at our first interview,
namely, that we keep as little or as much of the music
as desired.

As to future shipments, we will agree to
keep at least twenty (20) per cent, as per our understand-
ing last Saturday afternoon.

There are still a number of overtures on
our lists that you have not yet furnished. We shall be
obliged if you can send them at your early convenience.

Yours very truly,

ESTABLISHED 1872.
TELEPHONE 5659 SPRING.

Cable Address:
CARL FISCHER, NEW YORK.

52 MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED TO THE BESSON "PROTOTYPE BAND INSTRUMENTS"
HIGHEST AND SPECIAL AWARD AT WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893 AND GRAND PRIX, ST. LOUIS 1904.



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Sole Importer and Importer of Music and Musical
Instruments.

407 COOPER SQUARE, FORMERLY FOURTH AVE.
New York, Jan. 21, 1911. 10

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Brass and Reed Instruments
are undoubtedly the best instruments for the
least money. Bandmen will save money by
contracting with this house.

U. S. Sole Agents for the Celebrated
H. THEO. HEBERLEIN, Jr.
Modern Studied
Violins and Cellos.

U. S. Agents for
OSCAR ADLER & CO.
Markwischen.
Woodwind Instruments,
Scophones, etc.

Eaton Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.
Gentlemen:-

We beg to hand you bill for Music ordered, which we have forwarded on two weeks selection to Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft. We trust that the package will come safely to hand and that you may be able to make a good sized selection therefrom. However, we wish to state that most of the pieces ordered are not published at all, some of them are out of print as also some of them are out of stock at the present time.

Awaiting your further wishes, we beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

AN/OW

Carl Fischer

Sole Agents for T. BERTELLING & CO. Clarinets and all kinds of Woodwind Instruments.

U. S. Representatives for the most RENOWNED STRING MANUFACTURERS of Italy, France and Germany. All Wound Strings made on Premises.

Agents for "THE METRONOME," a paper issued in the interest of Bands and Orchestras in the United States and Canada.
Publishers of the celebrated CARL FISCHER, OTTO LANGEY and ECLIPSE TUTORs for all instruments.

Jan. 25, 1911.

Mr. Carl Fischer,
6 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have received the package of music for selection, also your invoice for same, for which please accept my thanks. There is one matter, however, to which I desire to call attention, and that is, there is a printed slip attached to your invoice, which states that at least two thirds of the shipment will be retained. This is not in accordance with my understanding with your Mr. Kretzner. It was agreed between us that only one third need be retained. We are obtaining selections from other music houses on these terms, indeed from one publisher we can obtain selections and we need only retain one fifth.

Please bear in mind that although the music is sent to the Edison Laboratory, the bills will be paid by the National Phonograph Co., who purchase orchestral and other music from you constantly.

Kindly let me hear from you by return mail, as I shall be ready to send back some of the music in a few days.

Yours very truly,

JM.

CABLE AND TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
CARFISCHER, NEW YORK

PIANO COMPOSITIONS By CONTEMPORARY WRITERS

CHRISTIAAN KRIENS <i>A Modern Artist of great originality</i>	
Mood Pictures; a characteristic	
Piano Pieces	.....50
Sadness (Tristesse)	.....50
Humoristic	.....50
Jealousy (Jalousie); Piano Pieces for Children	.....40
Dancing Class	.....30
Playtime	.....30
Fiddly Bits	.....30

EDMUND SEVERN <i>A Representative of the present-day School of American Music</i>	
Gavotte50
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La Bella Cantabile (Piano)40
La Danzatrice (Piano)40
Suite65
Mignonne (Piano)65
Italian Suite	.....65
La Brava (Piano)	.....65

GUSTAV SAENGER <i>A successful American writer of high reputation</i>	
Silhouette (op. 24)	
No. 1. Sketch	.....30
No. 2. Acquaintance (Piano)	.....40
No. 3. Informal Conversation	.....40
No. 4. Casual Hours Altered	.....60
No. 5. Yearning Thoughts	.....60
Two Concert Piano Solos, op. 24	.....65
No. 1. Valse Caprice	.....65
No. 2. Reverie	.....65

LEO OEHMLER <i>A Modern Artist of progressive ideas</i>	
A Heart's Melody, op. 29	.....40
The Lovely Parents, op. 29	.....40
Discontented Contentment	.....40
op. 29	.....40
Cleopatra, Suite in A, op. 29	.....1.25
I. In Cleopatra's Barge	
II. Antony's Love Song	
III. Egyptian Dance	
IV. Cleopatra's Death	

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Great March40
Memoria's a Chopin35
With Love35
Autumn Evening25

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H. TH. HEDERLEIN, JR.
Violins and Cellos.
W. HECKEL-SIEBRICH
Saxophones, etc.
C. F. SCHMIDT, HALLS
Pianos, Horns and Trumpets,
etc.
KARL MAYER, TRIESTE
Reeds for all instruments.



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MONARCH BRAND STRINGS
SPECIAL AGENT AND REPRESENTATIVE FOR
BUFFET, PARIS
(GUTHRIE & SCHAEFFER), Clarinets,
Saxophones and Bassoons.
T. BENTLEY & CO., NEW YORK
Piano and Instruments and
Record Reeds.

6-12 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK, January 26th 1911 19
COOPER SQUARE

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. in answer to which we beg to say that although one of our conditions governing selection orders is that 2/3 should be retained, this condition was waived in your case, as per agreement with our Mr. Kretschmer, viz. that one-third need be retained.

The memorandum attached to our invoice was an oversight on the part of our bill-clerk.

We are just now preparing the selection of Polkas, which we trust will be ready for shipment at the end of the week under conditions stated above.

Very truly yours,

Carl Fischer,

per-

Cable Address "Edison's New York"

From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N.J. Jan. 26, 1911.

Mr. Walter A. Miller,
National Phonograph Company,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am sending to you today by express the following music selected by Mr. Edison:

Waltzes:	Auf Wiedersehn	by	Bailey
	Calanthe	"	Holzmann
	Sous tes Caresses	"	Bottari
Schottisches:	Snip Snap	"	Blake
	Our best girl	"	Christie
	On the village green	"	Rollinson
	Crimson Schottische	"	White
	Harvest Moon	"	Brandt
	Dancing Sunbeam	"	Everest
Mazurkas:	Enterpe	"	Bartlett
	Love's Desire	"	Free
	Silver Bells	"	Pape
	Etude Mazurke	"	Telery
	Eldora	"	Meacham
	La Esplanade	"	Harts
	La Perle du Nord	"	Ascher
	Pauline	"	Es Gristall
	Souvenir de Varsovie	"	Schuloff
	Lovely Dreams	"	Christie

Yours very truly,

Wm. H. Meadowcroft

A. H.

P.S. This will be given to your messenger in the morning

1047 JAN 27 1911
MEETING OF THE MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE.

HELD JANUARY 26th, 1911.

Present Messrs. Dyer--Wilson--Foher--Bliss--Refeurn--&--Hird.

BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH SPEAKING TUBE.

A model of a new Speaking Tube with Crane Support was submitted by Mr. Bliss. It was ascertained that this outfit could be made without additional cost and it was adopted.

FILM REWINDER FRAME.

A suggestion for improvement to the Film Rewinder Frame. To cast 2 lugs to frame instead of rivetting studs to frame as at present thereby saving the operations of Screw Machine Work Drilling and Rivetting was adopted.

GYROSCOPIC GOVERNOR FOR BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH.

Mr. Bliss submitted a working model of a Gyroscopic Governor for use on Business Phones equipped with A.D.C. Motors to be operated on A.C. 50 cycles. He explained that this governor could be applied to all A.D.C. Motors and operated successfully on any frequency.

As the cost of manufacture is no greater than the present type it was adopted, and to be put into use as soon as our supply of governors of the present type is exhausted.

MICA INSULATION IN BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH D. C. COMMUTATORS.

A suggestion for improvement of D. C. Commutators using Mica Insulation in place of Fibre was adopted.

BUSINESS RECORDER DIAPHRAGM GASKET.

Mr. Bliss submitted a sample of Diaphragm for Business Recorder having a Rubber Gasket enclosing the edge of the Diaphragm which was adopted.

DICTATING HORN FOR BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH.

A suggestion for improvement to Dictating Horn. One made of Paper or Colligloid Collapsible with Hooking Rod and Ferrule was presented. The Engineering Dept. was instructed to have a sample made up and submitted to the Committee at the next meeting.

BATES LINE DATER WITH SPECIAL DIE PLATE.

Mr. Burnham offered the suggestion that the Engineering Department make such alteration in the Frame of the present Bates Numbering Machine to admit of using a Special Die Plate to be used in connection with our Line Dating Machine. Referred to Engineering Department to have sample made up.

BATES CONSECUTIVE LEVER HAND NUMBERING MACHINES.

A sample of a Bates Lever Machine was submitted by Mr. Burnham with a request that a line of both Bates and Wizard Machines with a Lever action be manufactured.

Sample Machine referred to Legal Dept. for an opinion as to our rights to manufacture under the Bates Patents.

CHAIN DRIVE TAKE UP FOR MODEL "B" P. K. MACHINES.

The Chain Drive for the Take-up of the Model "B" P. K. Machine which was adopted for the London Office has proved so satisfactory that Mr. Felsar strongly urged its adoption on all Model "B" P. K. Machines.

After a discussion regarding additional cost of the

device which the Cost Department estimated would be .50¢ over the Belt Drive it was decided to adopt it with the issuance of the next Shop Order for this type of Machine.

HOME SHAVING OUTFIT.

Mr. Bliss reported that a model of a Shaving Machine had been made up but further work had been held up awaiting test on a single cut knife suggested by Mr. Mason.

BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPH STEEL CABINET.

Mr. Weber advocated the manufacture of Steel Cabinets ourselves and Mr. Redfearn was instructed to furnish an estimate of Cost at the next meeting.

A. M. *Ward*
Secretary.

Earlier Address "Edison's New York"

From the Laboratory
of
Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N.J. January, 31, 1911

Mr. Walter H. Miller,
79 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am sending to you some more music which has been
selected by Mr. Edison, namely:

Waltz:	Marga	By Schindler
Marches:	Furst Alexander	" Wickede
	Avec aplomb	" Vollstedt
	Ila Marsch	" Villinger
	Marche Espagnole	" Torres
	Auf Commando	" Schrammel
	Tiener Amazonen	" Serge
	Gruss an München	" Schirbel
	Les Volontaires	" Metra
	Baldwin Dahl	" Petras
	Zacatecas	" Codina
	Auf Königs Befehl	" Cahnbley
Polkas:	Le Cavaliere	" Meschan
	Orfe Grande	" Gotto. chalk
	Lavine Polka	" Vollenhaupt
	Tako Care	" Grunberg
	Kernwood	" Collins
Mazurkas:	Die Rosenkönigin	" Schild
	Awakening of the Rose	" Strauss

Yours very truly,

Wm. H. Woodworth

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY

MEETING OF MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE

FEB 23 1911

Held FEBRUARY 2ND, 1911.

Present Messrs. Dyer - Wilson - Weber - Bliss - Redfearn - Hird:

SUSPENSION BOLT "BSCO" BATTERY.

Mr. Hudson recommended the use of the New Type Suspension Bolt including the four pronged piece and flat threaded nut (previously adopted to meet RSA Specifications) on all types of BSCO Cells and Renewals. Adopted.

BSCO COVER NO 8.

The suggestion of Mr. Elmes to reduce the diameter of the BSCO Cover No. 8 3/16 of an inch so as to make it interchangeable with Cover No. 9 and to remove the numbers on both was adopted.

NUMBERS ON JAR COVERS.

A suggestion to remove the numbers from Jar Covers Nos. 3 & 4 these covers are the same in all other respects. Also the removal of numbers from Covers Nos. 6 & 7 for the same reason was adopted.

MARKING PORCELAIN PARTS.

A suggestion to mark Porcelain Jars and Covers with the Part Number for the purpose of readily identifying such part was adopted.

STANDARD BSCO FRAMES.

A suggestion to adjust all Standard BSCO Frames to bring top of Zinc plate 2 inches from top edge of Battery Jar

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY

was adopted.

COVER FOR BSCO CELLS.

A design for Cover of BSCO Cell was submitted. The design providing for the placing of a label on the Cover to designate the type instead of having the type moulded in the cover as at present was adopted.

WIZARD CONSECUTIVE NUMBERING MACHINE LEVER MOVEMENT.

The Legal Department reported that we were free to make a Numbering Machine with a Lever Movement similar in construction to Sample Machine No. 6728. Mr. Redfearn reported that the cost of Tools for a Lever Movement Machine of the Wizard type would approximate \$325.00.

It was decided to make up a Lever Movement Machine of the Wizard type to sell at the same price as the Wizard Automatic Machine, the cost of construction being substantially the same.

PASTEBOARD CASES FOR PACKING RECORDS.

A sample of Pasteboard Packing Case for Records holding 100 Records was submitted and referred to the Purchasing Department to obtain prices and data from other Manufacturers.

A. M. HIRD.

Secretary.

U. S. Phon. Co.

(COPY)

Feb. 10th., 1911.

431 /
Mr. H. H. Dyke,

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Bishop, Stockholder in the U. S. Phonograph Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and a few of his friends have formed a combination, and purchased a controlling interest in the U. S. Phonograph Co. Mr. Towle and Mr. Beach are to retire from the Company.

Mr. Bishop has purchased the Indestructible Record Co.'s plant in Albany, New York.

Bishop and Babcock of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of Plumbers' Supplies in Cleveland. Their salesmen are expected to handle Phonographs and Records in connection with their present line of Supplies. They say they have salesmen covering the country and expect to do some business in the Phonograph and Record line this year.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Joseph F. McCoy.

9

Indestructible

(COPY)

431
Feb. 10th., 1911.

Mr. H. H. Dyke,

Dear Sir:-

The Sapphire Record and Talking Machine Company, No. 1 Madison Square, N. Y., a Massachusetts Company. They have leased the building on Livingston Street, Brooklyn, that was occupied by the Indestructible Record Company. Fred Matthews has charge of the laboratory and he is working on an up and down cut disc record that is to be put on the market under the name of the Peerless Record.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED) Joseph F. McCoy.

2

Meadowcroft

⁴
Feb 15, 1911

2

Acolian Co.

362 Fifth Ave,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Referring to the conversation of Mr. Meadowcroft with your Mr. Pinner, I understand that the price of a subscription to your library of music rolls is Twenty dollar per annum, which entitles the subscriber to ^{the use of} 24 rolls per month, ~~with the~~ or the equivalent of 288 rolls per year. I understand that the subscription can be exhausted in as much shorter time as the subscriber wishes by taking the rolls in larger quantities, so long as the total number is not exceeded.

Will you please, therefore,

enter a year's subscription in my name and ship the following rolls at your early convenience.

75965	1030	9374
9077	1031	62249
61357	1032	62251
61359	61041	62253
1437	61043	9060
1438	61045	9061
1439	9013	1102
1440	9044	1103
68247	61685	62999
68249	61687	63005
3343	9121	63007
3344	77397	63009
1034	77399	70075
1035	9371	72285
1036	9372	70077
1037	9373	70079

23

24

1071	9030	72529
1072	60859	72535
1073	60861	72537
9117	60863	72539
9118	9198	60079
9119	9199	60081
9078	64787	60083
9079	64789	60085
9137	64797	62507
9147	64799	62509
9375	1314	62511
9376	1315	68779
9473	1316	68785
9474	76505	68787
9028	76507	68789
9029	76509	64979

You please address them to
W. H. Meadowcroft, Edison
Laboratory, Orange, New Jersey.

Yours very truly

In shipping the above, will

Feb. 21, 1911.

Mrs. Geo. W. Young,
8 West 9th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madame:

I hope you will not make any contracts for record making for the next few months, or until I complete, sooner if possible, the experiments I am now carrying on for greatly improving the recording and reproducing of the soprano voice.

Being quite familiar with the remarkable purity of your voice, I have looked forward to a time when I can record and reproduce it in a manner commensurate with the excellence of the material you will be able to give me. I have almost reached the goal, and will very shortly ask you to honor me by allowing a record to be made of one of your favorite operas.

In the meantime, please do not commit yourself in such way that it would be impossible for you to join forces with me if I reach the goal.

With my highest respects to yourself, and regards to Mr. Young, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

NPC

TO ALL SALESMEN:

MAR 3-1911

Someone has said, "Success comes in CANS, not in CAN'TS."

To prove that the above is probably so, we submit a few facts that come to us from the reorganized Edison Co., of Newark, N. J. Early in the Fall we placed one of our wagons with a Jobber in a nearby town, who should have been able to make a success of it. He did not, he said "I can't", so we transferred the wagon to the Edison Co., which they started out on Feb. 9th. Their report, up to and including the 24th, shows 13 machines sold with the wagon operating 10 days. The canvasser Glasier did not sell any outfit of lower price than the Home. You all know that Newark has been "worked" and the attitude of the dealers has been that as long as people were not rushing in to spend their money, there was probably no further sale for the Phonograph. Mr. O'Grady, the new manager of the Edison Co. evidently has a different view, and gets results accordingly. The above for your information as applying to what can, and is being done in a city.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED.

PHONOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

C. E. G.

March 2, 1911---No. 69

NEW YORK
362 FIFTH AVE.
CHICAGO
FIVE ANDS BUILDING
202 HICHIGAN BOULEVARD
ST. LOUIS
1004 OLIVE ST.
CINCINNATI
124 EAST FOURTH ST.
INDIANAPOLIS
237 N. KENDALL AVENUE
DAYTON
131 WEST 37 ST.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY AEOLIAN HALL NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: PIANOLAS NEW YORK
CODES USED: H, L, E, E, R, A, R, G, W, R, O, O, N, H, A, L, L, S.

LONDON
136 NEW BOND ST.
PARIS
38 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
BERLIN
BELLEVUE STR. 4.
MELBOURNE
282 COLLINS ST.
SYDNEY
357 GEORGE ST.

April 1, 1911.

Mr. W. H. Mendenhall,

Edison Laboratory,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

At the time that you joined our Circulating Library I understood that while you desired a large number of rolls shipped at one time, it was your intention to practically just try these over and return them and to finish your subscription in a very short time. It was under these conditions that we allowed you to take a large number of rolls at one time, but we can not extend the subscription over one year and give you the privilege of having that many rolls out at once, as it is not fair to other subscribers not to have the use of these rolls.

Will you kindly give this your consideration, and let me know what your intentions are in the matter?

Yours very truly,

Wm. J. Mendenhall
RETAIL MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

HWP/ELB

Thous - Hand

Walter Miller

All your records have the
Tremolo. every ~~to~~ long sustained
note has it. It must be in your
recording machine. You better
see me tonight at ~~Valhalla~~ Long
Swiss answer

Edison

4/19/11

Phone Records

709
April 28, 1911.

Mr. T. A. Edison:-

I attach herewith report on sale of records for months of January, February and March, all of which come under the 10% record exchange proposition. This report also shows the records returned for the same months. The returns only cover jobbers included in schedule "A" to "L" in accordance with notices sent out.

I will submit this report monthly and in order to show exact condition of the exchange it will be an accumulative report, in other words the next report will show January, February, March and April, both on records sold and records returned.

If there is any further data you wish in connection with this report, advise me and I will be glad to furnish it.

E. J. Berggren

JES

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

REPORT ON 10 % RECORD EXCHANGE

RECORDS SOLD

Month	Standard	Std. G.O.	Amberol	G.O. 1.00	G.O. 1.50	G. O. 2.00	TOTAL	Value	10% Allowance
January	221,383	166	428,175	1061	704	632	652,121	122,937.74	12,289.81
February	200,430	81	563,297	1097	719	516	766,140	145,912.59	14,593.03
March	<u>164,884</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>565,454</u>	<u>783</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>751,788</u>	<u>140,969.86</u>	<u>14,097.04</u>
Total	586,697	328	1,576,926	2941	1731	1426	2,170,049	409,820.19	40,979.86

RECORDS RETURNED

January									Jobbers not permitted to return records these mos
February									
March	17,185		9	1			17,195	2,751.80	

S. M. HARGER, President

A. A. DECKERT, Vice-President

H. H. BLISH, Secretary

GRAMMETS J. MORRIS HARKLEY CARRINGTON CASES WIRE RECORD RACKS, RECORD EMPLOYERS	ESTABLISHED 1887 HARGER & BLISH INCORPORATED 1894 EDISON MONOGRAPHS VICTOR TALKING MACHINES DISTRIBUTORS EDISON-VICTOR JOBBERS -Display Rooms and Warehouse- 811 WEST WALNUT ST. DES MOINES, IOWA LONG DISTANCE PHONE WALNUT 1888	DEQUITS RECORDS TALKING AND LABELS CUP BRUSHES HORN CONNECTIONS 3-1/2" Oil NY Oil PAPER AND SUPPLIES
--	---	---

Mr. Edison
Ans 5/17/11
Noted Please
Gentlemen
Yes I will have one of our
experimenters see what
can be done

I have been very much interested with one of the Professors in one of our local colleges, in an endeavor to secure a record of a heart beat. I demonstrated with the machine on a subject at the college, with the assistance of the Instructor, but was not successful, in getting what we wanted. Have you any one in the Laboratory who has ever tried to secure such a record - The Instructor seems confident that with the aid of a stethoscope enough of a sound wave ought to be produced to agitate the diaphragm sufficiently to record. Do you know whether such a thing is possible, and have you any recording device more sensitive than the regular Coulomb one. Dr Taylor the President of the college says if

Display Rooms and Warehouse, 811 W. Walnut Street.

Just a thing is possible, it would
be by thing for Billie, I have a great
and of inestimable value in diagnosing
dissolution of the heart -
this feature of the business is a
new one ~~one~~ one and I frankly confess
yet I am none the less interested -
Any information you can give me on
the subject will be appreciated greatly

I am

Very Truly

Edw. Black



Display Rooms and Warehouse, 811 W. Walnut Street.

UPCC(7.)

MAY 22 1911

Mr. Hird:

Please ascertain at once what additional machinery we will have to purchase to turn out from 20 to 40 Amberola type cabinets per day beginning Sept. 1st, also the cost of such machinery; also how soon it would be required. Confer with Messrs. Weber and Williams in obtaining this information and submit it to the manufacturing committee at the earliest possible moment.

5/21/11.

C.H.W.

Copies to Messrs. Edison: ✓ Dyer: Weber.

Phua

MAY 22 1911

Mr. Hird:

We are going to change our mould making plant from building #22 to the west end of building #24, on the ground floor. The new room for mould making is to be made as nearly dust proof as possible. Confer with Mr. Weber and the different foremen who will be interested in fitting up this new room, and obtain from them the approximate cost and submit it to the Manufacturing Committee for their approval, in order that we may have a record of the change.

5/23/11.

O.H.W.

Copies to Messrs. Edison: Dyer: Weber.

June 28, 1911.

Mr. Churchill:

Referring to letter from O. R. Turner, and copy of Patent returned herewith, referring to a device for a continuous phonograph. The only commercial field for such a device is in arcade work, and as this business is practically dead, I do not see that the device in question can be of any value to us.

D. M. BLISS.

October 11th, 1911.

Mr. P. Weber:-

Now that the regular production is being started on the disc moulds, it is my wish that the various operations of turning, backing, soldering etc. be carried out strictly in accordance with my instructions to Mr. Moore, and the details of the work carried out along the lines developed by him during the past few months.

In order to give the present system a thorough trial, I have notified Mr. Moore that no change in present methods must be made without bringing same to my attention first.

Please see that the departments affected by the above are notified accordingly.

THOMAS A. EDISON

Copies to Messrs. Wilson, Moore and Wurth.

Phone Disc

October 19, 1911.

Mess. Goodwin, W.H. Miller, Cronkhite, Aiken,
Ireton, L.W. McChesney, Hird.

In addition to any notes made on Disc Records
Mr. Edison requests a report under the following heads:

Do you enjoy Record
Would you like to hear it often?

Are Singers etc. good
or is it played well?

Is it recorded well?

What are the defects?

C.H. Wilson.

Copies to Mess. Edison and Dyer.

WALTER W. HOOPS
ADVERTISING
TRIBUNE BUILDING TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1473
CHICAGO

October 27, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
East Orange,
New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I am working on a proposition that will help your phonograph business and need your cooperation---not financially.

Seven to eight thousand piano dealers in the United States say business is poor. They need phonograph departments but don't know it. They have no piano dealer's trade journal to suggest better business methods. Eight trade papers in the field now and all are advertising "hold ups"---of value only to their owners. Ask Mr. Mc Chesney.

I am starting a piano dealers' trade paper to give the dealer new ideas, improve his methods, broaden his business. That means phonographs. It also means more business for piano makers. They are enthusiastic, waiting for me. For the sake of your phonograph I want an article from you in the first issue. It will go to every piano dealer in America.

I would like a thousand words if possible; but ideas are more important. It's your opportunity to help put new life into an industry that sadly needs it---and help your phonograph at the same time. Will you help?

Yours truly,

Walter W. Hoops.

As a subject I suggest: "The Appeal of the Phonograph"

WWH-L

*Mc Chesney - How is
this suggestion for working
in The New Disc on Records
and Phonographs*

Photo-disc

Ans 11/8

Harry
Write Hoops that
I don't like to write
articles

November 11, 1911

Mr. Edison:

Although Mr. Hoops asserts that his proposed trade paper is going to be different from all the rest, and not a "hold-up" game like all the others, there isn't much doubt but what he will conduct his paper on the stereotype lines. If you give him an article of 1,000 words for his paper, you will find him within a month asking us for an advertising contract that will cost us from \$1,000. to \$2,000. a year.

I would advise you to pay little or no attention to his request for an article and not lend your name to exploiting his publication. Even if he can get out a paper on different lines, it is going to be two or three years before he can get a circulation of any size, and unless he gives his publication away piano dealers will not see it. It certainly cannot be a factor for a long time in helping us to exploit the disc line. The trade papers already in existence are going to be a great deal better for our purpose than his new one.

As a matter of fact, while we shall probably use trade papers, our disc line is going to be put in by the piano dealers by the hardest kind of salesmanship. Piano dealers who do not now have talking machines are those who have not been won over by the Victor Company, and they are not going to be won over by us unless we can offer them a distinctively better line than the Victor. I mean by this not only a line that is better in quality, but better from a furniture standpoint.

Quite as important as your own efforts to build a superior disc line is the matter of designing cabinets that will appeal to the eye as an article of furniture.

If you feel disposed to write an article, or have one written for you to sign, along the lines suggested by Mr. Hoops, I would advise, by all means, that it be given to one of the standard piano trade publications like the Music Trades, where it will do us some good, and not be the means of boosting a new trade publication as it would if sent to Mr. Hoops. As a matter of fact, in the present state of the disc, it is hardly worth while writing anything for publication.

L. C. McChesney.

157/

Please note that record

Music Room

902 SPRING VOICES WALTZ (Strauss)
Whistling solo - - Guido Gialdini

(11/14/11)

has been substituted for

"Keep Away from a Married Man" Walter Van Brunt
on the February Supplement.

W. H. Miller.

11-14-11

D



The Edison Portland Cement Co.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Chairman of Board
W. B. HALLGREN, President
J. LINTON THOMPSON, Vice-President
H. P. MILLER, Treasurer
Wm. H. HORN, Sec'y & Asst. Treas.

Telegraph, Freight and Passenger Station, NEW VILLAGE, N. J.

P. O. ADDRESS, STEWARTSVILLE, N. J.

SALERS OFFICES:
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Arcade Building
NEW YORK, N. Y., St. James Building
NEWARK, N. J., Union Building
BOSTON, MASS., Post Office Square Bldg.
BALTIMORE, Md., National Bank Building

November 18, 1911.

NOV 20 1911

Dear Mr. Edison:-

C. K. Williams & Co., of Easton, from whom we buy more or less dynamite, have sent me the enclosed letter and sample of iron oxide, which they state they are selling to some of the other phonograph companies, and which is giving very good satisfaction in the manufacture of their records.

I do not know whether you are at all interested or not, and if so, I would request that you take the matter up direct with them.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Hallgren
President.

WSM-RBS

Radio - Records

McEdison

10 % RECORD EXCHANGE REPORT

RECORDS SOLD

Month	Standard	Std. G.O.	Amberol	Amberol 1.00	Grand 1.50	Opera 2.00	Total	10 %
January	221,353	166	428,175	1061	704	632	122,937.74	12,289.81
February	200,430	81	563,297	1097	719	516	145,912.89	14,593.05
March	164,884	81	585,454	783	308	276	140,969.86	14,097.04
April	103,509	33	431,615	453	204	237	95,630.58	11,108.26
May	98,205	54	399,560	126	44	35	93,974.54	9,462.35
June	64,681	32	362,713	55	19	22	81,934.06	8,193.35
July	75,303	33	319,521	18	14	21	74,927.65	7,594.75
August	68,157	60	314,167	52	43	32	72,854.25	7,328.78
September	70,921	44	377,426	30	16	6	84,465.13	8,500.20
October	81,877	16	389,052	18	4	4	90,018.78	9,100.73
TOTAL	1,146,960	600	4,170,980	3693	2075	1783	1,007,605.11	102,369.28

RECORDS RETURNED & CREDITED

Month	Standard	Std. G.O.	Amberol	Grand 1.00	Opera 1.50	2.00	Concerts	Amount
January	NOT	PERMITTED	TO	RETURN	RECORDS	THIS	MONTH	
February	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
March	17,185		9	1				2,751.80
April	47,554	916	1,965	1143	11	875		9,337.60
May	69,924	2306	1,976	337	91	286	97	13,070.74
June	69,169	1096	1,922	660	223	591		12,804.50
July	57,871	1,218	2,569	128	68	548		11,132.48
August	22,558	389	2,613	1	20			4,286.33
September	57,989	985	2,595	580	110	391	99	10,795.07
October	48,688	91	3,204	33	16	39		8,496.30
TOTAL	390,748	7001	16,856	2883	539	2498	196	72,587.82

For Mr. Edison

File phone Music

CONTRACTS WITH TALENT
IN EFFECT DECEMBER 1, 1911.

Dates Contracts Expire	Date of Contract	Term of Years	Name	Kind of Record	Guaranteed Yearly Payment	Royalties
Dec 31 1911	May 2 1911	to 1-1-12	Benny Bestinn	Disc	\$5000.	
Jan 1 1912	Jan 1 1912	2 years	Seima Kawa-	Cylinder	2400.	<i>Cancelled</i>
Feb 8 1912	Feb 8 1910	2 "	Paola Koralek	Both	400.	
Mch 10 1912	Mch 10 1910	2 "	John Bieling	Both	1300.	
Apr 4 1912	Apr 4 1911	1 "	Manuel Romain	Both	840.	
Apr 7 1912	Apr 7 1911	1 "	Elizabeth Spencer	"	780.	
Apr 10 1912	Apr 10 1907	5 "	Harry Launder	Cylinder	3000.	
Apr 11 1912	Apr 11 1910	2 "	Giovanni Polase	Both	3000.	10% Jobbers Price
Apr 20 1912	Apr 20 1911	1 "	Frank X Doyle	Both	780.	
Apr 23 1912	Apr 23 1910	2 "	Luigi Martini	"	900.	
Apr 26 1912	Apr 26 1911	1 "	Anna Chandler	"	500.	
May 3 1913	May 3 1911	2 "	Rudolph Berger	"	750.	
Jun 24 1912	Jun 24 1910	2 "	Milita Heim	"	500.	
Jul 15 1912	Jul 15 1910	2 "	Amelia Karola	"	800.	
Sep 10 1912	Sep 10 1909	3 "	Elvino Ventura	"	900.	
Oct 1 1912	Oct 1 1911	1 "	Albert Spaulding	"	1250.	
Oct 2 1912	Oct 2 1911	1 "	Thos Chalmers	"	750.	
Oct 13 1912	Oct 13 1909	3 "	Heinrich Hensel	"	500.	
Oct 15 1912	Oct 15 1909	3 "	Ernst Kraus	Cylinder	2000.	
Oct 15 1912	Oct 15 1909	3 "	Walter Soesner	Both	1000.	
Oct 15 1912	Oct 15 1909	3 "	S. Lichtenstein	"	250.	
Oct 15 1912	Oct 15 1909	3 "	Johannes Bischoff	"	750.	
Nov 2 1912	Nov 2 1911	1 "	Irene Franklin	"	600.	
Nov 5 1912	Nov 5 1911	1 "	Marguerita Sylva	"	3000.	-(10% per record
Jan 1 1913	Jan 1 1910	3 "	Maria Labia	"	2000.	(\$1000. guaranteed
Feb 1 1913	Feb 1 1910	3 "	Oreste Beniette	"	1400.	((per year
Mch 1 1913	Mch 1 1910	3 "	Fritz Feinhalts	"	1250.	
Apr 1 1913	Apr 1 1910	3 "	Heinrich Knoke	"	2500.	
Apr 1 1913	Apr 1 1910	3 "	Mme Rappold	"	750.	
Apr 12 1913	Apr 12 1910	3 "	Sig. Marino Stabile	"	300.	
Jun 22 1913	Jun 22 1911	2 "	Mme De Cisneros	"	2000.	-(10% per record
May 15 1913	May 15 1910	3 "	Mme. Akte	"	1250.	(\$500. guaranteed
Jun 1 1913	Jun 1 1910	3 "	Edy Walker	"	2500.	(per year.
Jul 25 1913	Jul 25 1910	3 "	Lucretia Bori	"	(see note)	-10% of Jobbers Price
Jan 1 1914	Jan 1 1910	4 "	Carmen Melis	"	\$4000.	-15% per Record
Apr 8 1914	Apr 8 1909	5 "	Louis Hicks (Attorney)	"	6000.	
Indefinite	Jul 7 1911	Indefinite	Lottie Gilson	Both	1000.	
"	Jan 15 1910	"	Len Spencer	"	2400.	

Note:- Contract with Lucretia Bori for 3 years, dated July 25, 1910 expiring July 25, 1913, guaranteed payment of \$140. per selection first year,; \$200. per selection second and third years.

The following list represents royalties payable to talent whose contracts have expired:-

May 10, 1912 - Karl Jörn receives 50 cents royalty per record (Cylinder only)

Sep 15 1911 - Leo Glasak receives 10% of list price. (\$2.00)

Jan 1, 1911 - Blanche Arrol receives 10% of Gross Selling price.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

MEADOW CROFT
102

file
Disc
Internet

S- means disc
R- " Cylinder

71

Tenors		Length ft. in.	Wing in.	Tarsus in.	Stretch in.	Open gape	Bill in.	Weight lb.	Age	Selections per year	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Lichenstein	E	3yrs	10	24 1/4	6mo	Both	75	—	—	R5	R5	58			
Knote	Hurich	3 "	15	24 1/2	—	—	166			R15	—	510			
Krauss	Ernest	3 "	10	24 1/2	6mo	Eggs	200			R2	—	—			
Ventura	Elvino	3 "	15	24 1/2	6mo	Both	60			R18	516	—			
Hensel	Hurich	3 "	10	24 1/2		Both	50			R10	511				
Jörn	Karl	2 "	10	24 1/2		Eggs	—	50+ Feb	each Aug	R11					
Berger	Rudolph	2 "	8	24 1/2		Both	95								

Knote Henrich

Krauss Ernest

Ventura Elvino

Hensel Heinrich

Jörn Karl

Berger Rudolph

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

[illegible]

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Bassos and others.	Age at Purchase	Nation Contracted	Contract Expire	Officer	Musi- cians	Rice Cafeteria	Cash	Payroll	Payroll due	Acct. Balances for years
										1901 1902 1903 1904 1905
Spalding Violinist Albert	1 year	6	Oct 1-12				200 cash			
Pasquariello Cornet Manipulator Germano	"	10	Dec 9-12			Boat	50 cash			
Parlow Violinist Fadlan	"	10	Apr 1-13	None		Side	250 cash	10% net		\$2. 55
Mayer Soprano and Contralto										
Garibaldi Lucia	1 year	10	Oct 13-12			Boat	\$120			\$10
De Cimeros Eleanor	"	12	June 22-13	1 year	March 3 mos	"	166	10¢		\$10 \$12
Delna Marie	3 "	6	Jan 31-15			"	140			

Phone
Messrs. Aiken and Nehr:

Beginning immediately you should reduce our stock of both two and four minute selections all you possibly can. I am aware that for the past year we have been working along these lines, but it is now necessary that we go still further, and so far as is consistent with filling orders fairly promptly, you should manufacture current records to fill orders only, and even on the advance lists we should not manufacture larger stock than we are sure will be disposed of on second orders received, after which they also should be manufactured as so ordered only.

12/20/11.

C. H. W.

Copies to Messrs. Edison: *✓* Dyer and Weber.

243

DEC 20 1911

- Dec 21st 1911

Mr. Edison! -

MEADOW CROFT.

I am sending you herewith list of pieces
you asked for as per attached note.
These are the only copies I have, and
would like to have them returned

MEADOW CROFT.

~~W. H. Miller~~

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Harry Miller —

Write Walter Miller for list
with names of the Tunes I pecked
out when Bandman played
the Piano for me — also of he

Can't rig up a Recording Machine
"Cylinders" 2 minute, with proper
set of recorders for voices, so I
can make some trial records of
local people around here — Pieman
could have charge of it & take
records when I bring them in —

Phone - Dealed

*Mendall
Refuse up
Directing*

Dec. 21, 1911.

Mr. Harry Miller:

Kindly note enclosed communication from Charles C. Crabb, Columbus, Indiana, which was addressed to Mr. Edison personally.

Would state that this party is perhaps one of the oldest Edison dealers in the country, and handles our line exclusively, and if you could see your way clear to have Mr. Edison drop him a very few lines, signed by himself, it would not do any harm.

I might add that Mr. Crabb is a very peculiar individual, judging from the style of his correspondence and we have at times been flooded with letters of this character.

This for your consideration.

D. H. Miller
D. H. Miller.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

After 5 days - return to
CHAS. C. CRABE,
512 Washington St., Newark, N.J.

30P



Wouldn't you like to be made as happy as
Grandpa appears to be, or as astonished as
Grandma looks? Get yourself an EDISON,
of C. C. Crabe, at above address, and you will.

Personal

Thos A. Edison.
Orange

New Jersey



[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Please do not cast in
waste paper basket
Columbus Indiana
Dec 18/11 7 am

Mr Thos G. Edison
Orange N.J. *copy*

Dear Sir, I am completing
with this month Dec 1911 23.
years - I have been in the
business handling the Edison
phonograph in and was, as the
other machine, began with the
old tin foil machine as an
exhibition I have been exhibiting
the improved machine beginning
with the North American &
Phonograph Co. - Management
I have been in this place
Exhibiting in Hotel, Saloon, and
Home of House, Hall, Church
and School House most
ever since 1890. I have
been exhibiting selling a
machine here and there

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

#2

ever since 1894. I have
sold in this time quite
a number of photographs
and thousands of records
made by Tom Dick and Harry
from every point of the
Globe and by all sorts of
so called photograph cos.
I certainly therefore am
entitled to the credit of
being a veteran in the
business. I was a drummer
Boy in the late Civil War
1861 to 1865. I took to this
business on account of
disabilities contracted while
in that service, and not
being able to do heavy
work

#3

I believe it largely due to
 this business. That I am
 living 2 day for I had
 disabilities, residual while in
 the service named; had been
 pronounced incurable, and
 that I would not live, only
 about so long. This has
 been told me by dozens
 of prominent medical men
 who have long since been
 eaten up - by Earth worms
 bugs. He that I believe
 the phonograph instilled into
 me a get up and try to go
 do and be some thing
 and some body when I
 was in pain I turned
 to it, it soothed it. I can
 truthfully say on account
 of these disabilities I was
 almost driven to suicide
 when I would turn
 to the phonograph

44

it would drive away all
 such gloom and such
 notions, and in the language
 of Cal Stewart, I was born.
 I am still living, and
 now Mr Edison. While not just
 as rugged as some people I
 believe my principal stock in
 trade will serve. I have
 been fighting at times a
 hard fight with the weapon
 of my choice, and your
 machine. The Edison
 Phonograph, in your interest
 as well as my own, turning
 down all abettors, from
 all others. That I have been
 the means of putting out
 in the hands of the public
 quite a lot of your product
 stands on record. I have
 ever desired a larger
 for a few lines from
 you and your autograph

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

#5

Written by your own hand
it is now approaching
Xmas time

The giving of
mementoes and souvenirs
for this long and faithful
service there is nothing
else on earth I would
sooner possess than this
I ask few

Can't I have
if I once learned Telegraphy
but could not follow it
because I could not
keep still long enough to
remain at a key and
being a constant talker
with tools - I get my
fingers in such a fix I
can't write with a pen
and very poorly with a pencil
My spelling and other
imperfections are due to

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

#6

not being satisfied with any
thing else but at
a Work Bench a Bath
as something of the sort
I believe I can make
the average Mechanic being
able to Repair almost any
thing that can be
repaired and I have the
power to show that I
don't not only talk but
the Telegraphs and for a
distance of 3 miles and
other sounds. to create apparatus
in 1878 & 79 and for this
had ~~had~~ Hard Work to
keep from being sent to
an Insane asylum
this was long before Marconi
was that off I am
sincerely and truly an
admirer of Thos A Edison for
what he has done for mankind
Chas. C. Crabbe and Edwin Decker
672 Wash St Columbus Ind

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

I will ad I am
63 years 6 months old
only. Have a family
Wife Ida Crabb. 40 years old
Daughters Grace 27 years old
Gertrude 17 " post
Elsie 12 " "

I Have a nice cottage
Home with very modern
Improvement Hot air
Hot & Cold Water Gas
Electric Lights which I
Have made by Exhibiting
and selling Edison photographs
and records. I leave my business
place many nights 11 pm &
generally back 6 am
C. C. Crabb
572 West St. Columbus
Indiana

Mr. Weber:

Please have six of the model 1 disc phonographs, to be used for demonstration purposes, completed at the earliest possible moment, so that they may be thoroughly tested out and set one side for use by the demonstrators, when we get ready to send them out. By completed, I mean mounted in cabinets and ready for use in every respect.

12/22/11.

C.H.W.

Copies to Messrs. Edison: Dyer.

phonograph

(3)

AMPLIFIED DISCUSSION.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS ONLY PARTIALLY
EXPLAIN THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR PHONOGRAPH
BUSINESS:

Curtailed production in several lines of industry, a depreciation of acreage values in midwestern farm lands, a disposition by wage earners to hoard their surplus earnings and a widespread sentiment of conservatism - not unmingled with forebodings - are indisputable facts, but, so far as it alone is concerned, the prevailing conservative spirit seems to manifest itself in an apathy towards investment rather than in the practice of self denial. The following novel and seemingly paradoxical view of the matter appears to be entertained by some very good authorities. That a large number of people, by virtue of a conservative policy which hampers general business and ultimately reacts upon themselves in a measure, are, nevertheless, in immediate funds to an extent that greatly facilitates the sale of any article which appeals to them sufficiently. For example, a man whose earnings exceed his actual necessities, instead of accepting fixed engagements for this surplus (such as the purchase of a home on installments) or seeking an opportunity for investment, with a view to speculative profit or additional income, is thought to be at present more likely to either accumulate a bank surplus or else display greater prodigality in his current expenditures. It is argued that a man with available unengaged funds, even though they are hoarded in a savings bank, is a comparatively ready purchaser of any article that captivates his fancy. How true this theory or extensive the class to which it applies are debatable subjects, but the idea seems to me to embody a graphic

if incomplete, definition of the difference between present business conditions and those that exist when a pronounced financial and industrial upheaval is in progress.

I am compelled to believe that the low level of our phonograph business is considerably out of proportion to the present degree of general business stagnation. And while I do not think that the decline in our phonograph business, coincident with the financial disturbance of 1907, was an unrelated coincidence, I am nevertheless of the opinion that a return of the business conditions that existed previous to the panic of 1907 will, of itself, fall far short of restoring our business to its former proportions.

OUR POSITION IS ONE TO JUSTIFY GRAVE
APPREHENSIONS OF A STILL FURTHER DIMINISH-
MENT OF OUR PHONOGRAPH BUSINESS; ENTIRELY
APART FROM THE INFLUENCE OF GENERAL BUSINESS
CONDITIONS.

I believe there are forces at work, which, if not checked, will, within a startlingly brief time, reduce our phonograph business to a practically negligible volume. We are all prepared to admit that among the urban upper and upper middle classes, the Victor talking machine has in recent years achieved a popularity that has largely excluded us from that trade. I apprehend that this vogue of the Victor is rapidly extending to the other urban classes through the various channels that connect one class with another. It also appears that some of the more aspiring and influential country women (farmers' wives) are commencing to take favorable notice of the Victor and

I believe that present conditions in the cities and larger towns will shortly be reproduced in the country and small towns unless we are successful in meeting the situation in an effective way.

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING IS PROBABLY POWERLESS TO MATERIALLY AUGMENT OUR SALES OR COUNTERACT THE FORCES AT WORK IN BEHALF OF THE VICTOR. THE MAGAZINE ADVERTISING OF THE VICTOR COMPANY, WHILE IT HAS APPARENTLY ATTRACTED MORE ATTENTION THAN OURS, IS SEEMINGLY A RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT FACTOR IN THEIR SUCCESS.

I wish to say that my recent trip has tended to confirm a suspicion I have entertained for some time that magazine advertising has lost a considerable share of its potency, or else, never had more than a fraction of the power ascribed to it. Lavish space, artistic drawings, and ably written and skilfully displayed advertising copy have become so common that an advertisement must have unusual "stopping power" to arrest the average reader's attention for even an instant, unless he happens to be more than passively interested in the article advertised. Observation and inquiry, as to the manner in which people read a magazine, indicate that few, except those who have a professional interest in advertising, turn through the advertising section page by page. In the case of the average man the probability that your advertisement will be seen is somewhat the same character of probability that attaches to the winning of a certain number at roulette.

However, the danger that your advertisement will not be seen is largely reduced, if the advertisement appears next to reading matter, as is possible in the Saturday Evening Post and some other periodicals of similar makeup. I have seen a five inch single column next to reading matter advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post out pull a page of technically better copy on the same goods and run in the same publication at a naturally more productive season of the year. The preference for next to reading matter location is becoming quite general and no doubt reflects similar experiences on the part of other advertisers. The editor of one of the standard magazines confided to me some time ago that he was thinking of changing the shape and makeup of his magazine so as to give next to reading matter location to such of his advertisers as desired it.

The difficulty of getting your advertisement seen is a great one, but assume that it is seen, what kind of an advertisement must it be to be read and produce the desired impression on the reader's mind. Before starting on the trip from which I have just returned, I had meditated somewhat on the probable effect of the Victor grand opera advertising upon the consumer. It seemed to me that their persistent magazine exploitation of the leading grand opera stars must be producing a tremendous impression, not only on those who had a real or affected interest in grand opera, but also upon many who, while not caring for grand opera, would, nevertheless, receive from the Victor grand opera magazine advertising one or more of several possible impressions, capable of inspiring a preference in favor of the Victor, if not actually creating the desire for a talking machine. However, I was not able to discover extensive conscious effect of the Victor grand opera advertising, as

A tendency to make the influence of the music business and the person in the middle class to come forward

will more fully appear from the notes of my several interviews. The Victor grand opera exploitation has undoubtedly been effective, but I think the influence of the magazine advertising has been largely confined to the music dealer, whose attitude towards the Victor may have been largely inspired by the advertising and his estimate of its probable effect on the consumer. I am constrained to believe that the greatest effectiveness of Victor grand opera exploitation can be traced to the word of mouth commendations and the force of example radiating from owners of Victor machines through and beyond their respective circles of acquaintance and influence. So far as Victor magazine and newspaper advertising is concerned, their trade mark dog and legend seem to have made a deeper impression on the consumer than caruso or any feature of Victor grand opera advertising. Apparently their newspaper advertising has been noticed more than their magazine advertising.

While the Victor magazine advertising has apparently had very much less effect than I had supposed, it has seemingly been more effective than our own, although I believe if our magazine advertising and theirs were submitted to a jury of advertising experts for comparison, ours would be pronounced the better of the two from a technical standpoint. But, I am growing distrustful of technical advertising judgment. Advertising as an art or science has been built up very rapidly and I am not sure that the principles enunciated by its exponents are founded upon an adequate conception of the public's attitude. It is difficult for us who read advertising, with what amounts almost to a professional interest, to realize that an overwhelming majority of the American people have no such incentive. Even in the case of a person who does observe the magazine advertisements closely, the results are

sometimes rather startling. A gentleman in the office here recently expressed disbelief that any one could read the magazines without at least having the name of one make of phonograph fixed on his mind. Yet this same gentleman, although he turns the advertising section, page by page, was unable to name a single brand or make of ready to wear men's clothing that is advertised in the magazines. I repeated this experiment a few moments ago with another gentleman, who is a constant reader of the magazines, and admittedly examines the advertisements. He, too, was unable to recall the name of a single advertised brand of ready made clothing. If either of these gentlemen was interested in ready made clothing, the result would no doubt have been different, but it is the ultimate purpose of most forms of advertising to awaken interest where it does not naturally exist, and if it is incapable of doing that to an appreciable extent, there is manifestly a grave question whether it is worth to us the price that we pay for it. And if we are deceived as to the potency of magazine advertising and rely upon it more than we should, to the neglect of other advertising and selling methods, the harm is of even greater consequence.

I hope to obtain additional ideas on this subject from further observation and inquiry, but I am of the present opinion, speaking broadly, and omitting any attempt to distinguish between selling and publicity advertising, that the following are at the present time the only kinds of national advertising that are capable of showing a high percentage of efficiency, under prevailing conditions.

1. Advertising that directly appeals to human credulity or cupidity, such as medicines, mail order and get rich quick copy.
2. Advertising that appeals to human appetite or palate, such as foods and beverages.
3. Advertising that appeals to human vanity, such as toilet preparations and novelties of dress for women.
4. Advertising that stimulates and appeals to human aspirations, such as education, in various guises.
5. Advertising that impresses a name brand or idea by means of expressive or frequently repeated slogans or trade marks, or a few graphic words of copy.

I BELIEVE THAT A CURTAILMENT OF OUR SPACE
IN MOST OF THE MAGAZINES, WE ARE NOW USING,
IS INDICATED.

Aside from other considerations suggested on preceding pages, I believe that we are advertising to a constantly diminishing number of possible buyers. The personnel of the readers of the magazines does not largely change from year to year. The reading of magazines is a habit and is not likely to be abruptly abandoned. On the other hand, there is nothing to indicate any noteworthy large accessions to the ranks of magazine readers. A man may change from one magazine to another, but he is likely to confine himself to the same class of publications. Therefore, in advertising in any given class of magazine, we have to a very large extent the same audience year after year. Assume, as is quite possible, that the magazines, in which we advertise, reach 4,000,000 American families; a very considerable proportion of all the

phonographs and talking machines sold in ^{the} country have undoubtedly been sold to these 4,000,000 families. It is not necessary to have even approximate figures to realize that, after resolving all doubts in favor of our present list of magazines, we are advertising to a diminished and probably a constantly diminishing number of possible phonograph buyers, unless those who have already bought can be persuaded to replace their old machines with new ones. I reserve concrete suggestions on this point for the concluding part of this discussion.

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING USUALLY HAS AN IMPORTANT EFFECT UPON THE DEALER, BUT LESS SO IN OUR CASE THAN ORDINARILY, AND THIS CONSIDERATION MAY TO AN EXTENT BE DISREGARDED.

The retail merchant does not as a rule become an advertiser in his local papers, until convinced of the efficacy of advertising. Naturally he studies the advertising of national advertisers and, imbued with the belief that it is tremendously effective, is unconsciously influenced in favor of the products which are most extensively, or, to his mind, most intelligently advertised. I have demonstrated this to my satisfaction in the case of firearms. This is an important asset of extensive magazine advertising, particularly in the larger towns and cities, and should not be lightly sacrificed. But in our own case, our dealers, as far as I can judge, have arrived at a state of feeling towards us and our methods that largely nullifies the effect upon them of our magazine advertising. This will be the occasion of further comment.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO CORRECTLY ANALYZE THE SUCCESS OF THE VICTOR TALKING MACHINE COMPANY, IF WE ARE TO INTELLIGENTLY CONSIDER OUR OWN PROBLEM. I BELIEVE THAT THIS SUCCESS IS DUE NEITHER TO THEIR ADVERTISING, THEIR BUSINESS SAGACITY NOR THE VIRTUES OF THEIR PRODUCT, BUT TO A SERIES OF CIRCUMSTANCES, WHICH RESULTED IN THE COMPARISON OF THE PERFECTED VICTOR MACHINE WITH THE EARLIEST EDISON MODELS BY A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE URBAN UPPER AND UPPER MIDDLE CLASSES FROM WHOM RADIATES, THROUGH A CONSTANTLY INCREASING ZONE, THE DICTUM THAT THE VICTOR IS THE ONE PERFECTED PHONOGRAPH.

Involved in the success of the Victor Talking Machine Company is an interesting psychological problem, the solution of which requires the consideration of several circumstances. The Edison phonograph was the first in the field. It became an object of great and immediate interest. Scarcely anyone, particularly none who lived in or near the cities and larger towns, failed to hear the earlier models, or hearing them, failed to be deeply impressed not only by wonder at Mr. Edison's achievement but also by such imperfections and disagreeable qualities as these earlier models possessed. The impression made by the earliest Edison machines is apparently still vivid in the minds of a large number of people and for some reason a great many of them seem not to realize that any noteworthy improvement has been made in the Edison phonograph - this despite our advertising. Seemingly the greatest ignorance and misconception concerning the Edison phonograph is to be found among the urban upper and upper middle classes. From this circumstance, several inferences

are possible, but the following seems to me the best justified. As far as I have observed and am informed, a large proportion of our dealers are and always have been in lines of business, or of such standing, or so located as to prevent them from coming in close or frequent contact with the upper classes. Accordingly, the development of the Edison phonograph as manifested by our dealers' demonstrations and the other selling methods practiced by them, passed unnoticed or at least unheeded by many members of the upper and upper middle classes, who still however retained very vividly the impressions made by the earlier Edison phonographs. The Victor, when finally perfected, offered a marked contrast to the Edison, as they remembered the latter. Being of a different type, it was only natural for them to assume that the Victor represented the perfection of Mr. Edison's original invention. Being marketed through fashionable music stores and undertaking a somewhat pretentious musical program, the illusion was complete. I might remark that in Soranton, where the fashionable dealer is an Edison partisan, the Victor has gained less of a foothold among the upper classes and the Edison is more seriously regarded by them.

The spread of the Victor fad among the upper classes seems not to have been essentially different from the spread of other fads. The fashionable music store people, themselves more impressed by Victor grandopera exploitation than their customers, were emboldened to seriously advocate the Victor as a musical instrument. That most valuable of all advertising, the endless chain of comment, example and influence which promulgates a fad or fashion, worked and is working to perfection. The members of the upper class influenced each other and the result was inevitable, without a successful campaign on that class by ourselves. The new crystallised sentiment

of the upper classes that the Victor talking machine is the only one to be considered in talking machines is being impressed upon all classes as the mandate of those who know and whose example is worthy of emulation. Salaried employees learn that their employer has a Victrola, tell their friends the Victor is the best, and ultimately buy Victors themselves. Household servants start similar endless chains. People, who are occasional visitors at the homes of people of greater social position than themselves, find the circumstances conducive to a magnified appreciation of the Victor when they hear it on such occasions, herald its virtues to the people with whom they have influence and buy Victors themselves. These are forces at work for the Victor, entirely apart from and infinitely more valuable than any selling or advertising effort that is being put forth by Victor Talking Machine Company. The culmination will be our virtual elimination from the market unless we start a successful back fire, which of course, we are going to do.

APPARENTLY THE AVERAGE PURCHASER DOES NOT LISTEN TO THE VARIOUS MAKES OF PHONOGRAPHS AND DETERMINE WHICH HAS THE SUPERIOR PLAYING QUALITIES. HOWEVER COMPARISONS ARE SOMETIMES MADE AND A PHONOGRAPH PURCHASER'S CHOICE MAY AND SOMETIMES DOES TURN UPON THE INSTRUMENT'S BEAUTY AND APPROPRIATENESS AS AN ARTICLE OF FURNITURE. THE CHEAPER STYLES OF VICTROLA LATELY PLACED UPON THE MARKET ARE LIKELY TO PROVE VERY TROUBLESOME TO US.

from what I have heard and observed among consumers and dealers, I judge that a majority of those who purchase phonographs do not make an actual comparison by listening to the various makes. Usually they have either made up their minds what make they want or, having no choice, confine their attention to the machine that is first demonstrated to them. Where a comparison is made, assuming neutrality on the part of the dealer and no preconceived opinion in the mind of the purchaser, I believe the chances are about even between the Victor and our own machines, when the comparison is between horn machines. When the Amberola and Victrola are compared, the chances are apparently in favor of the Victrola on account of its more graceful lines and greater attractiveness as an article of furniture. I am afraid that comparisons between our horn machine - whether the present or new product - with Victrolas of corresponding price will in a majority of cases result unfavorably to us. I should be inclined to counsel against the development of any horn machines in the new product.

*Wikipedia
not to follow*

In connection with the new product, I believe we could secure to ourselves a tremendous advantage over the Victor, if it was practicable or possible for us to abandon the present Amberola type of cabinet and offer a selection of several styles of cabinet, each authentically of a different school or period, thus enabling the purchaser to harmonize his purchase with his present furniture scheme or such as he may have in contemplation. This would be effective with the initiated and perhaps even more so with the uninitiated. It would also mean larger stock orders from the trade.

THE PHONOGRAPH HAS PRACTICALLY CEASED TO BE A NOVELTY AND IS REGARDED WITH INDIFFERENCE OR AVERSION BY THOSE WHO DO NOT RECOGNIZE IT AS A SUPERIOR KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT. AS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IT HAS VERY LITTLE CAPACITY OF APPEAL EXCEPT AS IT OFFERS THE PURCHASER A CHARACTER OF ENTERTAINMENT OR INSTRUCTION THAT HE DESIRES TO HAVE IN HIS OWN HOME FOR FREQUENT REPETITION. OUR MOST IMPORTANT RELATION TO THE PUBLIC IS THAT OF A PRODUCER OF MUSIC AND OUR COMMERCIAL SUCCESS WILL BE PROPORTIONATE TO OUR SUCCESS IN PRODUCING THE KIND OF MUSIC THAT PEOPLE WILL DESIRE TO HAVE IN THEIR HOMES FOR FREQUENT REPETITION.

The phonograph is now practically a no greater novelty than the telephone. The man who considers the phonograph merely as a wonderful invention and listens to it occasionally with that thought chiefly in mind has no incentive to purchase. His amazement and wonder at the possibility of sound reproduction have subsided to an extent that leaves no desire to possess a phonograph, or at least, insufficient desire to bring him to the point of purchasing. To make him buy a phonograph we must present it to him in the guise of an entertainment of irresistible charm. We must offer to each man or woman some particular form of music or entertainment that he or she will desire to hear or have the family hear frequently repeated. It is not enough that we get out a large variety of records each month, from which every one can get something that will suit his individual taste.

We must take up and carry forward several definite programs, each program constituting a strong appeal to a certain class and capable in itself of selling phonographs to that class. At present we are a good deal like a restaurant that puts out a sign "Regular Dinner Now Being Served." We ought to get away from that.

I CONSIDER WOMEN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED AND MY RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE LARGELY INFLUENCED BY THAT BELIEF.

The phonograph being no longer a novelty is not bought on idle impulse. We must give people valid, convincing and compelling reasons for having a phonograph. The best reasons we can offer will appeal more readily to women than to men. Owing to the present general attitude towards the subject, single men who board, are, as a class, the least likely to purchase a phonograph. We must address ourselves to the home circle wherein the woman asserts a constantly increasing influence. Recently I saw the mother and daughter overrule the father in the choice of a motor car, and he was no hen pecked creature either, but a strong and dominating man. Many women think it rather low to like or possess a phonograph. We must get that notion out of their heads. I might observe that the youthful son and daughter - readers of the Youths Companion, St. Nicholas and American Boy - would probably prove allies not to be despised.

IN THE SELECTION OF RECORD SUBJECTS,
WE SHOULD RAISE OUR STANDARDS AS
MUCH AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE ALIENATION
OF THOSE WHOSE PREFERENCE RUNS TO
LOW CLASS SELECTIONS. I BELIEVE
THAT THIS CLASS IS REALLY SMALLER THAN
INDICATED BY THE COMPARATIVELY EX-
TENSIVE SALE OF LOW CLASS RECORDS AND
THAT OUR DEALERS ARE UNCONSCIOUSLY RE-
SPONSIBLE IN A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE
FOR THE EXCESSIVE PROPORTION OF LOW
CLASS RECORDS SOLD BY THIS COMPANY.
WITH A VIEW TO SUSTAINING THE IN-
DIVIDUAL'S INTEREST IN THE PHONOGRAPH
IT IS NECESSARY TO ATTRACT HIM TO A
BETTER CLASS OF MUSIC. THAT NEITHER
OUR COMPETITORS, NOR OURSELVES HAVE HAD
DUE REGARD FOR THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN
CATERING TO THE MUSICAL NEEDS AND TASTES
OF THE PUBLIC. THE PHONOGRAPH MANU-
FACTURER WHO CORRECTLY SOLVES THESE
PROBLEMS WILL DOMINATE THE TRADE.

I am convinced that, entirely without the aid to
appreciation that a technical musical education gives, a
progression of musical taste occurs in the case of everyone,
who habitually listens to music. If a man hears ragtime
constantly, no matter how much it delighted him originally,
he will become satiated with it, and if circumstances do
not permit him to hear better music, he will reach the

conclusion that he has become tired of all music. This progression does not carry every man to the point where grand opera alone will satisfy him, because few have the opportunity to hear enough music to jade their musical appetites to that degree, but it will carry him, unless thwarted by circumstances, to a point far beyond ragtime or topical ballad. I observed more fully than is perhaps disclosed by my notes that those who tired most quickly of their phonographs were those who played only the cheapest class of music. However, on the other hand, those who have apparently progressed in due course to a point where they play classical music chiefly do not always seem to sustain their interest fully. In the one case I think the trouble is satiety, and in the other a lack of incentive, and an absence of participation and consciousness of progress or accomplishment. The Victor people have given the public a large selection of grand opera vocal selections, but aside from such pleasurable sensations as are felt in listening to these selections by those who are not too critical in their judgments, there is no sense of having accomplished anything beyond the possible ability to recognise the selection by name and offer some comment on the singer. It is much as if a person learned to pronounce a foreign language without learning the meaning of the words. It seems to me there is a splendid opportunity to offer combined interpretation and explanation of classical music.

To return to ragtime and topical ballads, we confront a fact - the comparative monthly record sales. Some of the jobbers and dealers with whom I have talked, say that we should disregard this fact, as it reflects the sullen attitude of a majority of the dealers towards the phonograph rather than the actual public taste, but this theory is seemingly not supported

selection

by a comparison of advance orders with ultimate sales. As far as I am able to learn the dealer does not as a rule consciously undertake to influence the ~~sale~~ of records unless he is trying to sell stickers. But in this connection occurs to me the story of the cow boy who had heard of people spending \$20.00 for a single meal in New York, and upon a visit to that city, determined to try the experiment himself. Accordingly he went to a Fifth Avenue restaurant for that purpose. Seated at the table with the menu card in his hand and with the waiter at his elbow, he found himself unable to make any selection from the list of unfamiliar dishes before him and at last in desperation ordered \$20.00 worth of ham and eggs. Undoubtedly the purchaser of a phonograph who is more familiar with ragtime and topical ballads than other forms of music would be disposed at the outset to select records of that character, and the dealer thereafter in demonstrating new records, might very possibly be more inclined to play that class of records than those of a higher class with the result that the phonograph purchaser who starts off on low class music, in many instances, gets little encouragement to consider anything else. We must of course sell phonographs before we can sell records, and if people who would not otherwise buy machines are persuaded to do so because we have a large assortment of ragtime, etc., that is an important consideration. On the other hand, if a man gets the idea in his head that our records are merely the echo of songs that he can hear at the motion picture theatres for five cents or a dime, it is possible, unless he is a great lover of such songs, that he will be as much inclined to debate the advisability of investing in a phonograph as prompted to purchase one.

I believe we can safely disregard our record sales statistics to a considerable extent and curtail the number of our low class records provided we get the necessary co-operation from our dealers.

I REGARD THE WAGON SCHEME AS FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND, FOR INTENSIFIED SELLING EFFORT IS WHAT IS REQUIRED. IN SO FAR AS THE WAGONS HAVE NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL, I THINK THE TROUBLE IS CAPABLE OF CORRECTION.

As I understand it, the first wagons were too heavy and did not track in country roads. I assume that these objections have been overcome in the new wagons. I believe that the wagon scheme will be more successful if we undertake definite programs of music, so that the proposition of possessing a phonograph can be presented to the prospective purchaser in a more appealing way. Also I believe that the wagon men should be preceded by letters and circulars. I have had some experience in directing rural canvasses and have found that intelligent preparatory work is well repaid. It seems to me that it will be necessary to work out some plan by which the dealer can give more effective co-operation to his wagon man. I am inclined to think that 24 hours is as long as the instrument should be left with prospect.

HOME RECORD MAKING AS A BOLD PROPOSITION APPARENTLY DOES NOT HAVE MUCH VALUE AS A SELLING ARGUMENT. EVIDENTLY WE SHALL HAVE TO IDENTIFY IT WITH DEFINITE OBJECTS OF INTEREST TO VARIOUS CLASSES.

Home recording as now generally understood is the making of musical records at home and seemingly very few imagine there would be much interest or profit in that. I am inclined to think that the making of prose records in privacy for self instruction is the more feasible thing for us to advocate. Salesmen, young clergymen, young lawyers, and others who possess, or in whom we could inspire, a desire to perfect their speech would no doubt in many cases find this a consideration sufficient to influence their choice of a phonograph, if not to actually create the desire to possess one.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have deduced the wrong conclusions from my investigations as discussed above if the facts do not indicate the urgent necessity of devoting immediate attention to the recovery of the ground we have lost with the upper and upper middle classes. I believe there is always an element of danger involved in merchandising that frankly caters to the lower classes and I should say that this is particularly true of such an article as the phonograph where there is no difference of price in our favor. I call to mind a disastrous candy campaign of a manufacturer who decided that he would sell 50¢ candy to the plain people. The plain people would have nothing of it until he embellished his campaign with an apparent appeal to all classes.

I cannot say that we have overtly catered to the lower classes, but I understand there is some opinion that we ought and I confess that I shared such opinion until recently. I now feel that in order to hold our own with the lower classes we must regain ground with the upper classes, and I strongly counsel against an avowed appeal to the lower classes.

I do not think we should delay our campaign on the upper classes until our new product is out, for neither now nor then, will we be able to dominate the trade unless we are able to get the fashionable music stores in line. The quicker we get the upper classes interested in and commenting favorably on the class of music Mr. Edison is getting out, the easier it will be to get the fashionable stores to take up our new product and the more difficult it would be for the Victor people to use the big stick on those dealers.

The two most important things to do are, in my judgment.

1. Put more character and appeal into our record programs, so that our dealers will have a definite message for the public in connection with the Edison phonograph and records.

2. Show the dealers how and where to carry this message; make it easy for them and through our traveling men try to see that they do it.

As to the records, I suggest as follows:

That we bear in mind how people take their children to the circus, and make the promotion of culture among children and young people the keynote of our campaign. Education, industry and intelligence are so common while life has become so complex that a sense of fineness - otherwise culture - is often the determining factor in a man or woman's career. I believe that we can present this thought in a way that will carry much conviction.

I think we should immediately undertake a school of the composers to consist of the interpretation of typical compositions of the best composers by a portion of one of the very best orchestras - Boston Symphony, Damrosch or Thomas. That we issue a brochure containing the portraits and biographies of the various composers, a list of their compositions and enlightening comment on their respective styles and choice and methods of handling themes. That we accompany each record in this school of composers with a printed slip commenting intelligibly, interestingly and authoritatively on that particular selection, explaining the motif and its manner of development and pointing out the ear marks of the composer. Both brochure and individual slips should be over the name, if not written entire by some person who is widely known as a musical authority. I believe that Damrosch would fall for

this although I understand he has previously refused to have anything to do with the phonograph. I advocate the early announcement of this School of Composers in our advertising for I am very much afraid the Victor people will beat us to it. I will not consume time at this point in arguing that this School of Composers is the logical weapon with which to combat grand opera, but will be glad to participate in any oral discussion that seems desirable.

I advocate a revival of the ballads from the fine old operas in English. I would suggest that we go back about fifty years and work up to date, producing one and sometimes two records each month. The artiste should in all cases be a strictly first class one and particular attention should be given to clear enunciation of the words.

It should be understood that my idea is largely to divide our monthly record program by actual or constructive classifications into a number of feature series, each of which will have a strong appeal to a certain class and identify us in the public mind as the leaders in that particular branch of phonograph entertainment. Accordingly I suggest that we specialize on lyrics from the new musical shows for the popular end of our program and by faithfully firstnighting the new shows, both here and in Chicago, and special listing the records of songs that we select, justify the impressively embellished claim that the ~~new~~ song hits ^(from the new musical productions) are always heard first on the Edison. We must not overlook Chicago, for that city is producing a good lot of musical comedy. On my trip west I noticed successfully selling sheet music from Chicago shows that have never landed in New York. And, of course, anything from The Girl of My Dreams now playing in New York would be stale middle west at this time. I don't think it makes much

difference whether the songs we select are real hits. We can envelope them with sufficient glamour to get us by, if we happen to pick a poor one once in a while. To my mind, the important thing is to be out in front. If we have a thing first, or as soon as our competitors, it's a hit; if we don't, it isn't. It's up to us to create that impression and make it stick.

Before I started on this recent trip, I thought we could probably feature some of the musical comedy stars, but, apparently, it would be a bigger thing for them than for us. However, it might be a good idea to get a line on a few of the best ones, like Fritzi Scheff, who are coming out in new shows this season. I am not sure that some of the supporting players who have good songs, as Warwick had in ~~The Pink~~ *Blonde* could not be successfully featured by our dealers under the plan of co-operation with dealers that will be outlined in the proper place.

I would suggest that we get out from 1 to 3 very high class records every month for the children. If we can get Maude Adams for fairy stories and junior classics, that of course, will be quite a feature for this classification. I expect to hear from this shortly. If we can't get her, we can probably get Ethel Barrymore and we might ultimately want *her* in addition to Miss Adams. Perhaps it will be a good idea to see if Lila McIntyre can make a record. She sings "Kid" songs very attractively and has made a great hit with them. Her Dr. Tinkle Tinker of Old Toy Town is, I believe, considered easily the best thing in The Girl of My Dreams.

The foregoing would I suppose average about nine records monthly and from an operating standpoint, the distinction between them and other records would be more fanciful than real, except as to the expense of producing records for the School of Composers or employing an artiste like Miss Adams.

As to the other records, we would naturally continue along lines that experience has taught us to be sound. I believe, however, it might be well to cultivate as far as possible the idea that we are getting our records out in intelligent series instead of in a haphazard way. It would be a very easy matter to do this in respect to band music. We could also probably work the venetian trio into a series that would sound attractive. And we could put over such old ballads as we cared to reproduce as series in revival of the old time favorites. The distinctly low class stuff could constitute a popular series of its own.

As occasionals, I would suggest a yearly series of five or six fine Irish ballads, which, in addition to being of general interest, would give our dealers a chance to make a strong appeal to the Irish, of whom there are enough in nearly every community to justify catering to them. I understand that Olcott does not make a very good record, but if he can make a fairly good record and is not under exclusive contract to our competitors, he might add to the attractiveness of such a series.

I would also suggest as occasionals, a series of violin selections by noteworthy talent if it is considered that violin reproductions are sufficiently good. Hymns, as occasionals, would, of course, make a strong series with religious people and I would suggest that we add an occasional talking record by a National figure in religious work.

I would suggest that we consider whether it would not be a good idea to resurrect some authentic ballads of the medieval troubadours and using them as lyrics, have appropriate music written and produce a few as a series of novel occasionals.

I would also suggest as an experiment that we employ a French nobleman or noblewoman to make two or three records giving the cultured Parisian pronunciation of various French words and phrases commonly used in this country and almost as commonly mispronounced. Should this be successful we might get out a few by some person of rank in England illustrating correct inflection, a thing in which the English are supposed to excel us. All this, of course, is for the young folks, as an effective means of impressing upon their heedless young minds certain essential things that they are the more likely to heed if brought to their attention in this unusual manner. But nothing would prevent Mrs. Malaprops, after buying these records for her children, from listening to them herself.

I wish to say that I do not consider the foregoing suggestions of new classes of records to embody the best possible ideas for feature series, nor has my choice been influenced by the belief that these records would, naturally and unaided, be large sellers. The thought I am most anxious to impress is that we must have definite and distinctive program features which our dealers can use in the sale of machines. The thought will no doubt be clearer when the plan of co-operation with the dealer is outlined.

I might remark that one summer my youthful ambitions prompted me to go to work in the circulation department of a metropolitan daily newspaper. I found that I could not get subscriptions for the paper on the strength of its undoubted general excellence as a newspaper. That, of course, was important, but I had invariably to throw some special series of articles into the scale. Frequently this special feature would be a most trivial one and perhaps something my prospect really cared very little about, but for the moment it would assume false proportions and serve as the determining factor. I have

noted too a somewhat similar effect of advance announcements by magazines of articles they proposed to publish during the ensuing year.

AS TO THE DEALER.

I have talked with so few dealers and jobbers that my understanding of their attitude towards us cannot be very trustworthy. But so far as my observation extends this is the result of it. We are regarded as one of the squarest houses in the country. Certain individuals have endeared themselves to every jobber and dealer with whom they have come in contact. A visit to our factory is regarded as a great treat. But it seems to be considered that our methods are monotonous and that we attempt to lift ourselves by our own bootstraps. We are accused of attempting to invest inconsequential with weighty importance, and it seems to be the impression that we are stronger on words than on deeds. The complexity of our prices, the excessive wear on the records occasioned by the new reproducer and various other matters of this nature are complained of, but seem not to have had a very large share in shaping the trade's opinion of us. The trade does not look for anything new or original from us and will be slow to lend its co-operation to any elaborate selling scheme that we devise. "But with all our faults, they love us still" and I think always will. Heretofore, I have had invariably to cultivate love and affection for the houses I have been identified with, but here we certainly seem to have all of that commodity that we need.

In my judgment, we must give our dealers co-operation, but I think we shall have to give it to them in very small doses or their stomachs will rebel. A small dose at frequent intervals is, I believe, the treatment indicated.

I suggest that we make the predominating note in our campaign upon the dealers a proposal on our part to give them a new scheme every month that will take very little of their time to put into execution and cost them not over twenty-five cents, but which will sell at least one phonograph that would not otherwise be sold - twelve schemes during the year that will sell at least twelve phonographs that would not otherwise be sold, and the expense will not be over \$3.00. Doubtless as will appear from the nature of the schemes, it will be necessary to graduate our claims according to population. But the estimated ratio of time and expense to results would remain constant.

I suggest that each month we select a definite class of people for our dealers to appeal to. For example, take the Maude Adams records, if we get them. One month we request our dealers to take a certain number of well-to-do and cultivated families that do not possess phonographs (the number varying according to the population of the community) where there are children from 8 to 14 years of age, learn by application to the school records, or otherwise, if not already known, the first names of the children in these families. Send the mothers a pen or type written copy of a letter we have prepared in which the children will be mentioned by name, and enclose with the letter an attractive Maude Adams leaflet which we will supply. This leaflet will, of course, deal chiefly with Miss Adams' record, but will also attempt to work in an attractive background of other Edison features. In putting these schemes up to the dealer, we should see that they are in such form that he can turn the matter over to a clerk or stenographer and say go ahead and do this. For instance, if we have a certain dealer who, according to our classification of him, should dig up ten subjects on each scheme, we

send him a general letter briefly outlining the class of people we want him to tackle and containing the exact letter - a very brief one - that we want him to send. We enclose 10 leaflets that he is to dispatch with his letters. Accordingly, he has everything before him except the names of the ten people to whom he will send the suggested letter - ordinarily not a difficult part of the program for him to supply. Getting the first names of the children in the example used as an illustration involves a little trouble, but this added difficulty would not ordinarily exist.

The School of Composers could be made the subject of a similar appeal to a defined class, and so on through the various feature series. We could also work out some pretty good schemes in connection with home recording. For example, we might, and very probably could, induce several manufacturers of hardware, dry goods and grocery specialties to prepare brief sales manuals of their goods and advocate the use of the phonograph by retail clerks or salesmen at their own homes for the purpose of studying and improving their selling methods and thus enhancing their earning powers and prospects in life. On the strength of this we could "sic" our dealers on the retail clerks who do not own phonographs. This bald statement probably does not sound very convincing but I do not wish to take up the matter of home recording at length in this discussion. Suffice it to say that there are several serious uses to which home recording can be put and if we present these various uses in the proper manner, the home recording feature will prove attractive to many. I will submit a complete program on this point at an early date.

The direct results of this monthly scheme idea depends considerably upon the skill with which we work out the details of each scheme. Each general letter to the dealer, each proposed letter to the potential customer, each accompanying leaflet must be a masterpiece. But, more important than the direct results in sales is the general effect upon the dealer. We are not asking him to do much. We don't go into any long winded explanations. We give him one definite, concrete and intelligent idea at a time, and we boil it down to tabloid form. We don't admonish him to carry the idea with him to his grave, nor do we intimate that he ought to sell hundreds of machines as a result of it. We simply say:

"Try it on ten and we think you'll land one inside of a year. Next month we will give you another plan to try on another ten."

Any suggestion that we care to offer as to appropriate follow-up methods should be made through the house organ and our travelers rather than by combining such suggestions with our monthly announcements of new schemes. Needless to say if a dealer sends or causes to be sent ten letters in pursuance of one of our monthly schemes, the idea will be sufficiently impressed on his mind to insure that he will make additional use of it as a sales argument in his store. And even if he doesn't send the letters at all, the idea will nevertheless be impressed upon his mind quite vividly and he is likely to make use of it in what he considers a more suitable way. It has been my experience that a series of easily assimilated suggestions presented one at a time is more effective with the dealer than an elaborate outline of procedure apparently designed for his counsel and guidance during the rest of his natural life. If you can get a new idea half way into a

dealer's head every month, you are certainly going some. He may regard the ideas with apathy at the start, but that soon wears off if you keep passing out live ideas to him every month and don't queer the game by preaching to him. However, this discussion is profitless. You can get the dealers going, if you go at it with intuition and keep at it with infinite patience and tact. There is no use of discussing the matter as an academic proposition. It is a thing to be done rather than talked about.

In connection with this letter writing scheme, it is perhaps hardly necessary to remark that one object is to draw the attention of the upper classes to our activities. If the upper classes do not read our advertisements nor pay any attention to our goods in the hands of our dealers, about the only way we have of reaching them is by letter.

It is not contemplated that the foregoing plan of co-operation with the dealers shall entail any individual correspondence, and I am unable to see how it could. But I am not sure that we would not find it profitable to follow the visits of our travelers with letters along lines suggested by the travelers and I should be glad to discuss this in detail with the Sales Department, if satisfactory to you and them.

Plans in detail for the co-operation of our travelers with our efforts to rejuvenate our dealers are another thing to be worked out in discussion.

The same is to be said of plans in support of the wagon dealers.

AS TO ADVERTISING.

Radical as it may seem, I am going to seriously suggest for the consideration of the Advertising Department, the advisability of discontinuing a number of the standard magazines and materially curtailing our use of space in those

not discontinued. I believe that we should give a marked preference to the flat magazines (similar in makeup to Saturday Evening Post and Sunday Magazines) and I strongly advocate a conservative campaign in the leading publications for women. I think we should not fail to bear in mind that the standard magazines with the possible exception of Munsey's and the old line publications, such as Harpers, Century, Scribners and Atlantic are, almost wholly, men's magazines, no matter what pretensions they may make to the contrary. I am inclined to believe that the Youths Companion is deserving of some consideration, and would say the same of St. Nicholas, but for my strong prejudice in favor of flat magazines.

I am inclined to think that we should devote a great deal of attention to fostering the advertising of our goods by dealers in the daily papers and if agreeable to you and the advertising department would be glad to discuss that matter in detail.

I have reversed myself on the question of advertising in the farm papers at present, because I believe we would better spend our money trying to reach the women, and we can reach both city, small town and country women if we make the right selection of women's papers.

I do not advocate the use of mail order media or mail order copy, because there is nothing in our proposition that naturally lends itself to that character of exploitation, and I do not see how we could put out that style of copy without a serious sacrifice of dignity, which we can ill afford at present.

I believe, however, that I am inclined to suggest a radical change in the style of our copy and, if agreeable to you and the advertising department, will take the matter up

in detail with the latter. Apart from the other suggestions I have in mind, I am wondering why we should not, like a magazine, get out an announcement giving a general idea of some of the features of our program for the ensuing year. It seems to me that such an announcement could be made in a way to constitute very effective advertising. I am informed that there is no probability that the Victor people would attempt to imitate anything we had announced. In case such an announcement seemed advisable, I think it should appear in some of the very high class magazines as well as those of more general circulation. This assumes of course that we have something worth while to announce.

**Edison General File Series
1911. Politics (E-11-73)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to local and national politics. The selected items all bear marginalia by Edison and concern temperance, woman's suffrage, and port policy in New York City.

Less than 10 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material includes unsolicited correspondence with no substantive reply by Edison, circulars, and newspaper clippings.

Calvin
CALVIN TOMKINS,
COMMISSIONER
S.F. CRESSON, JR.,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.
WM. J. BARNEY,
SECRETARY.



PIER "A" NORTH RIVER,
NEW YORK.

February 1, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison:

*Acknowledged & Kept
I thank him*

I send you under separate cover a complete set of recent reports, the last of which has just been issued, on west side terminal matters in Manhattan. I think you might find them of interest to glance over some time at your leisure. It is difficult to secure any attention for these great questions of port policy in advance of actual needs.

Yours very truly,

Calvin Tomkins

Commissioner.

J. W. Cresson

John & Reginald

Pescenden, No. Dak., March 16, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-Would you be willing to give us your opinion
concerning the advisability of the bullet for women?
The material is to be used in a public debate, March 31.
Trusting that you will find it convenient to reply before
that date, I am,

Yours very truly,
Charles Lloyd.

*Say am so overworked
cannot find time
to feel have great*

*MAR 20 1911
Lus 3/11*

902

National Motto: For God and Home and Native Land. State Motto: Freedom from Wrong, Unity in Christ

Vermont Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Hour of Prayer—Noontide

Badges—Bow of White Ribbon

Watchwords—Agiate, Educate, Organize

OFFICERS

Hon. Pres. Mrs. Ida H. Reed, Shelburne
President, Mrs. Gracia E. Davidson, Newfane
Vice-Pres.-at-Large, Mrs. E. B. Lord, Burlington
Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. M. L. Pearson, Orleans
Res. Sec. Mrs. Ellen B. Turner, St. Johnsbury
Treasurer, Mrs. E. Mead Denny, Montpelier
Auditor, Mrs. A. M. Richardson, Montpelier

Young People's Branch

Secretary, Miss Elsie L. Pease, Swanton

Loyal Temperance Legion

Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, Williamsville

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

Newfane, Vt., Oct. 7, 1911

Mr. *W. A.* ~~Thomas~~ A. Edison
Honored Sir,

Ms. 107.10.11
OCT 9-

Please pardon me
for asking you to give me a
moment of your valuable time
but my plea is this; for the sake
of the Temperance cause, I am hoping
you will tell me that the en-
closed clipping misrepresents your
attitude on the use of intoxi-
cating liquors including even
the so called "soft drinks". May
I hope to hear from you whether
the enclosed clipping is authentic
or not. Yours very Respectfully
Mrs. Gracia E. Davidson

If you will read the article
more carefully you will
see that this is not an
interview ~~given~~ given by
myself.

Edison

Edison General File Series
1911. Polyform [not selected] (E-11-74)

This folder contains three letters concerning the Edison Polyform and Manufacturing Co., makers of a patent medicine.

Edison General File Series
1911. Port Huron [not selected] (E-11-75)

This folder contains unsolicited correspondence and other documents relating to Port Huron, Michigan, where Edison lived from 1854 to 1863. Included are appeals from civic and charitable organizations and letters seeking information about Edison's childhood.

Edison General File Series
1911. Radio [not selected] (E-11-76)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the technical and commercial development of wireless telegraphy or radio. The items for 1911 consist primarily of unsolicited correspondence, along with routine correspondence regarding the Marconi Wireless Co. and the renewal of notes held by Edison. Several of the letters contain brief marginal comments by Edison indicating his willingness to extend the notes. Also included is unsolicited correspondence requesting Edison's advice and assistance on technical matters or seeking his assistance in improving or promoting inventions.

**Edison General File Series
1911. Real Estate (E-11-77)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to Edison's real estate holdings and the rental, purchase, and sale of land and buildings. Included are letters concerning properties held in the name of Mina Miller Edison and deeds transferred to Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Among the documents for 1911 are letters pertaining to the former headquarters of the National Phonograph Co. at 10 Fifth Avenue in New York City and Edison's motion picture studio in the Bronx, along with additional properties in Silver Lake, New Jersey, and Milan, Ohio.

Less than 10 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected items include letters of transmittal and acknowledgment and unsolicited offerings of property and mortgages.

lab - Gen
Property

MCCARTER & ENGLISH
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
PRUDENTIAL BUILDING 785 BROAD ST.
NEWARK, N. J.

ROBERT H. MCCARTER
CONOVER ENGLISH
HERBERT H. BYRNE, PATENT ATTORNEY
ARTHUR F. COHEN
WILLIAM C. BRIDGEMAN
TELEPHONE 408085 HARRIST

Mr. Harry F. Miller,
c/o Thomas A. Edison, Inc.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

ABSTRACT NC. 41.

By deed of Susan I. Sexton and Cornelius H. Sexton to Mr. Thomas A. Edison, acknowledged October 30, 1902, a lot of land 90 x 150 feet on the northwest corner of Charles Street and Ashland Avenue, West Orange, was conveyed to Mr. Edison for a stated consideration of one dollar. Mr. Edison's books and records for about that time will undoubtedly show the amount actually paid for this property. Please look the matter up and advise me at your early convenience, as the information is necessary in order to determine a question relating to the title to this property.

By a deed acknowledged July 23, 1902, the same parties conveyed the same property to Walter Gould for a stated consideration of three thousand dollars. Mr. Edison's deed was recorded before the deed to Gould, so that Mr. Edison has good title if he did not know of the Gould deed. Will you please ask him whether he did know anything about this deed, and if so, what, and advise me what he tells you.

Will you also have an investigation made in Mr. Edison's books and in the books of the various Edison companies

Harry
Ours went through
all our deeds etc
it is now going to see
orogen, you had better
has this letter as he
may see on you.
June 9, 1911
MRE

Mr. Harry F. Miller -- #2 -- June 9, 1911.

in order to determine whether this three thousand dollars
which Gould is supposed to have paid for the property was
received by him either from Mr. Edison or from any of the Edi-
son companies.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Dyke

HHD/LEL

Investments

June 16-1911

Licoque Stockman's Land } \$35,000.⁰⁰

Hellville N.J.

1911

Edition, T.A.
Personal

To Sundries

Individuals also.

Mac Andrews & Coles Co. \$500.⁰⁰

Mortgage 4c

\$3,000.⁰⁰

On June 16th 1911 Mr. Edition bought the following property from
Mac Andrews & Coles Co. for \$35,000.⁰⁰ paying \$500.⁰⁰ in Cash
and giving a mortgage for \$30,000.⁰⁰ at 5% interest payable semiannually,
mortgage being payable June 15th 1912 and the balance June 15-1916
-- Beginning in the monthly etc.

July 20, 1911.

Mr. H. F. Miller:

Please put order through on T. A. Edison, Inc.
to furnish material and do necessary wiring from the
Edison Chemical Works to new buildings recently bought
by Mr. Edison, as per my instructions.

RAB/EEB

BABachman



INCORPORATED 1902.
 EARL JUNGSLUTH, President
 ALFRED HELLER, Vice President
 T. SEWRIGHT CATTO, Vice President
 W. E. RANSOM, Secretary & Treasurer

CABLE ADDRESS "MACFORBES"

North Fifth Avenue

New York

Nov 21, 1910

*Harry
 Note: This is not acknowledged
 to the
 J. W. Ransom
 J. W. Ransom*

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
 Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir -

Replying to your favor of the 18th inst., re-
 garding the lease with the Lock Joint Pipe Company, we advise
 that the option therein to the Pipe Company of renewing the lease
 for a further year from November 5th 1910, was availed of by mutual
 consent under the same terms as before, therefore the lease runs
 until November 5th next and will then cease, unless arranged other-
 wise between yourself and the Pipe Company.

Yours very truly,

MacAndrews & Forbes Company,

By-

W. E. Ransom

Secretary.

Ans 7/27

MCCARTER & ENGLISH
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
PRUDENTIAL BUILDING - 785 BROAD ST.
NEWARK, N. J.
ROBERT H. MCCARTER _____ EDWARD ENGLISH
ARTHUR F. EDNER
TELEPHONE NO. 2025 MARKET

Newark, N. J., July 26, 1911.

Harry F. Miller Esq.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

We have received from the Register's office, the deed of Mac-
Andrew & Forbes Co. to Thomas A. Edison, dated June 16, 1911. We en-
close same herewith. Please acknowledge receipt.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure.

McCarter & English

Aug 7/94 Ed. Friends

Milan - Ohio
Mr. T. A. Edison
Dear Sir -
Being permened Mrs. Edison
my old home for a while
I learned from your
Uncle. who lives in your
house. that he expected
to move from the home
about October first
And I write you to ask
if the place will be for rent

at that time - and if
so - at what rental -

There are only myself
and wife in family - and
we - (as you may remember)
are of your age -

I know that you are very
busy - but if you will
kindly reply I will be
greatly obliged

Respectfully

Benj. E. Ruggles
% Nathan Co
Buffalo New York.

Silver Lake
COLEMAN MERIWETHER
ASST. AM. SOC. C. E.
PRESIDENT

ALLAN M. HIRSH
TREASURER

F. G. HARRIS
SECRETARY

LOCK JOINT PIPE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERIWETHER SYSTEM

PACIFIC LOCK JOINT PIPE CO.
GLOBE BUILDING, SEATTLE, WASH.

CONTINUOUS REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Aug. 1, 1911.

TELEPHONE
3088 CORTLAND
3088 CORTLAND



CABLE ADDRESS
"LOCK JOINT"
WESTERN UNION CODE

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Aug 2-1911
We have your letter of July 27th, notifying us to vacate the use of the warehouse on your property at Silver Lake, when our lease expires Nov. 5, 1911. We will arrange to do this.

When this property was sold to you, we were notified by MacAndrews and Forbes Co. of the sale and they suggested that we see Mr. Beach, Pres. of the Federal Storage Battery Car Co., 50 Church St.

Our Mr. Hirsh, who is at present absent from the City, had a talk with Mr. Beach, who was of the opinion that we might occupy the building beyond Nov. 5th, or until you needed same for your use.

He further stated, that should we be forced to give up our lease on this building, you might lease us some of your vacant property across the track. Would you consider doing this?

If so, we would thank you to kindly let us know, in order that we can make arrangements with you to lease a portion of this property and put up a temporary building on same for storing our moulds, etc.

Yours truly,

LOCK JOINT PIPE CO.

Coleman Meriwether
PRESIDENT.

CM/MP

63

FACTORY

Aug. 23, 1911.

Floor space- 13.8 acres
12 concrete buildings, besides others
1 1/2 million phonographs sold
Capacity- 8500 phonos. weekly, 750,000 records weekly.
Records sold: Approximately 115,000,000.

Mar. 1925

Boarna says present floor space
is 1,172,504 square feet. (20 acres of floor space)

101 Buildings, large and small.

(About 40 main Buildings)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$8,000,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, PRESIDENT.
MARTIN JOSEF, VICE PRESIDENT.
FRANK BAILEY, JR. VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. SHERWOOD, JR. VICE PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH H. WARD, JR. VICE PRESIDENT.

OFFICES:
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
175 NENSEN STREET, BROOKLYN.
350 FULTON STREET, MANHATTAN.

CLINTON D. BURDICK, TREASURER.
WILLIAM B. CLARK, SECRETARY.
GEORGE W. BAILEY, ASST. TREASURER.
HAROLD W. HOYT, ASST. SECRETARIES.
RANDALL SALISBURY,

New York

November 3, 1911.

B. & M. No. 21700

Mrs. Mina M. Edison,
c/o Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Madam:

The \$75,000. mortgage, held by a client of this Company, covering 10 Fifth Avenue, expires on January 11, 1912. Kindly inform us whether you wish us to take up with our client and Mortgage Committee the question of a further renewal or whether it is your intention to pay off the loan when due.

Provided an extension is arranged the Title Guarantee and Trust Company's charge for continuing the searches to date and drawing the usual extension agreement, would be \$25.

Yours very truly,

A. M. Haigh
for the Company.

A. M. Haigh/ERM.

147

Mina

November 10, 1911.

Mr. F. L. Dyer:-

We are paying a tax bill amounting to \$2082.48 on #10 Fifth Avenue, which is Mrs. Edison's property. I understand that the building is standing idle and that we are keeping a record of what we are paying out for janitor's salary for looking after building as well as taxes, which we will get back when the premises are rented.

Do you know if any effort is being made to rent the premises. If not, it seems to me it ought to be put in the hands of some agent to rent it and get revenue from it so that we can be reimbursed.

E. J. BERGREN *(initials)*

*I just told Mr. Bergren
that everything is being
done to rent this.
Scors*

Proctor

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$8,000,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, PRESIDENT,
MARTIN JOOST, VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANK BAILEY, 2d VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN L. SHERWOOD, 3d VICE PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH H. WARD, 4th VICE PRESIDENT.

OFFICES:
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
175 HENRIEN ST., BROOKLYN.
300 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

CLINTON D. BURDICK, TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. CLARKE, SECRETARY,
GEORGE W. BAILEY, ASST. TREASURER,
HAROLD W. HOYT, [ASST. SECRETARIES],
RANDALL SALISBURY.

New York, November 16, 1911.

B. & M. No. 21700

Ans 11/17/11

Mrs. Mina M. Edison,
c/o Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Madam:

We wish to call your attention to our letter of the
3rd inst. relative to the mortgage for \$75,000., covering
10 Fifth Avenue and ask that you let us have a prompt reply.

Yours very truly,

A. M. Haigh
for the Company

A. M. Haigh/REM.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$8,000,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY

CLARENCE H. KELLEY, PRESIDENT,
MARTIN JOOST, VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANK BAILEY, JR., VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN L. SHERWOOD, VICE PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH H. WARD, VICE PRESIDENT.

OFFICES:
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
175 NICHOLS STREET, BROOKLYN.
350 FULTON STREET, MANHATTAN.

CLINTON D. BURDICK, TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. CLARKE, SECRETARY,
GEORGE W. BAILEY, ASST. TREASURER,
HAROLD W. ROY, ASST. SECRETARIES,
RANDALL SALISBURY, ASST. SECRETARIES.

New York, Nov. 18th, 1911.

B. & M. No. 21,700.

Attention of Mr. H. F. Miller, Sec'y.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

We have your favor of Nov. 17th regarding the mortgage of \$75,000. covering premises 10 Fifth Avenue, and maturing on Jan. 11th next. We shall be very glad to take the matter up with our Mortgage Committee and with the holders of the mortgage and let you know as early as possible the best terms on which a renewal may be effected.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Clarke
Secretary.

WBC/SFW.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$8,000,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY

CLARENCE H. KELSO, PRESIDENT,
MARTIN JOOST, VICE PRESIDENT
FRANK BAILEY, JUNIOR, VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN L. SHERWOOD, JUNIOR, VICE PRESIDENT
JOSEPH H. WARD, JUNIOR, VICE PRESIDENT

OFFICES:
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
170 DECATUR STREET, BROOKLYN.
150 FULTON STREET, JAMAICA.

CLYTON D. BURDICK, TREASURER.
WILLIAM B. CLARKE, SECRETARY
GEORGE W. BAILEY, ASST. TREASURER.
HAROLD W. HOYT, ASST. SECRETARIES.
RANDALL SALISBURY

New York

Nov. 21, 1911.

B. & M. No. 21700.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange,

New Jersey.

Attention of Mr. H. F. Miller, Sec'y.,

Dear Sir:-

Referring again to your favor of Nov. 17th, we wish to say that subject to the approval of our Mortgage Committee, which meets on Nov. 28th, we can arrange a three year extension of the mortgage for \$75,000. covering premises 10 Fifth Avenue, at the present rate of interest, 5%, for which, as previously stated, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company's charge would be \$25.00. Our clients are not willing to renew the mortgage at a lower rate of interest.

Awaiting a reply at your earliest convenience, we remain,

Yours very truly,

W. B. Clarke
Secretary.

WBC/SFW.

Mina

147

November 23, 1911.

Mr. F. L. Dyer:-

On April 25th I wrote you a memorandum
reading as follows:-

"Will you kindly have Mrs. Edison sign this transfer
of deed to the Bronx property, which was purchased and
paid for by the Edison Manufacturing Company".

I have not heard further from you on this
subject. Do not you think we ought to have this transfer
executed by her so that the property will be owned by
Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, in fact, as it ought to be?
The way the matter stands now, the Company paid the money
but have no deed.

E. J. BERGOREN

Harry Miller has this deed
and will take it up with
Mrs. Edison. Dec 11/24/11.

Walter
H. B. B. B. B.

Transfer made to
company and papers
sent to New York
Nov 11/24/11.

^{Edison Works}
Mr. Edison Works "1/7" - Yes stay with present Co
Regarding the mortgage on #10 Fifth Ave
which needs to be renewed from Jan'y 1st 1912 The Bond
& Mortgage Guarantee Co. would ~~not~~ reduce their rate from 5%
I wrote them that we had offers from other firms at a lower
rate but they will not reduce it.
I learn from a real estate man that 5% is the prevailing rate
in New York City now.

Inasmuch as the firms we have offers from at a lower
rate, are not very high class. Don't you think we had better
stay with the present holders of the mortgage
If we changed we would have to get the title searched

H. J. M.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$8,000,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, PRESIDENT.
MARTIN JOOST, VICE PRESIDENT.
FRANK BAILEY, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. SHERWOOD, OFFICE PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH H. WARD, 4TH VICE PRESIDENT.

OFFICES:
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
175 HENSEN STREET, BOSTON.
350 FULTON STREET, MANHATTAN.

CLINTON D. BUNDICK, TREASURER.
WILLIAM B. CLARKE, SECRETARY.
GEORGE W. BAILEY, ASST. TREASURER.
HAROLD W. HOYT, ASST. SECRETARIES.
RANDALL SALISBURY.

New York, Nov. 28th, 1911.

B. & M. No. 21,700.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Attention of Mr. H. F. Miller, Sec'y.,

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of Nov. 27th is at hand and we shall accordingly proceed with the extension of the mortgage for \$75,000. covering premises 10 Fifth Avenue.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Clarke
Secretary.

WBC/SFW.

Edison General File Series
1911. Receipts [not selected] (E-11-78)

This folder contains receipt stubs and other items relating to Edison's personal and business expenses. Included are numerous letters of acknowledgment from Brandon Bros., a Paris firm that handled many of Edison's foreign patents.

Edison General File Series
1911. Religion and Spiritualism (E-11-79)

This folder consists primarily of unsolicited letters regarding Edison's opinions and widely publicized statements about immortality, theology, superstition, and related subjects. Several of the letters were written in response to a controversial interview that appeared in the January 1911 issue of *The Columbian Magazine* and to the subsequent criticism of Edison by Roman Catholic Cardinal James Gibbons. The selected items are a representative sample of the letters that received a reply from Edison.

Less than 10 percent of the documents have been selected. Most of the unselected items are letters that were not answered or that received a perfunctory response from Edison.

Dec 10/11 Religion - Dog & 19th
 The reporter mentioned the dog story
 at the Revue. Another Kidney of
 dogs kept in cages always were shut out
 for removal of urine. The dogs were
 I believe = Heart has been cut out
 as to that think
 the brother that took the dog revived
 by oxygen & movement of the lungs
 he is now really cured.
 What appears in this article
 living. These reports are from
 concerning the dog story of the
 really meant that I always
 believe in articles when I see
 more heads the news but some
 of my friends thought I was
 giving the papers the story and
 that it was only newspaper
 talk and as they rather laughed

at me for my strong belief
in Dog Day. I have ventured
to ask for your two questions
Not for say it and
No for believe it.

Perhaps you might be able
to reply to these two questions
for which I would thank
you very much and if you
cannot find time to reply I will
understand it perfectly and
only ask for pardon for troubling
you.

Very truly yours

May Deborah A. Slack
312 - Columbus Ave
Boston Mass

ESTABLISHED 1896

H. P. COPELAND ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

H-P RUSTLESS CABLE CLIPS, TWO-HOLE TELEGRAPH BLOCKS, ETC.

126 HUTTON STREET

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Mr. J. A. Edison

Dear Brother:

Yesterday I saw

extract from your article in the
January Columbia on immortality
in which you are made to say

"I am not in the least convinced
that He (Christ) laid claim to any
power to perform miracles. and
the records which have come to us from
those far times are probably imperfect
and inaccurate"

We are now able to prove scientific-
ally that the scriptures were written
by holy men as they were moved by
God the Holy Spirit. This you will find
clearly set forth in the little tract #1,
on the 1st verse of the bible, which I enclose.

file Religion
why not insert
little money + read the other
side of paper
give deflationary purpose to

Jan 8 1910
Soc
Ans 1/10/11

ESTABLISHED 1896

H. P. COPELAND
ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

H-P RUSTLESS CABLE CLIPS, TWO-HOLE TELEGRAPH BLOCKS, ETC.

2

126 HUTTON STREET

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Such passages as

Matt 28:18, "All power is given unto
me in Heaven and in Earth"

John 1:1-3, "In the beginning was the Word
and the Word was ^{with} God, and
the Word was God." etc etc.

John 15:5

John 21:4

John 6:11

Acts 9:20

Acts 2:36

and many more showing that
Christ was and is the all powerful One
and the Son of God, are proved to
be perfect and accurate by the
same system of numerics as is
the 1st verse of the bible. Will

ESTABLISHED 1896

H. P. COPELAND
ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

H-P RUSTLESS CABLE CLIPS, TWO-HOLE TELEGRAPH BLOCKS, ETC.

126 HUTTON STREET

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

3

you not give this little tract
your careful reading? I shall
be pleased to send you copies of
other numbers if you are interested.

The whole bible is being gone over
and proven by this system with a
view to publishing a scientifically
accurate concordance. The means
for carrying on the work is derived
from the sale of the tracts from time
to time. Hoping you will
be interested in knowing that such
a work is being prosecuted

I am, very truly yours

H. P. Copeland

An old times telephoner

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Bible Numeric Tracts. No. 1.

GENESIS 1: 1.

The number of words in this first verse of the Bible (in the original Hebrew) is—seven (Feature 1). These seven words have 28 letters, or 4 sevens (Feature 2). And these 28 letters are thus divided: the first three words have 14 letters, or two sevens, and the last four words have also 14 letters (Feature 3). And these last four words are in their turn subdivided thus: the fourth and fifth words have seven letters, and the fifth and the sixth have also seven (Feature 4). The numeric value of the first and last letters of the first three words is 42, or six sevens. The numeric value of the first and last letters of the last four words is 91, or 13 sevens. (Features 5 and 6.) The numeric value of the first and last letters of the seven words of the passage is 1393, or 199 sevens. (Feature 7.)

These seven features of sevens are either accident or design. The chance for their being accidental is only one, in $7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$, only one in 823,543. These sevens are therefore designed.

There is not a paragraph in the whole Bible that is not constructed on a similar mathematical plan, and the Bible can thus easily be shown to be absolutely verbally inspired in every letter of the original text as no man or set of men could possibly have written a book thus.

NOTE.—Neither the Hebrew, nor the Greek, in which languages the Old and New Testaments are written, has any separate signs for

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

designating numbers, like our Arabic figures 1, 2, 3, etc. For these the letters of the alphabet are used; and each letter there stands for a number as well as for a letter. Thus the first five letters of the Hebrew and Greek alphabets stand respectively for the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; and each letter of the alphabet in both languages thus stands for a separate number. Each Hebrew and Greek word is thus not only a word, but also a sum in arithmetic, each word being the sum of the numeric values of the letters of which it consists. Thus the Hebrew word *Iehoua*, consists of four letters with their respective values of 10, 5, 6, 5. And the numeric value of that word is thus 26. The Greek word *Iesus*, consists of six letters with their respective values of 10, 8, 200, 70, 400, 200. And the numeric value of *Iesus* in Greek is thus 888.

Religion-
TAE-writing
OFFICE HOURS:
8 TO 10
1 TO 2
5 TO 8

RUFUS H. NOYES, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
20 CHAMBERS STREET
BOSTON

TELEPHONE:
1670 HAYMARKET

*Ans
Jan 21-1911
Grove*

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

East Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I have read your views of theology as
out of superstition so
quoted in the Columbian Magazine, and wish to
absolutely ridiculous that
congratulate you most heartily.

I have never been able
The whole civilized world will have more
to comprehend it
courage and will be greatly benefited by the
example of your thought. *Yours* Almost millions of
people, I believe, have vague ideas along those
lines, but lack the manliness and ability to dare
to express them clearly and freely.

Since I have taken the liberty of quoting
you in my book, "Views of Religion," and have great
admiration for your wonderful genius, and for the
honest, frank and healthful expression of your
opinion concerning "Soul" and "God", I am sending

Jan. 10, 1911.

*Yours of Jan 10 at
hand, I thank you for
presenting me with your
unique book. It certainly
should aid in bringing man*

Kenneth

OFFICE HOURS:

9 TO 10

1 TO 2

6 TO 8

RUFUS K. NOYES, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
80 CHANDLER STREET
BOSTON

TELEPHONE:
1070 HAYMARKET

-2-

to you a complimentary copy of the same, which I
hope you will find interesting.

Yours truly,

Rufus K. Noyes

Answer to Dines letter sent
on Dines original (Jan. 13-1911)

Little I should have said too much.
I think I am doing the same
just wait a while til the
religious people get through
pounding me

Edison

Jan. 16th 1911

THE-union

Letter Sent
to M. E. A. Dime
Sunday, Sept
24. Indicate me on

Harvey

Send Letter

with my records

on just as it

is — }

Ans
Jan. 21-1911
filed
Riley

Thos. A. Edison,

Dear Sir:- In the January number of the Colu-
bian magazine you are represented as having expressed belief
in a Supreme Intelligence; yet you did not explain whence
that intelligence emanated.

Your explanation of the emanation of human in-
telligence is logical and convincing, and the individual dis-
integration at death is in harmony with my views; yet I can-
not conceive how it could be possible for a Supreme Intelli-
gence to exist without a source; or, as it were, an establish-
ment for the manufacture of intellectuality. An intelligence
without a home seems to me, to be an anomaly. I cannot com-
prehend how it could be possible for intelligence to exist
without personality, brain and animal structure.

I have been thinking much of late on this sub-
ject and find that we have no warrant or experience for sup-
posing consciousness to exist without a nervous system any
more than we have for supposing water to exist in a world
destitute of oxygen and hydrogen.

Within another cover, I mail you this day, a
booklet entitled "Animadversions of the Bible" which expresses
my views better than I am able to in this communication.

Very respectfully yours,

Volney E. Lacy

You are right intelligence could not
exist except in matter, but there seems to
be some directing intelligence in matter
to explain the production of certain perfect
mechanical constructions which does
not seem possible to have arisen
from undirected evolution.

Detroit, Mich. January 17, 1911.

Ans 1/11/11
Casper L. Redfield
526 Monmouth Block
Chicago, Ill.
Not published

Will be pleased
to receive comments
if you have time to
consider this matter.
C. L. R.

Get Turrelman's
Treatise on Electrical
Theory the problem
of the universe
is really to put
physics, mechanics,
etc., in order

The Conservation of Energy in Living Organisms

JAN 3-1911

Of primary things we know only matter and energy, space and time being considered as relationships by which matter and energy are measured. Matter is anything which has mass and occupies space. Energy is that which performs work or causes motions of matter. Matter is inert. It does nothing of itself. All changes, motions or transformations of matter are the result of energy acting on and through matter.

Living organisms possess energy, that is, they can perform work. The capacity of a horse to run, trot or pace; the power of a cow to produce milk; and the ability of man to labor with his hands or to think, are illustrations of the possession of energy by these animals. Different animals possess different quantities of energy, as evidenced by their different capabilities of performing work. Also, the same animal possesses different amounts of energy at different times in its life. By suitable tests, the amount of energy any animal has at any time of its life may be determined with a fair degree of accuracy.

Energy is transmitted from parent to offspring, that is, the energy which develops in the offspring is more nearly related in kind and quantity to the energy of the parent than it is to the energy of other animals. The energy of a cow to produce milk is more like the energy of other cows than it is like the energy of a horse to trot or of a man to perform manual labor. Also, the energy which a cow has to produce a large quantity of milk comes by inheritance from a dam having

a like energy, and not from a dam capable of producing only a small quantity.

Occasionally we find an animal which, at some particular age, possesses a much greater quantity of energy, or energy at a much higher potential, than existed in any of its ancestors at the same age, two or three generations previously. For example, a horse is capable of trotting very much faster than any ancestor, a cow is capable of producing a greater quantity of milk in a given time than either granddam, and a man has mental capabilities far beyond those of the parents of either his father or his mother. Or, to be more specific, take a modern trotting horse which is able to trot a mile in less than 2:10. That horse had two parents, four grandparents, and eight great-grandparents. As far as blood is concerned, that horse is a composite of those great-grandparents, and he is largely such as far as his physical structure is concerned. But his energy, at say five years of age, is not similarly a composite or average of the energy of his great-grandparents at the same age. Not only is his energy greater than the average energy of those ancestors, but is greater than that of any one of them.

Where did this excess energy come from? How did it get into this individual at this high potential? It cannot have originated in any combination of germ cells, because no combinations of matter will create energy. Energy can be transferred from one place to another through contiguous matter without translation of the matter itself, and can be transformed from one form to another, but it cannot be created. The fundamental principle of conservation of energy says that the

quantity of energy in the universe remains constant, and that energy can neither be created nor annihilated.

An unusual amount of energy in any body, animate or inanimate, means that a concentration of energy has occurred at some time and place, and energy can be concentrated only by the expenditure of other energy. (Second law of thermodynamics). We know of but one process by which energy can be concentrated in a living organism, and that is by expending energy through the organs within which it is intended that the concentration shall take place. (Exercise.) We may not know the details of the process by which the concentration is brought about, but we know the fact that such concentration results from such expenditure. We also know that the energy existing in a living organism will gradually decline (become dissipated or leak away) if not continually replenished by exercise.

In this concentration and dissipation of animal energy, time is always a factor. Omitting the two extremes of infancy and senility, we may say that if the concentration uniformly exceeds the dissipation, or the dissipation uniformly exceeds the concentration, the total gain or total loss may be determined by considering the age of the animal. The maximum amount of concentration which can occur in any animal is, therefore, limited only by the rate at which the concentration takes place and the age of the animal at which the process ceases or is interrupted. Or, stated in another form, a very great accumulation of energy within an individual by

this process of concentration can exist only in comparatively old animals.

In this there is stated a process by which energy is concentrated within an animal, the factors by which the positive or negative amount of concentration may be calculated, and the conditions which must be fulfilled to have this concentration the maximum within the life of a single individual. This theoretical maximum is never obtained in practice, first, because the rate of concentration is never at its maximum for long periods of time, and second, because net gain is usually changed to net loss at a greater or less length of time prior to that time in life at which net gain must necessarily cease.

Returning now to the kind of horse before mentioned, such a horse represents an accumulation or concentration of energy which is very unusual and even extraordinary. If this concentration is by the process outlined, and the average concentration of each generation is transmitted to the next by heredity*, then a calculation should show that the algebraic sum of these average concentrations represents the difference in energy between this individual and his ancestors several generations previously. This calculation is very simple and need not be given in detail. It may be remarked, however, that owing to the imperfection of data and the paucity of precise measurements, the results cannot be given with mathematical accuracy. Still it is quite possible to determine the facts with certainty by taking special

* Heredity is the inertia of living organisms when two or more generations are involved. Transmission is the act of passing this inertia on from one generation to the next.

note of the factor of time which enters into all concentrations of energy. Among those animals in which the outward manifestations of energy are important, as men, horses, dogs and cows, there are many hundreds of individuals which may be classed as truly extraordinary. History and pedigree records give dates of births of these individuals and of their ancestors for several generations. If among these many hundreds there can be found any case in which there is manifestly not time enough for the observed concentration of energy to have occurred by this process, or there has manifestly been a lack of expenditure of energy of a kind which will produce a considerable concentration, then we must look to some other source for a part at least, of this energy. It will be seen from this that if there is any other process than that indicated, then the fact of the existence of that other process is very easily proved.

It may be added that a mathematical examination of some thousands of cases traced through several generations has failed to indicate the existence of any process for the concentration of energy in living organisms other than that given. Within the reasonable range of error due to imperfection of data, the calculated concentration was found to be regularly proportioned to the tested energy. A careful analysis of certain cases of a more or less doubtful character simply revealed some peculiar processes by which the concentration of one generation is transmitted to the next. The same investigation also pointed to the period of gestation and infancy as being a period in which the dissipation of energy exceeds the concentration. If the generations follow each

other at unusually short intervals, these periods form such a large percentage of the total time in a number of successive generations that the net loss exceeds the net gain, and energy declines generation after generation.

That the conservation of energy, and the laws based upon it, hold true for living organisms is quite evident. It is also quite evident that the operations of these laws in such organisms may be subjected to mathematical treatment with an accuracy which will approximate the accuracy obtained in the physical sciences. As the energy concentrated in living organisms undergoes various transformations, and as energy is the agency by which matter is controlled, it appears probable that this energy may be directed in desired ways to produce desired changes in the form and structure of animals and plants. This may appear to be revolutionary, but if the above reasoning is sound, and the tests applied to it have any validity, the conclusion is inevitable.

Aug 27/11

508 East Broadway,

Newton, Kansas

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

INVENTOR,

East Orange N.J.

Dear Sir:-

As the press has credited you with making an effort to discover what life is, I take the liberty to submit to you for an opinion, if you care to express one, my ideas on the subject of "What Life Really Is" which is that the action we know as life is ELECTRICITY. Or that the power that makes this action is ELECTRICITY.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard pronounces this good argument, but you are in a position to better judge and I figure your experience with electricity and chances for experimenting on the subject would really prove whether there is anything to the theory or not. I have come to the conclusions, not by experiment, but by reasoning and I would like to have some one in a position to experiment to give the idea some thought.

I think you will agree that if the theory herein is a correct one, it would clear up the mysteries of the mind such as hypnotism, mind reading, Christian Science healing Spiritualism and the other mysteries that seem beyond comprehension.

Whether you care to give an opinion or the subject any thought, kindly return the enclosed manuscript at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours truly,

J. G. Gurney

*Return Manuscript
& say I do not know
some of the best experimenters
have worked for years
on the problem of
the nature of
Mind and have
at times searched
no conclusion*

Rel

Law Offices of

Ware, Nelson and Ware

Kansas City, Kansas

Eugene F. Ware
Ralph Nelson
E. H. Ware

February 3, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N. J.

file ready

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 22nd regarding my book, "Ithuriel", at hand. I was interested in your opinion.

I do not think the Ego-atom exists aside from matter. I think it is matter. There ^{are} no phenomena except the phenomena of matter (my guess). Force, time and space are equally abstractions, aside from matter. Light and electricity are each matter. The latter is very gregarious and sprightly and I rather admire it, when not in too large a group.

I am not sure but what radium is metallic light. There are other things I am not sure of.

Yours very truly,


E. F. Ware

Rel

1-25-11-5M

Ans 7/2/11



SUNDAY EDITION - EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
PULITZER BUILDING, PARK ROW

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.
West Orange, N.J.

I do not want to get into any controversy, but I have got enough to do to satisfy myself. I will leave it to you.

Dear Mr. Edison:- By this time you have doubtless read Cardinal Gibbons' reply to your views on immortality. They were reprinted in the N.Y. Evening Post yesterday and attracted widespread attention. The New York Sunday World would like to print an interview with you in answer to the statements made by the Cardinal. Will you be so good as to designate some hour when a representative of the Sunday World can see you? We will submit the proof of the interview to you before publication.

Very truly yours

Karl K. Kitchen

Aug 7/31

711 La. Clara St. Alameda Cal.

Feb. 16/1911

Mr. Thos. Edison: Yours need-publishing is entirely out of my line - it would be for me to go into it if I could not you would certainly publish it - I will show you

Dear Sir.

When you learn the object of this letter, to beg your assistance for a literary enterprise, the publication of a book, your first thought will probably be "I am either crazy or a swindler"; but I trust that, whatever may be your fine resolution, you will at least become convinced that my proposition is not chimerical or quixotic.

When I studied medicine in Bonn, I attended Prof. Haeckel's lectures and became converted to the theory of evolution. When later I came to this country and lived in a lonely place, I worked out its application to our human institutions and was surprised how different the world appeared from what we had been taught in school, when viewed in the light of the new truth. Of course I could not find a publisher and consigned the M. S. to oblivion. But when I returned to St. Louis, after a long stay in Mexico, during the Exposition and attended meetings of the Free-Thought Congress then in session, I became convinced that my work would perform a useful mission and resolved to make efforts to have it published. To make sure, however, that it was in accordance with science, I sent the M. S. to Prof. Haeckel, whose letter is given below. From after I came to St. Francisco, but found I could do nothing with it and on recommendation, offered it to the Blue Press Blade, Lexington, Ky. That paper undertook its publication, but when the book was nearly finished, the concern became

involunt and because I did not have the means to buy the edition, it became lost to me.

The reason why I appeal to you is this, recently I read in a magazine your opinions about the world, life etc and noticed that they were the same as held by the other great scientists, Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel et al. Because we have a desire ~~to~~ to see the ideas we have recognized as true spread and adopted by others, I thought you might find some satisfaction in assisting the publication of a book, which has for its object the promulgation of such rational ideas. Rockefeller has given millions for churches and universities, but the energy represented in these figures is wasted to a great extent, because in neither of them is taught the truth about man, his life and relation to nature.

Carnegie has given millions for libraries and \$11,000,000 recently for the special purpose of abolishing wars, but the results are not commensurate with the magnitude of the gift. If reason could be taught in the market and distributed among those who need it, immediate results could be expected, but a nation can progress only when the false ideas from which irrational actions spring, are replaced by better ones.

Carnegie never assists individual efforts, curiously enough he fails to see that all his millions devoted to the common happiness, can not be employed in any other way, than to pay individuals to perform certain work.

If I were rich, I would have published the book long ago, but now I hope it may be instrumental to save me from perdition. At an age of about 2 years more than your own I find myself penniless in this city, unable to find any occupation to make a living, and yet I am capable

and willing more than the average man to render valuable service and have absolutely done nothing foolish or dishonorable to bring about such a state of affairs. And when I further tell you that I am equally competent in two professions (I am a surgeon and mining engineer) and understand many useful things besides, it will look still more incredible and I must beg your indulgence for an explanation.

My present trouble dates back from the earthquake, but because every event in our life forms a link in the continuous chain of fate, I believe a brief synopsis of my career is essential in order to understand my failure in the great race for wealth.

Studied medicine in Berlin and Jena, worked my way across the pond, arrived without money, with debts, insufficient equipment and much depressed in mind. Became dissatisfied with medicine, could not overcome my aversion against the conventional humbug necessary for success and when circumstances brought me to Leadville, concluded to take to mining. Began at the bottom of the ladder, got positions, examined mines, paid my debts and married.

But a strange fatality frustrated my efforts to get ahead. The mining operator for whom I worked a number of years and who wanted me to go with him to Mexico to carry out some great mining enterprises, was found dead in bed.

The first mine I had charge of, was bought against my advice, (I suspected the title) I found it jumped, saved it for the Co. but ~~was~~ could not avert a two unit and did not get the credit I deserved for the work.

I had worked for a mine several years when the manager resigned and I was to get his place two weeks before he left the mine was flooded and shut down. When I got a good position as Supt. of a gold mine on a Mexican island, it was my confidential duty to show the Co. that the mine was not what they believed it to be and I left just before the Co. went completely broke.

My experience with St. Louis business men was especially discouraging. On several occasions when I examined property and advised against purchase, they bought notwithstanding and in three deals lost \$155,000.

But when I found a good property and urged them to buy for \$25,000, they were afraid and when it afterwards produced about a million, they felt sore. Living I could not make a fortune dealing with these people. I thought it safer to finish my education as mining engineer and took a course at the Selden School of Mines making smelting my speciality, because I understood it already and its financial possibilities.

I never dreamt this would be the turning point for the downgrade road in my career.

When I left the school, I received an offer to go to a Mexican mining ^{camp} as assayer and chemist for a smelter to be built, with a promise to own the furnace later. I knew the man, I had done business with him to the extent of nearly half a million, selling ore for a W. M. Mining Co. and at that time he appeared very friendly because I devised a plan to settle a difference involving many thousand dollars. After two years when the smelter was finished and I had done a great deal of preliminary work, he put on other men in my

place and asked me to tend to the sick.

Could anybody blame me for protesting vigorously; after devoting time and money to learning a profession which offered fine prospects to be relegated to medicine which I hated and in which there was no future?

Result. I was discharged and returned to Colorado. But it was in 1893 during the panic and the smelters were running half capacity or shut down. I wrote to the Post. of the Co. in Mexico, he had no vacancy, but I could get the position as surgeon, — I had to accept.

It has been my great fault to be conscientious, if ever, trusted with life and health of human beings, — even if they were only persons — I had to be up to date in my profession. I bought the latest books and instruments and with an abundance of material on hand, I gradually acquired that self-reliance and skill which makes a good surgeon and can be obtained only by practice.

In 1904 the Company sold out and the new owners brought their own men. I went to St. Louis, where I had left my wife and daughter, hoping to get the means to buy an office or partnership, because it required a small fortune nowadays to open a new office and wait for a practice. My best friends being dead or gone, I did not succeed and accepted an offer to go to Nevada and find mining property for investment. After travelling all summer through the mining districts without finding anything I could recommend, I went to Esmeralda Co. Cal. to examine a property which I found good and recommended for purchase. Two of the parties came to St. Francisco, they promised to buy but waited too long and lost the opportunity, and I only interest.

Then I looked around for a locality to practice and found

6.

that an examination had ~~to~~ be passed, which I did not
hesitate to take. But when it was over and I had failed,
I knew what this examination was for, to keep legitimate
competition out of the State for the benefit of the Colleges.
While I was trying to find something in the line of forming
the earthquake came along and destroyed all chance.
Had I been able to foresee any one of these events, that the
company could not buy the examination and the
earthquake, I would never have come to California.
Fortunately I met a friend from Colorado who gave me some
work and recommended me to the M. Mining Bureau,
where I have been employed (with interruptions however)
until several months ago, when on account of political
changes the appropriations were cut and the force reduced.
My salary being small, I had saved but little and had
to live the last two months on money borrowed from the
few friends I have.

While working in the Min. Bureau I studied hard
for several months and tried the examination again,
but with the same result.
I now left nothing untried to find some work, seen all
kinds of people, doctors, professors, studied ads, but could
not even get the vacant position of janitor at the university.
If I can publish my book, I feel confident of starting on the
road to success. I would add an exposure of the medical
examination fraud, which would cause a local excitement,
and I further intend to deliver lectures illustrated by pictures,
for which I would draw the slides myself.
Concerning the amount of money required, it depends of
course on the size of the edition, but allowing for equip-
ments for lectures and expenses, I believe \$2500 will be
sufficient for 3000 copies, expenses and emergency fund.

During the printing of the book I would need some money for living, not to exceed \$100⁰⁰ p. m. An edition of 2000 copies would pay a profit, — the "Blade" sold copies in advance at \$2⁵⁰ a copy — but these details can be fixed only after bids for the printing have been received.

Probably you know some one here in S. Francisco whom you could entrust with the financial management, if not you will find out on inquiry from:

E. N. Hunt, Mining Operator, Humboldt Block Bld. S. Francisco
 A. Currier, Prof., Oakland, Oakland Journal 1213 Alameda St. Oakland
 Paris E. Ashbury, State Mineralogist, Ferry Bld. S. Francisco.
 that I am entirely reliable.

Seeing the brief synopsis of my checkered career may have shown to you that my worst crime has been faulty judgment on some occasions, but that the events which placed me in the present predicament could neither be foreseen nor averted. But the main point is that the book whose publication means so much to me, is really what I claim it to be, a true exposition of the views about man which modern science compels us to accept.

On a separate envelope I send you the first 4 chapters and part of the 5th, the rest I show in a series of lectures in the "Blue Room Blade", which I can send you if desired. Now I will give the index of the subsequent chapters.

- Chp. VI Christendom in history.
 Christendom in the Present. Religion and Progress.
 VII Natural and unnatural or Divine moral law.
 VIII The false and true in Christianity. Liberty. Commerce as a moral law. Volition.
 (Showing the exclusion of all moral law from instincts common to the entire animal kingdom.)

Part II
Relations of man to man

- Chp. IX. State and individual. Law and right.
 " X Law of labor. Division of labor. Money. Mental and physical labor. Property. Inequality of possession. Labor and Capital.
 " XI Productive and unproductive occupations. Necessities and luxuries. Impossibility of balancing production and consumption.
 XII Individual labor and its value. Honesty. The fittest in the struggle of existence.
 XIII Poverty and its causes. Matrimony under the law of inheritance.
 XIV. The remedy. How the world progresses. Paradise on earth.
 XV. Progress and Poverty, by Henry George.
 XVI The United States of America
 XVII Etc. Conclusion.

Judging from the opinion of those who have read the work I am justified to expect that it will be well received by the public.

I submitted that part I send to you to Prof. D. Farr Vernon who says: "I am very much interested in your ideas and ideals." The paper which you kindly sent me is well written and contains good matter." He thinks that it is not quite as modern as several books in press and therefore could hardly pay to publish it at my expense, "excellent as it is in many regards, well written and thoughtful, and generally sound in its conclusions." Of course the 2^d part which the Prof. has not read is the real important one and he does not consider that it is not intended for select scientific circles, but for the mass of the people who are still

1814 Cuyler Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 18th - 1911

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

Dear Sir:

I notice, by an article

in the Chicago Tribune, that Cardinal Gibbons has discovered that you have a "mained mind."

I congratulate you. If the mind of all the Catholic clergy were "mained" in the same fashion it would be an inestimable benefit to them and to mankind. Ah! the trouble is you are a modernist; you do not live exclusively in the medieval ages. The pope has condemned modernism, therefore you are under ban - have a "mained mind," as has every other modernist, in the estimation of the pope's priests.

But, really, it is the whole body of the Catholic priesthood who have "mained minds." They are not permitted to think for themselves on moral, doctrinal and religious questions. They can only echo the opinions of the pope. They are

intellectual slaves. As soon as any one of them begins to think and speak freely for himself, he is dismissed from the church and persecuted. No freedom, no modernism, no progress; ~~if~~ that is not the most terrible meaning that the human mind ever suffered, then I would like to know what is.

From one who has preached a liberal gospel and a rational and progressive religion for more than fifty years. Let me further add, that you are fortunate that you did not live when Giordano Bruno did, otherwise these Catholics would soon make you food for the flames. Their will is the same as it was then, to suppress by force all opinions but their own, but their power, in our free and enlightened age, is gone, except over their own clergy. They have declared that they will do the same should they come into power again.

Very sincerely, James Gordon

Reese,
Pg 2.

Say Bert Reese lives
- right up from what
the program at the
Russia -
Moscow
February, 1911.

AP 26 1911
Am 3/11

Dear Sir,
Kindly tell us is Mr. Dost-Ris
- prophet really living.
About him and your conversations
with him we have read at
russia newspaper N18, 1911, "Moscow's
voice". To reply we shall be very
gratefull as by this person and
his extraordinary capacity we
are very interested and doubt
is it true?

We beg your pardon for our

Amupusa:

New York. New York

To Mister

Edisson

the celebrated learned-inventor.

643 77 43



letter and our style.

We remain your
very sincerely.

Mexican Student women

Our address: Toccois, Shesquin
à Tocopstan, zona Kapreoba,
at 5. B. Español.

Wm 7/21/11

J H Norton

file 10/2/11

Thanks for yours of Feb 16 1911

The old order of things are rapidly passing, the schoolhouse, the newspaper, and the advancement of scientific investigation, will in not many years make these beliefs appear ridiculous

Yours
J H Norton

J H Norton

SUBMERGE THE EGO, REASON, INTUITION AND LEARN TO ACCEPT GUIDANCE FROM GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOUNDED ON THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUMAN SOCIETY.

Humanity's evolution from Hatred to Tolerance, from Ostracism to Pledge, from Punishment to Citizen-Culture, from Quasework to Understanding, from Superstition to Self-Conservation, from Egocentric Bias to Generalization, has been a slow process. — The time is here for man to rise above the mere mechanical evolution of himself and his institutions, and bravely accepting the decrees of Nature, which he has learned to use for the improvement of animals and plants, become a superior, self-guiding, self-educating being — a SUPERMAN.

WE INSTRUCT

— IN THE —
THEORY AND PRACTICE
— OF —

CORRECT THINKING!

— AND —
SUPPLY THE KEY TO
DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

SOUND THOUGHT

— AND —
FALSE THOUGHT.

FOR HUMAN CONSERVATION.

Department A.

NOBILIS INSTRUCTION OF PARENTS, Teachers and Guardians. In the philosophy, taste, viewpoint and practice of right living and sound thinking.

Department B.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS of character and culture — culture — wherein, by means of those, exercises, faith, environment and mental training, the highest types of manhood and womanhood may be developed.

Department C.

BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC THINKING. — Bulletin to educators, to statesmen, judges, businessmen, humanitarians, etc., outlining procedures based on modern knowledge vs. tradition, for progress, reformers and statesmen, by the same law that impels bugs and birds, still persistently perpetrate their institutions according to their traditions.

Department D.

A COURT OF THE HIGHEST REASON, based upon the world's knowledge to date. A court of intelligence independent of traditional conceptions or influences, to supply expert conclusions on request, in relation to any question or problem, personal, economic, spiritual, social, political or scientific.

— TO BE —

TRULY EDUCATED

— IS TO —

HAVE CHARACTER
AND UNDERSTANDING.

SPECIAL LECTURES.

How to Know Truth.
The Founding of a City.
Human Conservation.
Constructive Rationalism.
Right Living and Sound Thinking.
Salvation Through Knowledge.
Health and Longevity.
Our Self-Regulating World.
Tradition and Education.
Tradition and the Professions.
Tradition and Society.
Tradition and Civilization.
Tradition and Intelligence.
Tradition and Government.
Science, Tradition and Discovery.
Tradition and Progress.
Modern Knowledge vs. Tradition.
The Function of Higher Education.
New Knowledge Comes Into the World.

..... WHOLESALE AND RETAIL THINKING

TO BE SOUND, thought must harmonize with the continuous unfolding of Life and Nature, with all their infallible decrees. All truth, and all the processes of growth and decay, verify each other and are inter-related.

The Academy of Scientific (exact) Thinking.

FOR ENCOURAGING HUMAN CONSERVATION

1562-1564 EAST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET

PARKER H. SERCOMBE, FOUNDER

WE EMPLOY THE WHOLESALE and not the retail Method of Imparting Knowledge, involving a tremendous economy of time and effort of teachers and pupils. Minds no longer acquire understanding, and become Correct Thinking Machines; a rational in all things, irrational in none, increasing the brain capacity a thousand-fold. This Academy has no income; it is not commercialized. To develop a few superior thinkers, we plan to pay a salary to a limited number of students for the privilege of educating them.

Phone Hyde Park, 4231.

Chicago, Ill. 2/22, 1911

My Dear Mr. Edison —

Not having heard from the former copy sent you are in closing another for fear the other has been carried. Have sent a number of copies of this to prominent educators asking their views. Some regard theology as a harmless mental diversion but several declare that it is a deadly poison that is responsible for nine tenths of the graft, crime and degeneracy in the country. The Lorimer fraud was entirely engineered by the Catholics and it is a fatal influence that is now backing him in Washington.

It is easily proven that theology ruins every mind it hits.

Respectfully

Parker H. Sercombe

CORRECT THINKING is all-inclusive, and embodies whatever Truth there is in all Creeds and Theories. HUMAN CONSERVATION should be the prime function of education. Strong bodies, clear minds with character and understanding to match, and habits geared to insure health, efficiency, long life and social service, should supplant the traditional regime still in use in all schools.

Mr. Edison's Maimed Mind.

Cardinal Gibbons has done a distinct service to humanity and to the cause of education in general by publicly raising the question of Mr. Edison having a "maimed mind". His exclusive indulgence in mechanical and inventive pursuits having caused his religious sense to atrophy for want of exercise.

Cardinal Gibbons in his usual frank benevolent spirit acknowledges that Mr. Edison and others who have lacked religious sense have nevertheless been of great service to humanity. He mentions Darwin and might have added the names of Luther Burbank, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander von Humboldt, all of them unbelievers in the supernatural, all widely successful in their service to humanity, yet all of them having "maimed minds through atrophy of the religious sense", according to the interpretation of the Cardinal.

The question of "maimed minds" now being up for the consideration of the public, it is evident that many will consider Edison, Burbank, Franklin, Lincoln and others of their class as having normal minds and will declare that those with the theological bent are the ones that are maimed. It is fortunate that this need not remain a matter of mere belief, but in the light of the facts and principles involved is capable of exact demonstration. As regards the inventors, scientists and statesmen above cited in whom the religious sense was absent, it will be seen that their success was due to the extraordinary integrity of thought, great power of application, accuracy in research and extraordinary judgment, and Cardinal Gibbons practically admits when he refers to the atrophy of the religious sense for want of exercise and the atrophy of musical and artistic ability in Darwin for the want of exercise, that all qualities of mind as well as of the body develop by use and atrophy or become weakened by disuse. It is the way in which men come in contact with the realities of life and the manner in which these realities react upon them that shows their mettle and decides whether they have normal minds or maimed minds. From this we may gather that only those will have normal minds who from childhood up have their brains trained to exercise in the realities of life.

Children trained from infancy to think and act in harmony with the realities of life and nature by which they are surrounded, who in shops and gardens and laboratories become familiar with the constitution of matter and with the tools, devices and implements by which to shape matter and forces for the benefit and use of man, and who also acquire habits of self-consecration so as to preserve their own minds and bodies intact, are quite certain to become high class, normal men and women. On the other hand, the wide divergence in theological belief on the part of brilliant men in every field, the fact that the mysteries of theology and immortality have balked the sages of all time, indicate most clearly that these speculative realms of thought, that fairy stories, fiction and theologies must naturally confuse the growing mind of childhood and by interfering with normal thought disable the judgment and maim the mind.

It is conceded in the statements of both Mr. Edison and Cardinal Gibbons that thinking develops in the direction that it inculcated and as character and understanding can only be judged by the way in which matured minds come in contact with the realities of life, it is not a crime then, to maim the mind of childhood with supernaturalism, at least before the age of twenty-one when they may or may not have acquired an intelligence sufficient to cope with metaphysical problems and philosophies?

The question of maimed minds that is raised by Cardinal Gibbons is of such transcendent importance that I believe educators and psychologists of our entire land should get together without delay and decide on the basis of results obtained whether minds without the theological sense are maimed or whether the "maimed minds" are in reality those who come to theological and metaphysical conclusions without data, for in relation to all other subjects than theology there is but one conclusion, viz, that those who acquire opinions without data or form judgments without facts, not only have maimed minds but are actually insane, and should this question be now that it is raised, be sifted to its foundation, it may be discovered that the operation of impressing theological dogmas upon the minds of childhood and youth is a form of artificially imposed insanity that annihilates the sense of proportion, blasts integrity of thought and destroys the judgment.

The question now stands, can a normal mind accept theological dogma? Is not the theological mind invariably maimed?

Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 21, 1911.

Patrick J. Sweeney

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Religion

*Write to
Edward Marshall
90 N.Y. Times*

Reed & Son
MAR 3- 1911

Topeka, Kansas, Feb., 28, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:--

Am attaching a clipping from the
Topeka Capital of recent date. It has reference
to ^{your} newspaper interview published in October.

I am very desirous of securing this
interview, but thus far have been unable to obtain
copy of same account not knowing date of issue. I
would be very much obliged to you if you will advise
me how I may procure copy of this interview. Am inclosing
stamp for reply.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Thos Dehoney

629 Madison Street.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Letters to the Editor

IS THERE NOT ANOTHER SIDE TO GREAT DIVIDE?

To the Editor of the Capital.
The interview with Thomas A. Edison on immortality, published in the Capital and other papers last October, is still awakening much interest, even in far-away countries. "He said," "death was all." "The brain a piece of meat mechanism" that produces thought as the liver secretes bile, having an "individuality only as has New York with its five millions of human brains, each brain a combination of millions of cells; when New York City disintegrates, its individuality is gone; when our brain dies, that goes too."

St. Louis, Minn.

March 1, 1877

Thomas A. Edison

W57/3

My dear Sir:

We have in our house ^{MAR-4-}
one of your Phonographs
which we all enjoy so much.
only wish the Records were a little
less tender as we find in our cold
climate they crack very easily. I am
not finding the least fault. But
Mrs Edison I have read the little
notice in the Good Paper in
regard to what you have said
about your doubts and fears
and want of evidence that we
have a life after we have ceased
to breathe in this Body. The Bible
says Body Sauts Spirit. Body
and Soul go into the grave, and
will come forth again to be judged
in that great day when all
shall stand before the

Great Jehovah. to be judged for the deeds
done in the body. when one dies
and if this spirit is set free it goes
to the God that gave it. If it is a
Sinner of the Lord and Saviour
Jesus Christ. who the Lord
gave to save us from our sin
and fit us so it will be possible
for us to go to the Place prepared
for those that love the Lord and
think on His name and His
wonderful Redemption I know
you are full of His wonderful
Saviour that is doing so much for
the world to day and you have done
a great work. (By the help of the Lord)
Please begin to give Him the Glory.

Have you read much in the Bible
or you go where you can hear the
words of Eternal Life. Won't you
now begin to read the new Testament
begin Matthew 24 chapters. make up your
great mind to find out what the Lord
and Saviour Jesus say to the world.
~~don't try to understand every thing~~
as you go at first for it is above
any science. And as the world
plain is saying scandalous things and
deceived especially. Bible scholars will
tell you that science all agree with
the Bible. and all of the late reser-
ches only prove what the Bible says
of old stone libraries till for facts
and I fear you are making a great
mistake that is not only misreading
but to your self but many others.

And you will find the
great Eternity to long
for. Spend it in the right
way. Do not do any crazy thing.
I am only one that has been blessed
of the God of Heaven and Earth.
I can talk to anyone on this Earth.
I can talk to Heaven and the People
that dwell there. I can talk to you.
Heaven can hear here. And I could
tell you of things that would
help you in your work. I am
not a dreamteller - I am aware
with them. I am blessed with
a gift of healing. I am interested
in you and your welfare. Do not
let the Evil one deceive you.
"What will a man gain if he loses
his own soul, or what will he
give in exchange?"
If I can help you in any
way, I would be so glad to
do so. Your friend & Wellwisher.
Mrs. M. C. Williams
Wheaton, Minn.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Releycon - TAC

Mrs MC Williams -
Wheaton Minn

I will sign

It does not matter what one
believes, it will change nothing
in the end, Scientific men as a rule
do not believe in the immortality
of the soul because the more
they investigate the works of
Nature the more firmly they reach
that conclusion. It is almost
impossible to control ones
belief, and if one can believe the
message of the Bible they better
not try to shake the belief as it
is certainly more consoling.
However if we all carry out the
Golden Rule in this life we
have very little to fear from
the hereafter no matter what our
belief may be Jan TAC

Religion - 1882

R. T. PAINE,
Studio

TELEPHONE
UNION-4250 R.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Thank him for the letter -
The photo is very beautiful
would like ^{other} photos ^{of you}
MAR 3/18/11
I will sign
March 5 - 1911

324 MOUNTAIN ROAD,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

Most Excellent Sir,

I cannot refrain from adding
one to the doubtless great number of congratulations
upon your recent word upon Immortality.

Minimizing none of your well known brilliant
works, this coming now, is the most admirable,
and easily places you first among living
useful men.

With me for years the conviction has grown
more and more vivid that the belief in personal
immortality has been the most improving
and dearly idea in history.

The real and great Renaissance is slowly
dawning and such efforts as yours will hasten
it. All who work for life and truth will
be strengthened by your stand.

Good I the power to command the best and
seen, as I am, trying to formulate the most effective
and constructive campaign for life, the highest
duty I can conceive, I could not have asked
from any a word so well and so timely
said as this of yours.

All will listen to you, your insight

R. T. PAINE.
Studio

TELEPHONE
UNION-1420 R

(2.)

324 MOUNTAIN ROAD,
W. HOBOKEN, N. J.

and sympathy with Nature has been so effectively shown and your life is so openly the embodied gospel of the Joy of Labor.

We will build on this cornerstone you have laid for the New Time when the children of men will live to live and explore forever the joyous possibilities of existence.

With the humble greetings of one who
would build with you

And Sincerely Yours

Robert Paine.

P.S. I am taking the liberty to enclose to you a little print of one view of a sketch for a fountain group which is the first number on my program.

Frederick MacMonnies from this little sketch pronounced the composition "the most promising thing in the sculpture of the period." I intend to do it most seriously, in manner and feeling of the Greek - nature idealized - , make it the most beautiful fountain ever done. All the action and sentiment wholesome, joyous, natural, the whole mirroring the ideal world in the natural.

R. T. PAINE,
Studio

TELEPHONE
UNION-1422 R

324 MOUNTAIN ROAD,
W. HOBOKEN, N. J.

(3.)
My conception is this, - a fountain dedicated
"To that living stream which as from the clouds
flows through renewals and glorifies the ages -
To the Illustrious Obscure."

This central group to be carried in
a bowl formed by a conventionalized group
of laurel trees. With the water spraying
from the crest of the wave and finally dropping
from the basin this glorious phenomenon of
Nature is beautifully suggested while the
analogy with the absolute truth in the ideal
life that all great and true and fine things
are done for the love of it, the workers often
in solitude difficulties and obscurity,
will appeal forever to the good and true and
beautiful.

Dear Mr. Edison, no one connected with the
bringing this out will ever regret having seen.

If you find interest in this I ask to send
you prints of other views of it as I am at present
under difficulties developing it.

I should prize a word from you exceedingly. R.T.P.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

[PHOTOCOPY]



Bellevue

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO



AMPERE, N.J., U.S.A.

March 8, 1911.

Bellevue MAR 9

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith an article which appeared
in the last Literary Review of the New York Times and
pertaining to the book I sent you a few days ago. I
hope it may be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

J. C. Smith

*Thank him for the books
say that I had already
bought a copy from
a Chicago Concern, I think
the publisher of a paper
called the Unionist*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

129

THE LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE
 BY WILLIAM W. BRANT. Also by
 John H. H. & Co. Five volumes. "From
 History to the White House," "Life of
 Benjamin Franklin," "Life of George
 Washington," "Life of James
 Madison to White House (Life of Lincoln)."

"DEATH AND RESURRECTION"

Bjorklund's Theory of a Future Life
 as Presented in His Last Book

M. J. E. PRIES has translated
 into clear English Johan Gus-
 taf Bjorklund's last work,
 "Death and Resurrection, from
 the Point of View of the Cell Theo-
 ry," which was written three years be-
 fore the author's death in 1902. In his
 preface, the translator says of him:
 "From 1887 Bjorklund began to publish
 the fruits of his untiring labor [in bi-
 ology, sociology and natural science].
 His first work was 'The Fusion of the
 Nations.' In that, as in 'The Anarchy
 of Evolution' and 'Peace and Disarm-
 ment' Bjorklund throws his overwhelm-
 ing convincing statistical resources and
 solid scientific learning in favor of an
 ultimate universal, but more especially
 European, union of the nations." The
 translator considers this book one of
 Sweden's most remarkable and interest-
 ing contributions to contemporary philo-
 sophy.

His theory of death and resurrection
 is a chain of argument put together by
 a man of remarkable reasoning powers
 and keen imagination. It is based partly
 on this fact: "Science has shown that
 man's body is renewed several times dur-
 ing life, and that even the bones, placed
 in the ground, soon 'arise' through nat-
 ure's forces themselves, and take part
 in the universal circulation of matter."
 In face of all the evidence of this truth,
 it is impossible to believe in the old
 doctrine of physical resurrection." He
 then quotes Graeflath: "The only lasting
 attribute of the soul during this process
 is the spiritual body, which assimilates,
 typically forms, and again secretes the
 earthly matter. It must be the spiritual
 body, then, that constitutes the combin-
 ing element between man's earthly body
 and his glorified body in the eternal
 life." Further on he says:

Spiritual body means what the words
 say—a spirituality derived from and
 belonging to the body. But as no
 spirituality exists which is not a qual-
 ity of a living being, the spiritual
 body must be identical with either
 one single unit or with a multiple of
 living units. One single unit it can-
 not be, because this unit would have
 to be identical with the soul, while, on
 the contrary, the spiritual body cannot

be independent, existing per se. It
 remains, then, a multitude of spiri-
 tual units, which is exactly what nat-
 ural science has proved to be the case.
 And these units in man's spiritual
 body are identical with the living
 cells.

The author then proceeds on the anal-
 ogy between the man in social life and
 the cell (a living unit) in organic life.
 "Man enters into the social organism,
 but is himself composed of cell orga-
 nisms, which in turn consist of more pri-
 mary units. . . . As the human gen-
 erations in the social body, so the cell
 generations in the organic body replace
 each other, while the man himself re-
 mains the identical individual. The same
 holds true with regard to the cytoplasm,
 or the lower units that build up the cells.
 . . . The circulation (process of re-
 newal) in the body, therefore, is not con-
 fined to the material particles, but com-
 prises the spiritual body, the living unit,
 as well."

The author's aim now is to show, if
 possible, that the spiritual body and these
 living units are necessary for man in a
 future existence, as here in time. The
 larger part of the book is given to an in-
 structive and interesting discussion of
 the scientific grounds upon which mat-
 terialism and idealism are built. His
 conclusion is that "life is not a material
 force, but has a supernatural origin in a
 higher, immaterial world."

There is a mystical saying: "As in the
 microcosm, so in the macrocosm." And
 truly there is a strange analogy between
 ourselves and the world about us. We
 seem to be in many ways replicas of our
 great mother, the universe. Myth-making
 poets, describing sunrise or sunset, the
 passing of a summer storm, or the chang-
 ing of the seasons, have told, half uncon-
 sciously, some of the deepest secrets of
 the soul. Attempts to force secrets of
 this kind from nature are apt to reduce
 themselves to absurdity, but Bjorklund
 seems to have come on one of these deeper
 analogies. "That he has developed it to its
 inevitable conclusion with the exactness
 of a mathematical problem one may well
 doubt, but the theory is not unreason-
 able. Man are gradually changing, their
 ideas of life. We recognize death in too
 many forms everywhere, not to count it as
 beneficent. Do we not die every day?
 Are we not compelled to 'reincarnate' as
 trees? It is this death that enables man to

rise on stepping-stones
 of their dead selves to higher things.

Religion - TAB
3440

220 St.

San Francisco, Cal.
Harrison
You have 12 1911
Return it & we can
do so & cannot
take it. The receipt

Thos A. Edison, Esq.,

Aug 3/11

New York City, N.Y.:-

Dear Sir -

About a month ago I sent you some coming some (linguistic) discoveries I had made in the Hebrew Bible & the Greek-Latin testament, especially emphasizing them in connection with the article by Dr. William Hanna Thompson, in the Dec. number of the "Current Literature" (1910); and again by a long article by Cardinal Gibbons - in which you again came in for a lot of uncalled for harsh criticism - concerning your views on "Souls" & "Heaven". With the first letter, I sent a separate package of micro- and other photos, from the Hebrew & from Egyptian mythology, etc, etc; representing many years literary labor on my part. I also sent you a brief outline of the facts, substantiating your mental attitude & conclusions, as said facts are really set forth in the "Hebrew-Greek" scriptures today - I see that Sir Oliver Lodge, of England, also gives

you "a dig", on your ²views of soul, etc, etc.

In my second letter to you, I asked that in case you did not care to accept my proposition (as to publishing my ^{book} paper on the "Soul, Heaven" - etc, to please let me know and I would send forward to you the stamps for the return to me of the contents of my package (sent to you).

Knowing you to be a man of independent thought and character, I assumed that you would be pleased at and interested in my original work & matter - a small part of which I then sent you.

As I requested an answer and as my two letters & the package contained my own address & request for return - if not delivered in 10 days -; I am surprised not to have received the courtesy of a brief reply - indicating your attitude in the matter of my proposition.

Sickness or some such thing may have hindered. I send you Sir Oliver Lodge's remarks (from today's "Call").

Hoping to hear from you soon - on the return of the package & its contents - I remain truly yours -

A fellow believer with you - Geo. A. C. Morgan, M. D.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Sir Oliver Lodge,
Who Suggested the
Wireless Message



SCIENTIST ADMITS BELIEF IN SPIRITS

"Region of the Miraculous," He
Declares, Has Been Denied
Illegitimately

[Special Cable to The Call]

LONDON, March 11.—Sir Oliver Lodge, greatest of English scientists, who demonstrated the possibility of wireless communication, afterward perfected by Marconi, takes issue with his fellow scientists and the electrical wireless "Thomas A. Edison, who does not believe in anything but the material."

"Miracles are no more impossible, no more lawless than the interference of a human being would seem to a colony of ants or bees. I have become convinced that occasional communication across the chasm is possible."

So declared Sir Oliver in addressing the National free church council on the Christian revelation from a scientific point of view.

"Always distrust negations," he continued. "Always try for a positive form of any comprehensive denial. Its promulgator is probably 'slipped out of bounds into the cheap and easy region of negative speculation.' He is like a rationalistic microbe denying the existence of a human being."

"People are too much given to supposing that the universe is limited to the simplicity of their first everyday conception of it. The region of the miraculous, as it is called, has been hastily and illegitimately denied. We need not urge objection to it on scientific grounds."

"Do not let us imagine that existence hereafter is something so wholly remote and different that we can not learn by the testimony of experience."

Mo 3/2/11 Religion - TAE

Home Savings & Trust Co.

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JOHN E. LEWIS, Vice President
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WILLIAM W. FRASER, Trust Officer & Attorney
WILLIAM JACK, General Counsel

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Peoria, Illinois Mar. 22, 1911

Hon. Thos. A. Edison
Orange, N. J.
My dear Mr. Edison.

Say that I am not capable of
making a public speech ~~but~~
but I should like to add my mite

The "Ingersoll Monument Association" of Peoria have for some time
been collecting funds ~~towards the statue~~ ^{for the statue} ~~if a great statue~~
statue of Robert G. Ingersoll. - While there is still some money ^{to be raised}
the Association has nearly enough ^{to complete the statue}
the statue by Fritz Triebel, ^{is left} ~~has been~~ ^{well placed}
here ready to erect, as soon as we finish the ^{foundations} ~~foundations~~ - The family
and friends will be present at the unveiling. ^{Yours truly}

The Trustees, of which I am one, had hoped to have the statue
ready to unveil in June next - that seems at the moment perhaps
a little near; and rather than have the ceremony of unveiling
during the warm months, it now seems likely to be deferred until
perhaps late in September or early in October.

The Trustees have instructed me to invite you, in behalf of
the Association and Col. Ingersoll's family, to deliver upon the
occasion the address or oration - which greatly hoped that you
will find it possible to do so. Your undoubted thought upon
liberty of expression on religious and other beliefs, seem make
it peculiarly fitting that this occasion may be used to

Dime Savings & Trust Co.

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BANKING DEPARTMENT

Peoria, Illinois

② J.A.C. - 7/24/11
WILLIAM JACK, GENERAL COUNSEL

emphasize that liberty for which he labored unceasingly, and upon which the world looks with unceasing eyes today.

With little less of belief and more of conduct than a few years ago, and with an enlightening mind, Colonel Ingersoll was in the lead in his day. If any one really possessed the rare, real Christian virtues, he probably as nearly measured up to that standard as any one within our acquaintance.

While we much wish you may accept our invitation, and be with us on that occasion, if other engagements prevent, we shall ask if you will not at least write us something to be read on the day of the ceremonies? You will distinctly understand that we hope for your personal message, and trust you can shortly advise us that you can accept our call.

Very respectfully yours,
M. Curtis
for the Trustees

Religion
TAE

Am 3/24/11

Yours need if you
and come to my house
over to laboratory now
will have a talk on
religion Chatham, Ont.

[Handwritten scribbles and signatures]
So I have been thinking of you
and your work and your
faith in the future of the world
and the future of the human race

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,

Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:- I have noticed in the Toronto Mail and Empire of Mar. 11th-11 some comments Re Cardinal Gibbons vis Thomas Edison. Then again in the same paper a gentleman defends you in your position.

Now I being an admirer of the product of your mind (The Edison Amberola Phonograph), I am greatly interested not to see such a champion of latter days worsted.

I take the position, both you and your opponent are no doubt honestly wrong, according to the Bible. No doubt you will say "If we are in the dark then turn on the Light". As you have been an instrument in turning on the Electric light for man, which is so beneficial to them. You have demonstrated this to be a fact to the world, on truly scientific principles. Now no doubt nothing short of the same proof would satisfy your mind. If you will honestly persevere with the same perseverance as you did in your several inventions, that was very successful, the road, we will endeavor to show you the true scientific demonstrations of the Godly Life.

Following:- is the road the Son of God marked out for us to travel to learn the power of God and His Great Work. Are you willing to make one more try? You may have been deceived in the past as I see in your controversy, you have no faith in the creeds of man. I do not blame you for that, I am with you but be fair with the bible and try again.

God says in the bible, "have faith in Him, ^{repent of our wrong doings,} be baptized by immersion for the remission of our sins, by one who is sent and authorized of God. Then be obedient to the ordinance of the Laying on of Hands by those who are the true servants of God. Then if we are honest the God of heaven will turn on the Great Electric light from the Heavens and will give us a true

demonstration for our hungry souls. If you are inducted into the Kingdom of God by it's ordinances and having true faith and repentance, you are entitled to the goods mentioned in Acts.16:15-18 verses inclusive.

If you were into the Kingdom of God you would see these beautiful Helps demonstrated. You will notice that Jesus says it is to His believers who shall receive these signs and not those who do not believe. Had you not believed you could never have accomplished the inventions you have, you would surely have failed. So likewise true faith and repentance, true and faithful appliances to Gods Law, (not man's Creeds), you will surely find His Great Light and Truth, which makes you free.

Cardinal Gibbons denies this Great and last Commission of our Lord Jesus Christ, given to His Disciples, Mark.16:15-18, verses, where in He says "They shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover", speaking in other tongues, &c and power over poison &c.

Again ask yourself do you believe in this last commission? You will say no. Well do you not see you are in the same boat with Cardinal Gibbons? This reminds me of a story about Robert G. Ingersoll. A preacher was taking to task Mr. Ingersoll about his infidelity and called him a naughty Infidel, &c. After the preacher had ceased Robert G. points the preacher to this very passage quoted in Mark, 16; verses 15 - 18. Now says Robert to the preacher, after he had quoted it to him, "do you believe in that quotation"? The preacher said "No; merials are done away with, we use the Doctor to cure the sick". Mr. Ingersoll said "let us shake hands, neither do I believe in those quotations, What is the difference between your infidelity and mine"?

This was a clincher to the preacher, he had the said preacher in the same boat along with him. So you see this is Professional preachers' Infidelity and all it wants is the light turned on it and the deformity is very visible.

I am sending to you under separate cover, a little book which if

Page.#3.

you will faithfully use it and do as recommended in it, you will learn what you never knew before. Be fair with it as you yourself would wish to be used.

If I can be of any use to you I would be pleased to send you the other printed works. I have made the bible and other works of same importance, my life long study.

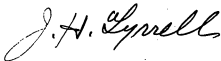
I brought the first Edison Phonograph into our city in a commercial way over seventeen years past. I also introduced the first Edison Amberols in the city. I am an enthusiastic Edison phonograph dealer and expect to be so as long as Edison goods are on the top.

After you have carefully perused the pages of the book and this letter kindly give me your conclusion.

I remain,

Yours truly,

Address:-#197, King, St., West.
Chatham, Ont. Canada.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. H. Lynell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Religion-
TRE
5/6/11

Yours of April 18 at hand. its a fine
letter & thank you for giving me a copy
I send you a paper called the Down
to Woodland Home so
Home which I have just run across
Pinegrove Bay, Wisconsin.
April 18, 1911.

Harry Beebe
for past numbers &
feature,

Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:--Last December I afflicted upon you a
copy of a letter written to a legal friend in Chicago who
opposed your view of a future life. That letter appears
to have spiked his gun because he made no farther effort to
meet my argument, but a few days ago he "came back at me"
with a clipping from the Tribune which contains the salient
features of an interview with Cardinal Gibbons which appeared
in the Columbian Magazine in February. Perhaps it may
interest you to read what I have just written to my corres-
pondent, and here you have it:

"The article you send me from the pen of Cardinal
Gibbons is a fair sample of the rubbish manufactured by
priests and accepted by the shallow, unthinking herd as
profound argument. One would suppose that he possesses
sources of information which are not within the reach of
ordinary humanity, while the fact is that you and I and all
others on the face of the earth know just as much about theology
as does any priest, cardinal or pope who is engaged in preying
upon credulous and superstitious mankind. As a lawyer you
must know that neither Gibbons nor anybody else who now lives
or ever did live has the least knowledge concerning the origin
of the universe, of mankind or of any supreme being, and yet
if we take his word for it the student in a theologic school
becomes thoroughly informed in these matters. He charges
Edison with dogmatism, while every doctrine of the Roman
Catholic and all other religions has no other basis than dogma--
mere assertion unsupported by an atom of evidence. What an
impudent fraud, he is to talk of the dogmatism of others in face
of the fact that were it not for the acceptance by the ignorant
of his own dogmas he would, instead of wearing the robes of a
cardinal, be clad in overalls and a jumper and be earning his
living honestly in digging tunnels or laying ties for some
railway. That such fellows as he are permitted to remain at
large instead of being prosecuted as swindlers and confidence-
men is proof positive of my contention that in this so-called
"enlightened age" we are just as ignorant and credulous as
were the people of thousands of years ago.

"I am greatly surprised that a person of your wide

T.A. Edison-#2

experience and general knowledge should apparently indorse the opinion of Cardinal Gibbons upon the subject under discussion, or indeed upon any question whatever whose solution requires an enlightened and unprejudiced mind. and how far does Gibbons meet those conditions? He is so stolidly ignorant and bigoted that he accepts as facts statements that are not only monstrously improbable and absurd upon their very face but are unsupported by so much as an atom of evidence. He was saturated with superstition from his cradle, and although his reason--if he has such a thing--must assure him that he has been grossly deceived, he puts his reason in his pocket and does all in his power to perpetuate a fraud that has been the chief curse of mankind throughout the ages. Says the Hon. Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell University:

" 'It is the remark of the foremost of recent English philosophical historians that of all the organizations in human history the church of Rome has caused the greatest spilling of innocent blood. No one conversant with history can deny this statement.'

"And why is not Cardinal Gibbons and his church spilling innocent blood today? Simply because they do not possess their ancient power. Did that church ever voluntarily relinquish any of its sovereignty? No, indeed. Every concession it has made has been wrested from it by force, and it is trying today to regain its lost power by plunging the world back into the darkness from which we are trying to escape, Cardinal Gibbons and his brother priests being its active agents. They well know that with universal education they will be out of their job, and this is why they are endeavoring to destroy our common schools which they say are "godless" because in them are not taught the old superstitions whose death means the downfall of priestcraft. Here are a few of the things that Gibbons and his tribe of grafters say about our schools:

"I frankly confess that the Catholics stand before the country as the enemies of the public schools."--Father Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman.

"The common schools of this country are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell."--Chicago Tablet.

"Let the public school system go where it came from--the devil."--Western Tablet, Chicago.

"The public schools have produced nothing but

T.A. Edison-#3

a godless generation of thieves and blackguards."
--Father Schauer.

"Unless you suppress the public school system as at present conducted it will prove the damnation of this country."--Father Walker.

"She (the Roman Catholic Church) has the right to deprive the civil authority of the entire government of public schools."--Pope Pius IX in Syllabus, December 6, 1864.

"The common school system of the United States is the worst in the world."--Cardinal Manning.

--And many others to the same effect. All of which means that if the church had the power we should have here just the same sort of schools that she maintains in Spain, Italy, Portugal, and every other land where she has been dominant and where a large percentage of the people can neither read nor write. That is the kind of territory in which priestcraft flourishes. And it is one of the graduates of a Roman Catholic school who has the nerve to question the intelligence of Thomas A. Edison because that gentleman did not study theology under the direction of the priesthood! An adage tells us that "liars should have long memories." This proverb equally applies to cardinals such as Gibbons. Although he appears to have forgotten, there are some of us who still remember how his holy church rewarded such men as Edison when they invented something out of the common, and we may well be thankful that he was not born a few centuries earlier. Had he lived when the Catholic church was in full swing he would have lasted about as long as would the proverbial snowball in hell. Was not the first clock denounced by that church as an invention of the devil; was not Galileo arraigned and probably tortured because he taught that the earth is round and revolves on its axis; was not the use of anaesthetics in obstetrics opposed on the ground that it would defeat the purpose of God as expressed in Genesis, iii, 16; and has not that same church stood in the way of progress through all the ages down to the present hour? Gibbons says he "admires Mr. Edison's genius," but we very well know that if Gibbons and Edison had been contemporaries four or five hundred years ago the admiring cardinal would have rewarded the great inventor by burning him at the stake on the ground that he was in league with Satan.

"And what is the worth of Gibbons's opinion concerning a future life? What does he know about it more than the rest of us? Of course he proclaims this dogma because it is a part of his trade to profess a belief in it, but he knows as well as we do that there is no authority whatever for such a doctrine and that it is simply an invention of the priesthood, just as is their

T.A.Edison-#4

heaven, hell, holy ghost, the Jesus fiction and all the rest of that tommyrot. He is clothed in purple and fine linen and fares sumptuously every day as his reward for maintaining this delusion and is therefore a prejudiced witness whose testimony is utterly worthless. On the other hand Mr. Edison is unbiased, and although he is just as much interested as is Gibbons in the future life question he knows there is no foundation for such a belief and therefore honestly admits that when he dies he expects to remain dead, as all of us undoubtedly will, the Holy Roman Catholic Church to the contrary notwithstanding."

Yours, truly,

Dudley S. Crandall.

FRANK BRAY, Pres.

D. P. CURRY, V. Pres.

F. H. JOHNSON, Treas.

A. G. ROBINSON, Secy.

H. B. THOMAS, Mgr.



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117 TO 121 N. NINTH ST.



LOUISVILLE, KY., May 17, 11.

Mr. Edison,

Edison Mfg. Co.,
Orance, N. J.

Mr. Edison:

Have you read Henry Drummond on the ascent of man? It is the finest reasoning. *It needs a new discovery to explain a great many curious phenomena that are constantly occurring - next few years will bring out some wonderful things.* If can't get at library James Pott & Co. 114 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. are publishers, 1894.

Is not Telepathy pretty much on the same principle as Phonography? If you will concentrate your whole inventive genius for one month, or one year, or five years, on Telepathy it may become a fact.

I consider you, Mr. Edison, the greatest genius of this age. Do you believe in Evolution of Mind?

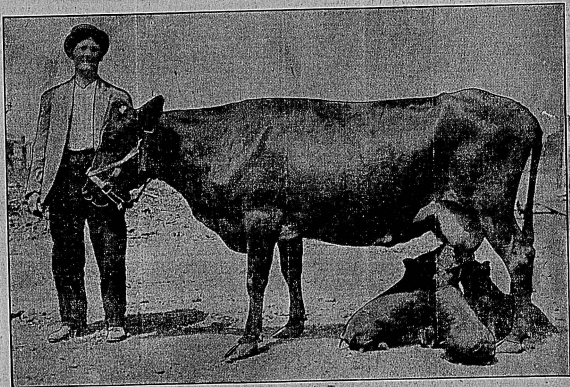
Strange things happen in Kentucky as you will see from enclosed clipping of an actual fact. Does this mean Evolution?

Yours very truly,

Frank Bray.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

COW MOURNS LOSS OF CALF AND ADOPTS MOTHERLESS PIGS



HARRY MARTIN AND "TINNIE," WHO HAS TAKEN UPON HERSELF UNIQUE RESPONSIBILITY.

Having been separated from its calf after it was 6 weeks old, Tinnie, a Jersey cow owned by Mrs. Harry Martin, who with her husband, lives on what is known as the Zimery Low farm, in the Taylorsville road, three miles beyond the city limits, has adopted a litter of seven pigs that lost their mother when they were 4 weeks old. The affection of the cow is reciprocated by the pigs. The cow guards them jealously, and it is only when the pigs are taken from it by force that she is away from them. They feed from the cow just as they would from their mother, and are thriving on its milk.

Mr. Martin, in telling of the strange case yesterday, said that the cow, the calf and the litter of pigs and their mother ran at large in the same field. The calf was taken from the cow sooner than is customary, he said, and Tinnie showed every indication of deep grief. A few days later the mother of the pigs was sold, and their grief was equal to that of Tinnie. Left alone in the field with the cow, the pigs sought it for company, and the cow, intuitively appealing, welcomed them with open arms. It did not take the pigs long to locate the milk supply, and by sitting on their haunches they feed under the mother of the pigs was sold, and in they are unable to hold more.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

Topeka Kansas

(Place)

July 21 1911

(Date)

Thomas A Eddeon Esq
East Orange N J

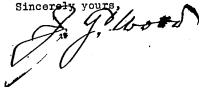
JUL 24 1911

Sir:

I have read and re-read the interview you had with Edward^M
Marshall on immortality in January 1911 Cosmopolitan.

Please read the enclosed with interest as I read yours.
Wishing you health and continued prosperity, I remain

Sincerely yours,



[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Religion

JG Wood Ans
7/25/11
Dear Sir JGM

Your article read with interest
Why do you not publish
it,

Yours Truly

I will sign

Religion

Aug 19/31

Dear Mr. Edison:

I am inclosing one of about two-hundred letters which have piled in on me, so far. This chap is Professor Thaddeus B. Wakenan, head of the penists. I thought the note might interest you. I have told him that the articles have not been printed in pamphlet form

Ever thine,

Edward Marshall.

Marshall -
in couple of months
perhaps sooner I
will probably have some
work which you
can do to your
advantage

E

Edison General File Series
1911. Secretary [not selected] (E-11-80)

This folder contains letters of transmittal and acknowledgment, unsolicited correspondence, documents concerning the whereabouts of other documents, and other routine items relating to the duties of Edison's private secretary, Harry F. Miller.

Edison General File Series
1911. Stock and Bond Offerings [not selected] (E-11-81)

This folder contains unsolicited correspondence, prospectuses, and other routine documents relating to the purchase of stocks and bonds.

**Edison General File Series
1911. Telegraph (E-11-82)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the technical and commercial development of the telegraph. Among the items for 1911 is a letter from inventor and engineer William E. Athearn requesting a viewing of Edison's new circuit for quadruplex telegraphy, along with a demonstration of the latest business phonograph. The two other items are unanswered letters by W. S. Meriwether of the *New York World* concerning the demonstration of a telegraphic device invented by longtime Edison associate Patrick B. Delany.

All of the documents have been selected.

Telegraph

The Western Union Telegraph Co.

(Personal)
W. E. ATHERTON,
ENGINEER OF EQUIPMENT.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Recently when you called on Vice President Carlton, you spoke of a new quadruplex circuit, which you had developed and kindly offered to set up the circuit in your laboratory and give us a demonstration of its operation. I would like very much to have the opportunity of witnessing such a demonstration, and as I have received an invitation from Vice President Durand of the Edison Business Phonograph Company to examine the most advanced type of business phonograph, it occurs to me that I might take advantage of both your offer and that of Mr. Durand's in one trip to Orange, if it could be arranged to your own convenience.

As I stated at the time you called on us, we are very much interested in all developments of the art and are anxious to take advantage of every opportunity of this kind.

Trusting that I may hear from you soon in the matter, I am

Yours very truly,

W. E. Atherton

Engineer of Equipment.

FK-0

Telegraph
No. 26-10-131



EDITORIAL ROOMS.
Pulitzer Building, Park Row, N. Y.

April 14, 1911.

Mr Thomas A. Edison.

Menlo Park, N.J.

Dear Sir:

APR 15 1911

The World extends you a cordial invitation to be present at an interesting experiment which is to be made in this office on Sunday, April 16, at 3.30 P.M. Then will be tried out a device invented by Mr P.B. Delaney, whom you know. By it he claims that he can send a telegraph message which none but the receiver can read, no matter how many instrument are open along the line. This he will try to accomplish by sending the dashes over one line and by some automatic arrangement, the dots will go by another.

We have arranged for two Western Union lines, both widely separated, running to St Louis. The test will be made between this office and that of the St Louis ^{Post-}Dispatch. Representatives of the army and navy will be present. Trusting that you will also,

Very truly yours

THE NEW YORK WORLD

per
W. S. Meriwether

Telegraph 18-131



EDITORIAL ROOMS.
Pulitzer Building, Park Row, N. Y.

April 17, 1911

Mr Thomas A. Edison.

Llewellyn Park. N.J.

Dear Sir:

Owing to a hitch with the Western Union, it was necessary to postpone the test of Mr Delaney's device, and to which an invitation had been sent you. Definite plans have now been perfected by which the test will be made over Postal ~~WIRE~~ wires between this city and St Louis. It will take place in this office at 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, April 23. We would be very glad if you could find it convenient to be present.

Very Truly Yours

W. S. McGraw

**Edison General File Series
1911. Telephone (E-11-83)**

This folder contains correspondence relating to telephones. The one item for 1911 is a letter from dictionary publisher Funk & Wagnalls requesting Edison to supply a one-word term that best describes "a telephonic message." Edison's draft reply is handwritten on the document.

Telephone

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
4400 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE STANDARD DICTIONARY

NEW YORK. March 25th, 1911.

ENCLOSURE

Ans 3/29/11

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

West Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

We are in the midst of a revision of the Standard Dictionary and have had brought again before us the need of a term to express in one word a telephonic message, such as telepheme, phone call, etc. Is there any term that is fairly acceptable to yourself or that is being used to any considerable extent by experts? If so, would you kindly have your secretary write us, and oblige,

Yours most respectfully,

J. H. Funk,
Editor

Dictated by J. H. F.

I will sign

People generally say
"Received a phone message"
or he phoned, - should think
Phonogram would be
the proper word -
They will shorten it to phone
Edr

**Edison General File Series
1911. Thomas A. Edison, Inc. (E-11-84)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the financial and administrative operations of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. (TAE Inc.) and its constituent concerns. Most of the documents are by Ernest J. Berggren, secretary and treasurer of TAE Inc. Included is a statement of the company's finances as of February 28, 1911; a memorandum concerning accounting procedures; and a letter pertaining to stocks held in the names of Thomas and Mina Edison. Also included are letters by Frank L. Dyer, president of TAE Inc., regarding Edison's authorization of \$10,000 in financing for the Halogen Products Co., which was jointly owned by Edison, Dyer, and Jonas W. Aylsworth.

Approximately 40 percent of the documents have been selected. The following categories of documents have not been selected: receipts and financial calculations relating to Edison's railroad bonds and other investments, meeting announcements, letters of transmittal, and duplicates.

FRANK L DYER,
PRESIDENT & CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

C. H. WILSON,
GENERAL MANAGER.

E. J. BERGGREN,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.



THOMAS A. EDISON.

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED
Successor to
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
ORANGE, N. J.
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS & RECORDS.

LONDON.
PARIS.
BERLIN.
BRUSSELS.
SYDNEY.
MEXICO CITY.
BUENOS AIRES.

CABLE ADDRESS
"NOTIC, NEW YORK"

OUR REPLY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO. ATTENTION OF

Mr. T. A. Edison,
Laboratory

Dear Sir:

Inasmuch as the Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated is now a fact and stock certificates have been issued in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Company I will have to ask you to kindly surrender to me the certificates of the Edison Manufacturing Company you are holding for safe-keeping, and also have Mrs. Edison surrender the certificates she is holding for safe-keeping of the National Phonograph Company and the New Jersey Patent Company, lists of which are as follows:

EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Certificate # 7	Thomas A. Edison	4990	shares
"	9 J. V. Miller	1	"
"	10 Frank L. Dyer	1	"
"	11 Thomas A. Edison	6	"
"	12 Harry F. Miller	1	"
"	13 Ernest J. Berggren	1	"
		<u>5000</u>	

In Mr Edison
Safe Deposit
Box

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY

Certificate #13	Wm. Pelzer	1	share
"	16 Frank L. Dyer	1	"
"	17 Mrs. Edison	29	"
"	18 Harry F. Miller	1	"
"	19 Carl H. Wilson	1	"
"	20 Mrs. Edison	33	"
"	21 Ernest J. Berggren	34	"
"	12 A. Weston	<u>100</u>	

Mrs Edison
has these

NEW JERSEY PATENT COMPANY

Certificate # 8	Thomas A. Edison	30	shares
"	9 H. F. Miller	1	"
"	10 J. V. Miller	1	"
"	11 Thomas A. Edison	28	"
"	12 T. L. Iyer	1	"
"	13 Mrs. Edison	39	"
		<u>100</u>	

Mrs. Edison has these

It is necessary for me to have these certificates in order to register the new certificates of stock issued by Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated to take their place, which certificates are as follows:-

<i>Mrs E has this</i>	Certificate # 1	Mrs. Edison	7440	shares	<i>Natl -</i>
	" 2	Frank L. Dyer	120	"	"
	" 3	Wm. Felzer	120	"	"
	" 4	Carl H. Wilson	120	"	"
	" 5	Harry F. Miller	120	"	"
<i>Mrs E -</i>	" 6	N. J. Patent Company	2000	"	"
	" 7	Thomas A. Edison	4000	"	"
	" 8	Ernest J. Berggren	80	"	"
	" 9	Edison Mfg. Company	5000	"	"
			<u>19000</u>		

As each share of the old stock of the National Phonograph Company is worth 120 shares, and each share of the New Jersey Patent Company stock is worth 20 shares of the stock of the new Company, the 100 shares above listed for the National Company represent 12,000 shares and the 100 shares of the New Jersey Patent Company represent 2000 shares of the new Company, which with the 5000 shares issued to the Edison Manufacturing Company, makes the 19000 shares of the new Company.

Certificate #12 originally issued to Alphonse Westee for 34 shares of National Phonograph Company stock has never been returned to me for cancellation because I understand Mrs. Edison has this certificate with others for safe-keeping; it was replaced by certificate #21.

Certificate #2 of Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated was originally made out to me for 4080 shares to conform to the minutes of the Directors Meeting held the 28th day of February but it is cancelled by certificate #8 for 4000 shares to your order and #9 for 80 shares to me.

By giving this matter your immediate attention you will greatly facilitate the registration of the certificates of the new stock and the proper recording thereof.

Yours very truly,

E. J. Berggren
Secretary & Treasurer

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Phos. - Gen. Investments June 1-1911
Thos A Edison Insptd Stock \$500,000.⁰⁰
To Investments
Edison Manufacturing Co Stock \$500,000.⁰⁰

Dr. Mr Edison exchanged his 5000 shares of stock of the Edison Mfg Co
for an equal number of shares of stock of Thos A Edison Insptd
The Edison Mfg Co having been absorbed by Thos A Edison Insptd
March 1st 1911

1292
FRANK L. DYER,
PRESIDENT & GENERAL COUNSEL.

C. H. WILSON,
MANAGER.

E. J. BERGSON,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.



TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison.

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED
Successor to
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
ORANGE, N. J.
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS & RECORDS.

LONDON,
PARIS,
BERLIN,
BRUSSELS,
SYDNEY,
MEXICO CITY,
BUENOS AIRES.

CABLE ADDRESS
"ZYNGTIC, NEW YORK"

Orange, N. J. May 22, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
W. Orange, N. J.

MAY 23 1911

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified as Director of Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, successor to National Phonograph Co., to attend meeting of stockholders of the Mexican National Phonograph Company,, to be held June 12th at 11 A.M. corner of Lakeside Avenue and Valley Road, West Orange, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Yours very truly

E. J. Bergson
Secretary

JES

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY

D
1911
TAE, Inc. - Org.

July 31, 1911.

Mess. R. G. Dun Company,
30 Clinton Street,
Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:

We submit the following financial statement of Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated as of February 28th, 1911, constituting consolidation of the following Companies:- New Jersey Patent Co., Edison Manufacturing Co., Edison Business Phono Co., and National Phonograph Co., under the amended name of the National Phonograph Company, which is now known as Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated.

306,069.41	Cash	
934,879.59	Notes & Accounts Receivable	
629,087.92	Real Estate & Buildings	
382,071.88	Machinery & Equipment (after depreciation)	
879,466.88	Due from Affiliated Companies	
657,868.37	Raw Material & Product finished and in process.	
349,237.44	Investments	
	315,719.44	Stock in other Companies
	25,518.00	Bonds
	8,000.00	Mortgage Receivable
<u>6,190,365.15</u>	Patents	
10,329,036.09		
	Notes & Accounts Payable	173,382.02
	Due Thomas A. Edison	379,097.97
	Bonds (Orange Distilled Water Ice Co.)	24,000.00
	Surplus assets over Liabilities	<u>9,752,556.10</u>
		10,329,036.09

OFFICERS

Frank L. Dyer,	President
Carl H. Wilson,	Vice-President
Ernest J. Berggren,	Secretary & Treasurer
Harry F. Miller,	Asst. Secretary & Treasurer

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY

2

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thomas A. Edison, Chairman
Frank L. Dyer
Carl H. Wilson
Harry F. Miller,
Ernest J. Berggren,

Trusting this is satisfactory, we remain,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS A. EDISON. INC.

Secretary & Treasurer

JES

M.P.

WJ

December 1, 1911.

✓
Mess. Edison & Dyer:-

Twelve months have now elapsed since I began to pay bills on a cash discount basis and I am pleased to advise you that by so doing we have saved \$14,002.52.

I also wish to inform you that the salaried pay-roll as of this date, compared with March 1st, 1911, the beginning of this fiscal year, stands reduced by \$470.00, owing to reductions in various departments. This means a saving at the rate of \$24,000. per annum. Of this, however, I wish to state about one-half represents reductions in the Bronx Studio staff.

E. J. BERGGREN (8)

JES

D
1911 Chemicals
(COPY)

2028A

December 29, 1911.

Mr. Edison:

Regarding the Halogen Products Company, of which Mr. Aylsworth and I own 70% and you 30% of the stock, as I told you, we have made a very satisfactory contract for chlorine with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. under which they undertake to manufacture for us various chlorinated products at their plant at Wyandotte, Mich., on a royalty arrangement of 1/2¢ per pound. Chlorine is charged at the rate of 2.55¢ per pound and supplies and labor at cost. We, however, must furnish the necessary apparatus.

We have had apparatus designed; blue print herewith. I am not able to give an exact estimate of the building and putting up the apparatus, but a capital of \$10,000.00 will be ample not only to build and erect the apparatus but also to permit us to handle the sales of material over what will be used here and by the Condensite Company.

The apparatus as designed will produce any quantity up to one ton per day.

At the present time I understand the Storage Battery Company is using 250 pounds per day, and of course, when the disc record gets going, a certain quantity of chloro-phenol will be necessary, which we can also make with this apparatus.

There seem to be excellent prospects of doing a good business in this material. As an insulator of

Mr. Edison #2

remarkable properties, the General Electric Co. and other electrical concerns ought to be large users; they have already shown a great interest in the material. It also is capable of large use for impregnating insulated wire of various sorts. The Condensite Company will use a considerable amount. We have interested almost all of the large manufacturers of shoe polish in the material. One of the large dealers in waxes (Smith & Nichols) tell us they can handle very large quantities of the material if the price is below 10¢ per pound.

It is now costing the Storage Battery Company about 30¢ a pound, but we can make it at Wyandotte for very much less.

On the whole the outlook is very good for a business in this material and various other chlorinated products that can be made with the same apparatus.

Two ways for raising the \$10,000.00 necessary to get the company going occur to me.

1st. Aylsworth and I will contribute \$7000 and you will contribute \$3000 in the proportion of our interests. The only objection to this scheme is that we have not got the \$7000.

2nd. Have Thomas A. Edison, Inc. advance the \$10,000 to start the scheme going and make a contract with the Halogen Products Company under which all material used by Edison Inc. or by the Battery Company shall be sup-

Mr. Edison #3

plied at actual cost plus 15% profit, this profit, however, to be applied against the money advanced, so that the debit will be gradually wiped out.

The attached statement shows the estimated cost of production, from which it appears that if we make 1000 pounds a day the cost will be less than 8¢ per pound. If 2000 pounds per day are made the cost will be under 6¢ per pound. This is a saving to the Battery Company alone of more than \$50.00 per day, based on the amount they are now using. Would you be willing to make this second arrangement?

If possible, I would like to have the matter decided by you before going away so that we can start the work on the apparatus, which will take about three months to build and install.

F. L. D.

FLD/IWW

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Memorandum

2030A

December 30, 1911.

Mr. Wilson:

Mr. Edison has agreed that Thomas A. Edison, Inc., shall finance the Halogen Products Company up to the sum of \$10,000.00, to permit the Halogen Products Company to install necessary apparatus in the plant of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. at Wyandotte, Mich., and to put on the market chlorinated products made thereby, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Mr. Edison is to own 40% of the stock of the Halogen Products Company, instead of 30% as at present. The additional stock will be transferred to him immediately.

(2) Any Halogen products (such as chlorinated naphthalene and chlorinated phenol) will be supplied to Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Edison Storage Battery Co. and any other of the Edison Companies at Orange or Silver Lake at cost plus 15% profit. To facilitate book-keeping, all material will be ordered by and billed to Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

(3) The 15% profit referred to will be retained by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and credited to the account of the Halogen Products Company until the money advanced is wiped out; and thereafter the 15% profit will be paid to the Halogen Products Company.

The purpose of this memorandum is to put in writing the understanding reached with Mr. Edison and also to authorize you to approve of any expenditures for apparatus

advances up to \$10,000.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Wilson- 2.

agreed to by Mr. Churchill & approved by Mr. H. J. Davis
and materials that Mr. Aylsworth may request during my
absence. Our purpose is to have the construction of the
necessary apparatus started as soon as possible so that
operations at Wyandotte may commence without delay, as
the material as now made at Orange is very expensive.

FID/IWW

F. L. D.

Heard L.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Thos. A. Edmondson, Advancer to H.P.C., \$1000.00

Halgren & Co., to bill to Edmondson at cost,

Edmondson to credit H.P.C. with 15% profit on cost prices minus profit - amount to the \$1000.00 advanced.

After \$1000.00 advanced has been liquidated by the 15% profit. H.P.C., are to bill Edmondson at cost + 15%.

Until the \$1000.00 loan is worked out also, also from Storage Battery Co or Edison Chem. Works are to go through Edmondson, and still products are to bill to H.P.C. at cost + 15%.

After \$1000.00 is paid up each company will place its own orders to be billed by H.P.C. direct at cost + 15%.

**Edison General File Series
1911. Visitors (E-11-85)**

This folder contains correspondence with individuals planning to meet with Edison, arranging for others to meet him, or thanking Edison for a recent meeting. Most of the documents contain Edison's draft reply in the form of marginalia. Among the correspondents for 1911 are Miller Reese Hutchison, Samuel Insull, Thomas Commerford Martin, Cornelius E. (Con) Nestor, Emil Rathenau, and Maximilian Toch. Other correspondents include Karl G. Frank, a representative of Siemens & Halske and Siemens-Schuckertwerke; Harriet Hayden Hayes, the sister of a telegraph operator who worked with Edison in Indianapolis during the Civil War; and Edmund C. Hill of Trenton, New Jersey, who was trying to arrange an interview between Edison and a son of the late Leo Tolstoy.

Approximately 40 percent of the documents have been selected. Requests for appointments that were declined by Edison and letters that received no reply have not been selected.

Lab-
Visit

g

Recd
and 4/6/11

Day Come
any time

Hotel Netherland, 5th Ave. & 59th St.,

New York City, Feb. 3rd., 1911.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,

Llewellyn Park,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:--

Dr. Maximilian Toch was good enough to hand me the enclosed letter of introduction, from which you will kindly see that it is in regard to an idea in connection with phonographs, which I am inclined to believe is new, that I am seeking this interview.

If convenient and agreeable I should very much appreciate to have you name a time and place where I may have the pleasure of meeting you and discussing the idea more fully.

Very truly yours,

W. N. Lugo

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

HENRY M. TOCH.

ESTABLISHED 1848

MAXIMILIAN TOCH.

CABLE ADDRESS
ADJUNTADOR
LIEBERS CODE

TOCH BROTHERS

WORKS
LONG ISLAND CITY.

MAKERS OF

**TECHNICAL PAINTS, VARNISHES, COLORS & ENAMELS,
ACID, ALKALI & DAMP PROOF COATINGS,
CHEMICALS.**

320 FIFTH AVENUE.

SUBJECT _____

NEW YORK Feb 2/11

My dear Mr. Edison:--

This will introduce to you Dr. Nathan Sulsberger, who has submitted the idea of an invention to me in conjunction with your phonograph that I am quite sure will be of interest to you.

As it is several years since I had the pleasure of meeting you, you may not remember me, but I was first introduced to you by Mr. Geo. Grover, and the second time when I met you at your laboratory, Dr. Doremus did me the honor.

With kind regards, and hoping that you are in good health, I am

Sincerely yours,

Maximilian Toch

MT-M

Mr. Thos. A Edison
Llewellyn Park
Orange, N.J.

Lab. victors

Edmund C. Hill & Co.

Insurance,
Real Estate and
Insurance

7 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.

February sixth, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison, Esquire,

Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

During the month of April I am anticipating a visit from one of the sons of Count Tolstoy of Russia, whom I met in Russia four years ago. He comes to this country simply on a visit of investigation, and I would very much like him to meet you, if only for a few minutes, therefore beg leave to request that you grant us a few minutes of your time when he comes.

You have probably forgotten the circumstance, but in 1890 you were good enough to loan me one of the two phonographs then in existence, which was to be used for exhibit at a baptist Church fair in Tremon, and I have never forgotten your courtesy. I was amazed four years ago at the vast number of phonographs that are sold in Russia, most of which appeared to be made in Germany, and Count Tolstoy has a great desire to meet you as he has heard so much of you.

If you are willing to grant us a little interview, I will notify you when he comes in April. He will spend at least a month at my home. I venture to say, although it may be unnecessary, that we have no business proposition to present nor any subscription whatever. There is absolutely nothing except friendliness and a desire to pay our respects to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Edmund C. Hill
H

*Very
Love
at
Robt. G. G. G.*

Ans 2/8/11

Lab-Visitors

9

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

INCORPORATED

MAIN OFFICES
NEW YORK LONDON
OTTAWA KANS. TORONTO, CAN.
WORKS AND STUDIOS, ARLINGTON, N.J.
STEREOSCOPE FACTORY, WESTWOOD, N.J.



CABLE ADDRESS
"VIEWS"
A. B. C. CODE, 5TH EDITION
TELEPHONES 2333 CHELSEA
2334 CHELSEA

THE UNDERWOOD TRAVEL SYSTEM

5 West 19th St. Cor. Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

Feb.
23rd.
1911

Ans 2/25/11

If you are
going on
a journey
and want
information
about the
places you
intend
to visit,

If you have
returned
from a
journey
and want
to see again
the places
you did visit,

If you
cannot
leave home,
business or
professional
duties, but
wish to
enjoy
the main
pleasures
and profits
of travel,

Use
THE
UNDERWOOD
TRAVEL
SYSTEM

Mr. H. F. Miller, Secretary,
c/o. Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir,-

Our friend, Mr. V. P. Paley, who at
one time interviewed Mr. Edison for the Russian
papers, is now entertaining Mr. and Mrs. D. A.
Smirnoff, of Russia. Mr. Smirnoff is a very
celebrated tenor of the Metropolitan Opera in
Russia, and has expressed a great desire to meet
Mr. Edison.

Would it be agreeable to Mr. Edison to
grant a short interview to Mr. and Mrs. Smirnoff,
accompanied by Mr. Paley, some day next week -
Tuesday or Thursday afternoon if convenient to
Mr. Edison? It would be much appreciated by all
concerned including ourselves.

Very truly yours,
UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

By *E. Underwood*

P.S. - An enclosing an envelope addressed
to Mr. Paley. You can reply either to him or to
us.

EU./A.

*Say all night
Tel Report to be here &
Convenient papers
can make a
deal -*

Lab - 015, +

T. A. DARBY
43 EXCHANGE PL.
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
7731 HARVARD

CABLE
"DARLAVE"

Mar. 4, 1911.

Reed's Aug
MAR 6- 1911
Mr. Thos. A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
West Orange,
New Jersey.

My friend at Lab
Every day

Dear Sir:-

I will make myself known to you and say that I had the pleasure of your acquaintance when you were in Cedar Keys, Fla. a number of years ago.

I would desire very much to meet you again, and I am writing to ask you if you would let me know at what time next week I might have the pleasure of calling on you.

Yours very truly,

T. A. Darby

Lab visit

May he can come
any time

APR 15 1911
Ans 3/18

Dunsmuir, Cal. 14/11

Mr Thomas A. Edison

West Orange N.J.

My dear Mr Edison

I have a
boy now at Harvard who has
always taken a deep interest in
new inventions whom I would like
very much to visit you and see
your inventions

Wallace is a deep thinker
and has made a splendid record
so far in life

In 1909 at the age of 16 he
graduated from our local High
School the 5th in a class of 105
the same year he competed for the
Frank Thompson Scholarship

and won over all contestants from
New York to St Louis making the
highest average ever made in these
contests 16 points out of a possible
16 thus winning 160 a year for
4 years for a higher scientific
education

Mr Frank G. Thomson of Philadelphia
then offered him a five year coupon
at Harvard if he would go there
which he accepted and entered their
Civil Engineering course

The officials of Harvard
during that last year he was at
the head of his class of 66 of 699
and the John Harvard Scholarship
was conferred upon him the highest
scholarship possible at Harvard

and only conferred upon one other man in the life of

Mr Frank Thompson was so much pleased that he wrote him he would give him another year at Harvard making 6 years at 600 a year

Wallace is an earnest thoughtful young man, a deep and logical thinker and with an aim followed for years of doing his best without the guidance found to do.

He is thankful for the opportunity he gave and hopes for favors.

Last year the Thompsons wrote him offering to assist him financially if he required any additional money, but he refused to ask

and last vacation hurriedly home and took a position in the engineering force of one of our large working at 50 per month, and in less than two months was given a position and helped to survey the foundations for a large bridge he cleaned up about 150 dollars which he intends to use to pay his expenses next vacation in the Harvard Summer School of practical civil engineering.

Then to my Weymouth when he would show the boy would not borrow, but gave me vacation to hard work, sent me a letter of congratulation for his manhood and in a little letter said the boy was on his chest.

Waller is not seeking a position
the Pennsylvania RR would take
care of that, but he is seeking
a broad and deep education and
is trying to keep abreast of the in-
ventions of the day, especially in elec-
tricity, and I know it would be a
source of deep satisfaction and
profit to ^{be} able to meet you and
talk with you.

Sincerely Yours:

James Porter.

#51 W. Henry St.

Youngstown Ohio

Ans 3/18

*Don't make any appointment
but when he wants to come
ask on telephone if
am here & come to 62*

816 West State Street, Trenton, N.J.

March 15th, 1911.

My dear Mr. Miller,-

am of course all right

Under date of February 8th you wrote me that Mr. Edison directed you to say he was quite sure that he would be at the laboratory in April, where he would be pleased to see Count Tolstoi. I write to say that the Count arrived on last Friday and has been busy ever since and will be until Wednesday evening of next week. If Mr. Carnegie returns, the Count is likely to meet him on Thursday the twenty-third. I venture to suggest the twenty-fourth as a date to bring our visitor to see Mr. Edison. If this day is agreeable and you will appoint an hour, I will be pleased to bring Count Tolstoi to pay his respects to Mr. Edison.

Tomorrow we are going to Boston to meet the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of Harvard College as well as some others. We will not be back until Wednesday afternoon or evening of next week.

Assuring you of my appreciation of your courtesy,

I am

Yours very truly,

Mr. H.T. Miller,

Edmund B. Hill

Secretary, C/o Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, New Jersey.

Feb 25/11

~~Newark~~

Mr Andrew Carnegie

2 East 91st St New York

Count Tolstoi will call this
afternoon at five o'clock.

Edmund B. Hill.

March 22/11

Pl Home
3/24/11
some

1035 Prospect Place
Brooklyn

Reedman
Mar. 23 '11

Dear Sir:

Would it be possible
for me to have the
privilege of meeting
you - I ~~am~~ ^{am} ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~glad~~ ^{glad}
you ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~kind~~ ^{kind} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~providing~~ ^{providing}
more ~~time~~ ^{time} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~me~~ ^{me} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~get~~ ^{get} ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~little~~ ^{little}
getting ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~little~~ ^{little}

glimpse of your laboratory? I have roller-
tenor designs & will
publish nothing about
it - I only desire
to see you & a
little of your place
of work & hope to
be more useful
for the privilege.

With great respect,

J. McCarty

March 24th., 1911.

Lab-
vis. +

Reverend St. Edward Young
Madison Presbyterian Church
Brooklyn, New York

Sub-Visitors

K

Trenton, New Jersey,
March twenty-fifth, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison,-

MAR 27 1911

It was very good of you to send Count Tolstoi one of your autographed photos, the receipt of which has pleased him so much. It was much more kind of you to send one to me at the same time and I cannot tell you how gratified I am. I have never forgotten your courtesy to me thirty-one years ago when you were at Menlo Park and loaned me a phonograph. I hope sometime to be able to show my appreciation in a more substantial way.

Yours very sincerely,

Edmund C. Hill
Thomas A. Edison, Esquire,

Orange, New Jersey.

Lib. View

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
ROSTRAND AVENUE AND DEAN STREET
BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

PASTOR S. EDWARD YOUNG
April 5th, 1911.

My dear Mr. Miller:-

I greatly appreciate your letter of March 27th, indicating that Mr. Edison will receive me at the laboratory at any time. I expect to reach Mr. Edison's laboratory about half past ten o'clock next Monday morning. Of course, I will not presume to take much of his time.

Very gratefully yours,

S. Edward Young

100-25 811
Ratmay, N.Y. Apr 24th 1911
Mr Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Mr Edison:

I desire to thank
you for your kind invitation
to visit your laboratory with
my son. I sincerely trust
you may be there at the time
we call, for it would afford
us the greatest pleasure to
meet you, and we are looking
forward with much interest to
that honor.

With kindest regards,
I remain

Yours sincerely,
A. D. Morse

Lab - visit

Mr. S. B. Morse

57 Leunig Ave. Ratmay, N.Y.

Lab-visit

E. W. SCRIPTURE, M.D.
87 MADISON AVENUE

May 4th, 1911.

Say OK any time
5

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orango,
New Jersey.

REC-2011
Aug 5/11

Dear Sir:

At various times in the past
while I was professor at Yale I have
had more or less to do with your lab-
oratory but I suppose you have for-
gotten me.

Will you do me the very great
kindness of permitting me to again in-
spect your laboratory?

Yours most truly,

E. W. Scripture

Lab - Edison



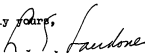
New York City,
May 13th, 1911.

Dear Mr. Miller:

Will you please convey
my very good wishes to Mr. Edison and
thank him for the privilege of an inter-
view with him.

I have already talked over
the matter considerably with Mr. Chandler,
and I shall call ~~there~~ - alone or in com-
pany with Mr. Chandler - Wednesday or Thurs-
day.

Very truly yours,



Mr. H. F. Miller,
Laboratory of Thomas Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Address me care of
Franklin Robinson,
Columbia University,
New York City.

Incoll
Memo Samuel Insull -
Chicago

My Dear Sammy

When you next come to
N York if you can spare
time would like you to
drop over to Lab want,
to talk to you about Garraque
& give you some ideas of
what is coming, & the great
opening for a vast field
for the investment of money
that is safe & certain -

Edison

I will sign

Let's visit!

Gay he can come
any time

58 Huntington St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

June 19, 1911.

Director Edison Laboratories,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

Recd & ans
JUN 20 1911

I am a student in
Harvard and will be in New
York in a few days on my
way home. Could you
possibly grant me permission
to visit the Edison Lab-
oratories while stopping over?
If so, I would consider it
a great favor.

Yours sincerely,
Harvey Allison.

Cable Address "Edison's New York."

From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

June 21, 1911

Mr. Harvey Allison,

58 Hammond St.,

Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 19th
inst., regarding a visit to the Laboratory, Mr.
Edison directs me to write you that you can
come at any time.

Yours very truly,

H. J. Miller
Secretary.

Dr. Hugo von Noot

ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITÄTS-GESELLSCHAFT
KAPITAL 120 MILLIONEN MARK.

Direktion,
—

Friedrich Karl-Ufer 2-4.

Harkted

BERLIN NW., den 7/6 1911

My dear Mr. Edison:

Hoping that you and the members of your family are in good health, I beg to introduce to you bearer of this, Mr. von Noot, son of a very good friend of mine, who resides in Vienna. Mr. von Noot is visiting the Continent of America to study country and people and would be delighted to make your personal acquaintance. I do write you for all courtesy, you show to this gentleman and would be happy to be able to send him with you either here or in your home.

Believe me, dear Mr. Edison, to be

Yours truly
Dr. Hugo von Noot

Dr. Hugo von Noot

GE
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

In Reply Refer to

CHICAGO OFFICE, MONADNOCK BLDG.

July 15, 1911.
Dic. July 14, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.,
Orange, N. J.

JUL 17 1911

Dear Sir:

Owing to an attack of illness I was unable to avail myself of the opportunity of meeting you while on my recent visit to Montclair N. J. I will take the first opportunity of thanking you for the privilege which was extended to me and of expressing my regret at my inability to call upon you.

Yours very truly,

W. D. Dunning
HEAD STENOGRAPHER.

RND/GS

Ans 7/31

Ed. Friends

WILLIAM D. WRIGHT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
804-805 SYMES BUILDING
DENVER, COLO.

Telephone or write
Mrs. Rees at
Montclair
July 25, 1911
Come over any time
tell receipt what
you have done

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Al:

Mrs. Wright, after a good visit with our daughter,
(Mrs. Frederick T. Rubidge, 18 Norman Road, Upper Montclair,
N.J.) writes that she will be returning to Denver in a few
days. Am sorry I did not think of it before, but, you knew
her as a little girl, and, if agreeable to you, and as she
may never again have such convenient opportunity, it occurs
to me that it would be a pleasant memory for her, as well as
a gratification to me if she could just meet and shake hands
with you anyway. As they own a machine and are enjoying
long automobile trips over the fine roads you have in New
Jersey, if you will kindly approve of my desire to give her
this pleasure, and wire me on receipt fixing any day that may
suit your convenience, I will communicate by wire with and
arrange the matter with Mrs. Wright. She has no intimation
of this whim of mine, and, as your absence or other circum-
stance may make the suggestion impracticable, I will not
mention it to her unless I hear from you. If Mrs. Rubidge
and a grandson should make the call with Mrs. Wright, it
would be pleasant for them, and you cannot help observing how
the breed has improved in the third generation. And some

day, when the boy is a little older, I will tell him how, away back in the fifties, I knew you as a boy just starting in life, without advantages of education, friends or fortune, and suggest to him what I think is, after all, the greatest lesson of your life for boys and men — the lesson of what may be accomplished by concentration and hard work.

Making allowance for the circumstances, kindly let me hear from you and greatly oblige.

Yours sincerely

W. D. Hoig

Lab. Wilson

Hotel Ingoquois
BUFFALO, N.Y.



Hotel Marie Antoinette

BROADWAY, 66TH & 67TH STS.

New York,

Ans
Oct 12 1911

Tuesday 10/10/11

Dear Sir, I hope all night
Come my friend
Dr. Rathenau, the president
of the Allgemeine Electricitäts Ge-
sellschaft in Berlin, an old
friend of my parents, had
the kindness to furnish me
with a letter of introduction
to you, Sir; so I take the
liberty to write those lines,
in order to ask you, if you



Hotel Marie Antoinette

BROADWAY, 66TH & 67TH STS.

New York,



Thomas A. Edison Esq.

Orange N.J.

Valley Rd. N.Y.
(Laboratory)

will be kind enough to permit
me to make your acquaintance.
My name is Dr. Hugo von Root
and I am in this country since
over a year, chiefly occupied
in studying the business condi-
tions of the American Steel
Industry. My father is a steel
manufacturer and also engaged
in the electrical business, as
chairman of the Austrian A.E.G.
in Vienna.

I am leaving for South America
in a fortnight and if in the mean-
time you would have the extreme
kindness to allow me to present
you Mr. Rathenau's letter and greetings
I should be very much obliged to you.
Believe me, Sir, to be yours
most respectfully Dr. H. v. Root

Sub - Visions

CABLE ADDRESS: KARFRANK
TELEPHONE - CORTLANDT 1583

SIEMENS & HALSKE A. G.
AND
SIEMENS-SCHUCKERTWERKE G. m. b. H.
BERLIN.
REPRESENTED BY DR. KARL GEORG FRANK

ROOM 408
WEST STREET BUILDING
90 WEST STREET

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1911.

J. Nr. _____

FILE: Of 159/2 K/F.
IN ANSWERING PLEASE REFER TO ABOVE

Thos. A. Edison, Esq.,
Valley Road,
West Orange, N. J.
Dear Sir:-

Our Director Dr. Franke, as also our Dr. Ebeling are at present in this country and intend availing themselves of your kind invitation to pay you a visit.

The most suitable time for these gentlemen to see you would be the end of this week or the beginning of next; I would therefore ask you to kindly let me know what time would be the most convenient for you to see them.

Thanking you for an early reply, I am

Yours very truly,

K. G. Frank

*Oct 25 1911
Ans 10/26
Say I am at Lab every day
know any time but
ask on telephone to
make sure that I will be*

Jackson Park, Chicago.
October 24th 1911 -

Mr Thomas A. Edison,

Ans¹⁰ 10/27

Dear Sir,

Oct 26 1911

My father, the late Judge John J. Hayden of Washington D. C, formerly a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana during the Civil War, spoke of you so often to me, and watched your continuous inventions with such interest, and national pride.

I have just read an article about you and your work entitled, "America's Most Intriguing Workshop," which I enclose, as there is always a possibility of missing one when there are so many published.

I trust you will excuse my taking a moment of your time, but I have, for long years, wished to know if you remember an acquaintance of your brother - my brother - who set by your taking War Telegrams at Indianapolis? His name was Marshall Hayden, who left Hammer College, Indiana, to be of use to his Country, and was later sent to the front in Genl. Mansfield's regiment as Adjutant. He was killed at the first battle of Vicksburg six weeks after he left home.

My father was never young again, and said so often that the Nation needed expert telegraphers at their Post Office, far more than in battle, to be killed, and their helpfulness ended.

My father once told me of an incident in
of your first inventive experiments - how
Mr Sam Wallace, who was Chief of the Tel-
egraph Office, once reproved you for what
he called "wasting your time". Your reply,
-when but a boy in years, proved a veritable
prophecy, for you said "Mr Wallace, I will
be a rich man someday from these ideas
where you still are a telegrapher" -

I was next to the youngest in our family, so I was my
father's companion when he had reached the age
that he had leisure to talk, & take long drives.

He comprehended your marvelous genius be-
cause he had a minute struck himself -
did you, when young at Indianapolis, ever see his
"Telegraph Key" which the Government once thought
of putting into all the telegraph offices for exper-
iment? But the Civil War coming on stopped
all this. My husband comprehended the value
when he saw it, (where it had lain packed
in a trunk for a lifetime) and spoke with
regret that my father had not pushed his
invention by getting stock holders & a corporation
to put it on the market. But he was a member of
the Legislature & also did not feel the want of
money. ^(for an invention) Then the War, & Marshall's death all
combined to stop his inventive talents for the
rest of his life (his electric current wrote not the messages, ^{as the telegraph} ~~as the telegraph~~)
- the telephone ^{my oldest son} is in your line of interest -
he also is your neighbor - left will noble back
to Chicago next week - He is thirty years old.

He is my brother Marshall's namesake -
he is with the "Western Electric Co." (American
Telegraph & Telephone Co.) as they need him at the
great workshop in Chicago more than at the
Office headquarters in New York City.
They took him to New York last May & stayed his wife
& baby, & furniture, & my daughter Helen. - Now they all

more back.

If you remember my brother Marshall,
I would like to meet his namesake, nephew,
a telephone call to the W.E. Co to "J. M. Hayes",
will bring him to you at any hour you appoint.

But if, on the contrary you have met so
many thousands of people that one is forgotten
who knew you, do not find my suggestion a
thought. For my son does not know that
I have written to you. Besides he would be stunned to hear from you.
His home is in East Orange - 138 1/2 South Main St.
His work in the W.E. Co has been on the Dept.
of the Company's Inspector, - his Scribner of Chicago,
now of New York City.

Very truly -

(Mrs) Harriet Hayden Hayes -

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Ed. Friends

I have a faint recollection
of your brother at
Indianspoken -

You son can come &
see the Laboratory at
Orange any time -

Tracy

I will sign

John H. Egan

C. Kirchhoff

244 Riverside Drive
Corner of 87th Street

Come over to Lab.
Type, ask telephone
New York City 1911.

Aug 11/17

Mr Thomas H. Edison

West Orange
N.J.

Dear Sir

When last I
had the pleasure of
meeting you, at the
presentation of the
Cube of Copper, I wanted
to place before you a
matter relating to
the burgling of coin
on, but the opportunity
did not present itself

May I beg you to grant
me an interview,
morning time and
place. I shall encroach
upon your time for
only a few minutes

Very truly yours
Kirchhoff

Leh-Vent

CABLE ADDRESS: -MUSCHENHEIM - NEW YORK

TELEPHONE ADDRESS: -2100 BRYANT



Hotel Astor

TIMES SQUARE
New York

WM. C. MUSCHENHEIM
F. A. MUSCHENHEIM

November 13, 1911

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Being the Eastern representative of the National Cable & Mfg. Co., my principals instruct me to consult you, if you will so favor us, on a matter pertaining to our business. Doubtless you can give me the information we want off hand, so that I need not detain you more than ten minutes at the outside.

If you will set the time and place, where I may see you at the earliest future date that you can name, I, of course, will see that you are duly compensated by fee for information imparted.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Most respectfully,

Saml R. Dauley

*I will be at
Leh Friday & Saturday
Nov 14/11*

Lab. - Vassar

D.

Why don't you
Come out here ~~see me~~

I am nearly always at
Lab. - Vassar

1548 WEST 113TH STREET

(Mrs. 11/17)

New York City

Nov 15th 11

Dear Mr. Edison.

I know you
are a very busy
man and if you
could spare me
a few minutes
I will call at
any time convenient
to you. I have
not dared upon
you for many
months. I am

With best wishes

Yours Truly

Henry E. Dixey

T. H. Felton Esq

Lab. Visit

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20 West Twenty-Ninth Street
New York
Telephone Number
4800 Havana

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NEW YORK, November 15, 1911.

T. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.
Edison Laboratory
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

Professor Walter Rutenstrauch of the *Engineering* Department of

Columbia University, has charge of the excursion for the coming meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Edison has expressed his willingness to have a party not to exceed one hundred, visit the Laboratory and to provide lunch, and I would say that the Society wishes to fix this trip for the afternoon of *Friday* December 8th. There will be two or three excursions that afternoon following a technical session in the morning, and I would like to know as to what would be a good train to go out by and whether the street car service from the Orange station up to the Lab. would be adequate, or whether a special extra car or two would be provided by the Public Service Company, which could doubtless be fixed if taken in hand in good time. I do not mean however, that the cars should be dead-head.

The fact that there are to be other excursions would tend to divide the party but the Edison Laboratory is necessarily a big attraction. I have informed the Professor that I know of no objection to ladies being in the party but he has requested information as to the point whether cutting out the lunch feature another party could not be brought out later in the afternoon to go over the same ground. This would possibly allow some of the people to



take in more than one trip which is what is desired. The Professor is also desirous that Mr. Edison should be present and would like Mrs. Edison as well, and I have informed him that as far as I know Mr. Edison is not going to leave home again for a long time and that even if he did not make an address of welcome, Mr. Dyer, who is a member of the A.S.M.E. would be glad to do so. I should be glad if you will give your attention to this matter and advise me or communicate directly with the Professor.

Yours truly,

V. C. Martin

Nov. 17th, 1911

T. Commerford Martin, Esq.,
29 West 39th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Martin:-

I have shown to Mr. Edison this morning your favor of the 15th instant in relation to the proposed visit of members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to the Laboratory.

Mr. Edison desires to extend an invitation to the members to come out here on the date named, December 8th, but will have to ask that the number be limited to one hundred in all, including ladies and gentlemen. Lunch will be provided for the visitors.

It will be left to the society to decide upon the time of day to make the visit. I presume it will be in the afternoon.

There are two ways of getting to Orange, one via the D. L. & W. Railroad, and the other by the Erie. On the D. L. & W. Railroad the Station nearest the Laboratory is Orange, and a block away a street car can be taken which will bring the visitors to the door. If it should be decided that the party come out by the D. L. & W., I would arrange

T.C.N.

(2)

Nov. 17/11

to have one, two or more special street cars ready, awaiting the arrival of the train decided upon, and to take the visitors back to the train. This service would cost \$8.00 per car for the round trip.

The Erie Railroad does not run as many trains as the other road, but the track runs past the end of the Edison buildings here. I think you could probably arrange with the Erie to run a special train, which could be stopped by special arrangement at Lakeside Avenue, where our buildings are located. The visitors could alight there and would only have to walk one block to the Laboratory. The special train could then be run on a switch and would, therefore, be convenient for return at any time. On the whole, this seems to be a desirable plan, and, as a special, the train could probably be arranged outside the schedule of the time table.

Of course, this is a matter to be decided by the Society. When the definite arrangements have been made I would be obliged if you will see that I receive full information about a week ahead in order that we may make our preparations at this end.

Yours very truly,

WHM/ES

Lab. Under
ADDRESS ONLY
THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

2-43

LETTER NO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1911.

Dear Edison,

*Say I will be at Lab Wednesday
possibly Thursday but am
not certain as to Thursday*
Mr. Nixon, the principal examiner of my Division, and
myself, have been detailed to visit Bridgeport, Connecticut in
relation to an application for a patent for a machine for
making chains.

2
We leave here Monday at 7:30 A. M. and shall return Wednesday
or Thursday.

I am very anxious to see you again, and if you will let me
know where we can find you Wednesday at any hour we will surely
hunt you up. A prompt reply to this note would reach me here,
or a telegram or telephone message in care of Locke Chain Co.,
Bridgeport, Conn. would serve the purpose.

We would like to see you at your Laboratory, but any place
convenient for you will suit.

Very respectfully,

Charles H. Mixer

THE LAMP VISITORS

November 17th, 1911.

Mr. Edison,•

I am booked to deliver a lecture with moving picture side show, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, before the Electrical Class, numbering about 150.

I have invited the Class to visit the Factory. Why would it not be a good scheme to combine both in one - invite them out, get a car added to the train that they come out on, get two or three trolley cars to meet the train at the Station, give them the lecture and moving picture exhibition in the Committee Room, or preferably in the Library, if you can spare it, and then conduct them through the Factory to see that which they have had explained to them. I think we will be killing two birds with one stone.

M. R. H.

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H. H. OSH President Pennsylvania Section

NEW YORK, November 18, 1911.

W. H. Meadowcroft, Esq.
Edison Laboratory
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I have yours of November 17th and note the details. I will take up at once the point you raise with the Committee and let you know as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

T. Connerford Martin
Secretary.

Tidal Power 54 North 11th St.,
Paterson, N. J.,
Nov. 20, 1911.

Day after tomorrow
if you come over
Mr. Thomas Edison,
West Orange,
N. J.

NOV 22 1911
Ans 11/23

Dear Sir,
In the New York
Commercial of October 2, 1911,
I read, with much interest,
an article based on a
conference with Professor
Pein, and concerning the
power purposes of the
tide.

Feeling that a scientific
inspection of this plant
will be of significance to
you and the public, I shall
take pleasure in calling
on you at your convenience,
and demonstrating a model
of our plant at Bath, Maine.

Appreciating your inter-
est, and hoping for an
early interview, I am

Very respectfully yours,
William S. Maxwell

Lab. Visit
Call Address "Edison's New York"

From the Laboratory
of
Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N.J. Nov. 20th, 1911

Mr. F. S. Smithers,
180 West 59th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 18th inst. regarding
your contemplated visit to Mr. Edison on the 24th inst.,
he directs me to write you that he will be glad to see you.

Yours very truly,

H. A. Miller

SECRETARY.

HFM/ES

C. E. NESTOR, PRESIDENT

GEO. H. STODDARD, VICE PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

H. W. SMITH, SECRETARY



LANSDEN WAGONS AND TRUCKS
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BEACH RAILWAY CARS

GOLDEN GATE AVE. AND HYDE ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. November 22, 1911.

Mr. Harry F. Miller,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Harry:

There is a very dear friend of mine, by the name of John Rapp of San Francisco, who is going to Europe leaving here about the 30th of January next and he is very anxious to meet Mr. Edison, purely from a stand point of admiration and appreciation. He is a very influential man here, being a director in one of the largest banks in San Francisco, and he has already bought two Lansden wagons from me with a good prospect of buying five more the early part of next year.

I thought I would take the liberty of writing you if you would ask Mr. Edison if it was agreeable for me to give him a letter to Mr. Edison. I don't want to take any liberties with Mr. Edison in giving letters to people that would bother him and take up his valuable time, but I am sure you will find this gentleman an appreciative Edison man. Of course this means if Mr. Edison is in the Laboratory on the day of Mr. Rapp's arrival in New York.

Business looks good for the Edison battery in California now and I think next year will surprise you.

I hope yourself and family are enjoying the best of health - and I want to say that we do get some good shows out here after you folks are finished with them - I mean, Montgomery & Stone, whom I am going to take my family to see this evening, and of course will think of you and our pleasant evening together at the same show in New York.

Thanking you for the many favors and trusting this isn't taking liberties with you, I remain, sincerely

Your friend,

Con Nestor

*Tell Nestor
that Rapp
will be glad to see
him to ask him
to telephone with him
get to my
Edison place
at 406*

Ans 11/24/11

*Lab. Visitor
R*

Lab Vis, Para

Mr. Edison cannot go
to New York, but will
see them ^{at Laboratory} ~~here~~ at 10.30
tomorrow morning

W H M

Nov 28

Hinsell Parsons
of General Electric Co. + Edmund S. M.,
Mr. Edison will see you and friends
at Laboratory ten thirty Wednesday
morning

H. J. Miller, Secy

Telephone
11.35 a.m.

Edison, N.J.

Nov. 29, 1911

✓ Ans 12/6

day I am generally
here Saturday
of 1-11

Dear Mr. Miller

Will you kindly let me know when the most favorable time would be, next week, for me to see Mr. Edison. I only want to talk with him for a minute or two, and as I am coming out to see Dr. Goldstein anyway, I wanted select a day which Mr. Edison would be least busy. Thanking you in advance for your attention to this matter, I am,

Very sincerely,
J. M. B. Jones

128 W 45th St
New York City.

FRANK EDWIN ELWELL
12 HUDSON PLACE
WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange,

N.J.

*Come anytime & pour out
into my Central - but I
never want a statue
Recorded*

My Dear Sir:-

As all the cranks are writing to you about perpetual motion I will write about no motion at all, about a bronze statue a gentleman spoke to me about some time past.

I do not know that I am much of a sculptor and certainly never could get into "Little Andy's" list but if you are out driving you can see the "Dispatch Rider" on Main Street or the "Lincoln" in the Park-way at East orange, they may seem no good in your mind in that case take no notice of this letter -but - if they seem good to you let me call upon you and have a chat with you so that my mental machine may size you up all right .

Am doing General Steele, now for Vicksburg, Miss.
I told a fellow the other day I was doing this statue and he said "general steal" by ginks that must be for New York City. I would like to make you in bronze -if I have talent enough for the job.

Sincerely yours,

Dec-6-1911.

Frank E. Elwell,

Lab - 121110

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

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The Post-Office and Post-Roads.
House of Representatives, United States,
Washington.

December 6, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison,

Menlo Park, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

I would very much appreciate an interview with you, lasting not more than half an hour.

I expect to leave for Michigan early the week of December 17th, for the Holiday vacation, and I would be glad if I could go by the way of New York, and at the same time have an interview with you.

I will thank you if you will let me know if you think it will be possible to grant me this interview, and if so, when and where, and later on I will attempt to agree with you on the exact date.

Sincerely yours,

S. H. Smith

*Come any time
Ans 12/13*

Lib. 10/10/10

FRANK EDWIN ELWELL
12 HUDSON PLACE
WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY.

Hon. Thomas A. Edison.
Orange, N.J.

Mr. H.F. Miller,
Secretary.

Dear Mr. Miller:-

I never expected any reply to my letter for it occurred to me after I sent it that you all might think I was the Prince of Cranks.

Now I feel more honored than when I took a medal from a foreign King to know that I can come out and see a Natural man -these great men as I have known them (some of them) are one half bluff the other half humbug and the rest wealth -nothing more -so in coming out I am going to see and worship a Natural or real man one who produces and is not a college parasite . Now how in the name of goodness can Mr. Edison , put a mortgage on posterity -this fine gentleman has proposed this statue -he may be bluffing -but it struck me that it was a mighty good thing -we have images of lawyers -doctors and ministers who never did a thing for anybody in particular and to have a statue of one really useful man who gave us "More Light" why -well I will fill up his central all right and likely my posterier will be filled up by the time I reach the street.

-2-Elwell.

Lincoln was like Mr. Edison, and all really great men are alike. Dickens would not have a statue made and left it in his will that no statue should be made.

I did not know it at the time I made the statue of "Dickens and Little Nell" in a park in Philadelphia.

The "grub-worms" of art and the "Art Bosses" thought to pull it off on me by putting this up against me; I was called for a time, but a great legal mind - a real one - decided that no man could put a mortgage on posterity that he could prevent a statue from going up while he was alive but not after he had cashed in. But I want to have a talk to the great man and let him see how much better it is to make the studies from life and have them more or less correct than to have them nowhere after the thing is over.

I made a great Farker who is mighty proud of it now - he said the same thing - it brings luck to have your fix up in bronze or marble because you can cuss it and save yourself sometimes. I fancy anything I might make would lead directly to the cussing habit so perhaps I better not call - but on second thought I will be out after the new year if I will not bother Mr. Edison too much and will bring out my book of works so he can see the kind of invention I deal in. I feel mighty tickled I am to see

a Natural man.
Dec-9-1911.

Respectfully yours,

Frank S. Elwell.

Lab of TAE Visitors
~~SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS~~
~~SAMUEL W. SMITH, JR., CHAIRMAN~~
~~LEWIS M. MILLER, CLERK~~

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1911.

H. F. Miller, Secretary,

Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for yours of the 13th, saying that I can have an interview with Mr. Thomas A. Edison, at any time. I will be obliged if you will further inform me if I can see him at Orange, and if so, will I find him at the laboratory, and about what is the earliest time that I can see him in the morning?

I expect to leave Washington at midnight, and as soon as I can see Mr. Edison in the morning, I want to go on to New York, and from there to Michigan.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

S. H. Smith

Sub - Visitors.

Dec. 14th, 1911

Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
Third Ave. & 92nd St..
New York City.

My Dear Colonel:-

Our mutual friend, Mr. Bourguardez, has intimated that you might be able to find time to come over and visit my Laboratory. I am glad to learn of this, and take pleasure in extending a cordial invitation to you to come out here at your convenience, and we will show you what we have. I am usually here every day, from morning to night, but would suggest your telephoning in advance of your visit, so that I may surely be on hand to meet you.

Yours very truly,

TAR/HS

Schools

P. S. DE SCHWEINITZ, M.E.,
PROFESSOR OF MACHINE DESIGN.

EDWARD L. JONES, M.E.,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

J. F. KLEIN, D.E., PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

ARTHUR W. KLEIN, M.E.,
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

H. A. S. HOWARTH, Ph.D.,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

G. S. CHILES, D.M.E., INSTRUCTOR IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
WILLIAMS HALL.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., Dec. 16, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N.J.
Dear Sir:-

McAdams -
Says that within the last
3 weeks we have had several
large societies and it has gone

In January, 1910, you kindly permitted me to bring a party of Senior Mechanical Engineering students to visit your West Orange Laboratories. *was known to us -*
so at present we would rather
The visit was most interesting and instructive and highly appreciated. *you visit be postponed till*
I shall be very grateful *later in season* if you will grant a similar privilege to this year's class.
There will be about 16 men in the party, including myself and we shall be in New York from Jan. 2d to Jan. 5th.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply, I am,

Very truly yours,

P. B. de Schreinitz

Edison General File Series
1911. Warren County Warehouse Company [not selected] (E-11-86)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents pertaining to the Warren County Warehouse Co., a subsidiary of the Edison Portland Cement Co. incorporated in December 1910. The three items for 1911 consist of a meeting announcement; a memorandum concerning the purchase of shares of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co.; and memorandum regarding the purchase of one hundred shares of the Warren County Warehouse Co.

**Edison General File Series
1911. West Orange Laboratory (E-11-87)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the operations of the West Orange laboratory. Included are items pertaining to appointments with Edison, requisition orders, fire inspections, and policies in regard to visitors, supplies, and employees. Also included are documents dealing with the development of Edison's Home Projecting Kinetoscope, plant equipment for the manufacture of disc records, and an experiment with copper oxide plates.

Approximately 40 percent of the documents have been selected. The items not selected consist primarily of routine letters to and from Chief Engineer Donald M. Bliss and other laboratory employees, requisitions from the Engineering Department, and bills, receipts, and other routine financial material. Also not selected are numerous packing slips from the Edison Manufacturing Co. pertaining to film stock shipped to the laboratory for work on the Home Projecting Kinetoscope, along with slips concerning the acquisition of an experimental model of an L. L. Thurstone Moving Picture Machine and the shipment of film titles to Willard C. Greene in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Messrs. Gall: Farrell: Maxwell: Hopper: May: Riley: Hooper: Wetzel: Leeming

Referring to the testing of lenses and different lighting systems for the Home P.K. machine, also to where the stock of assembled machines, lenses and different lighting systems should be carried, also as to who will be responsible for the delivery of complete outfits, including lenses and lighting systems to the Shipping Department for shipment, it has been decided as follows:

Mr. Gall, or a man under his charge, will test the lenses, Nernst lamps and burners, Wellsbach mantles and acetylene generators in the testing room arranged off Bradley's stock room. He will also make tests on a certain percentage of rheostats and transformers to see that they are coming through O.K. After the tests are made on these articles, the lenses, Nernst lamps and burners will be sent to Hopper's department and there carried in stock until shipment is made. After tests are made on the acetylene generators, rheostats and transformers, they will be carried in stock in the stock room arranged off of Bradley's stock room, and they will then be under Hopper's supervision to be delivered by him to Shipping Department with outfits as required.

The testing of assembled machines will be done in May's department, but until the first 2,000 machines are built, Mr. Gall will also test at least a certain percentage of the assembled machines, in order to see that they are in every way correct, and if found necessary, he will arrange with Mr. Weber to put a special inspector and tester on the work.

After the assembled machines, lenses and lighting systems have been tested, as above specified, they will all be under Mr. Hopper's supervision, and he will see that outfits are delivered to Shipping Department complete with the lenses and lighting systems called for on the requisition.

The testing of acetylene burners will also come under Mr. Gall's supervision, but as they will be made in May's department, arrangements can no doubt be made to test them out there, after which they can be delivered to Hopper, instead of sending them down stairs to be tested out, and then having them delivered back to Hopper.

In delivering completed outfits to Shipping Department, they should be gone over by one man and carefully checked by another; and then someone in the Shipping Department, appointed by Riley, should also check the out-fits to see that no parts are missing.

These instructions are to go into effect immediately.

4/15/11

C. H. Wilson.

Copies to Messrs. Bliss: Weber: Dyer.

*File in
H.P.K. notes.*

Sub. for
ALL PROPOSITIONS MADE BY US ARE SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE.
ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS, DELAYS OF CARRIERS AND OTHER
DELAYS UNAVOIDABLE OR BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

H. W. BELL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The "BELL" PLASTER BOARDS, HOLLOW and SOLID PLASTER PARTITION and DUMBWAITER
BLOCKS, FLUE PIPE, SEWER PIPE, WALL COPING, FLOOR ARCHES, Etc.

Factories and Yards

Park Avenue and 139th Street
Canal Avenue and 135th Street
417 East 48th Street

Telephone: *Ans. 7/10/11*
Main office 3893
" 3894
" 3895

MAIN OFFICE and FACTORY

PARK AVE. and 139th ST., NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY, July 13th, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc.;
Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:-

Say fire only a minor fire in a shed - 7/14/11

Report has reached us that you had a fire last week. If so, and you have taken any photographs we would consider it a favor if you will send us one. We are interested in this on account of the proposed Building Code which is now before the Aldermen Committee in this City. As you are probably aware they are fighting against Plaster Blocks and cement in favor of Terra Cotta Partition Blocks and Floor Arches. We are looking for anything that will help us to fight them. If Plaster Partition Blocks in any way assisted in stopping the fire, so much the better.

If we have been misinformed of the fire, pardon us for troubling you.

Very truly yours,

H. W. Bell Co.
[Signature]

Sub q

Record of current used
on 3rd Floor Edison Laboratory
for month of August 1911.

Left meter
J. E. W. H.

5,250

61.50

1140.0

1570.00

Right meter
J. E. W. H.

6,150

Billed
7/31/11

gaw

Cable Address
"Edison, New York"

From the Laboratory
of
Thomas A. Edison.

Duplicate

Orange, N.J. August 1 - 1911.

Loaned from J. Ros. A. Edison ^{Inc} - Pay Roll

Department:

One Brant Cash Register.

To be returned to Mr. Benggner when called for.

Geo. A. Meister _____

Lab. gas (12)

October 1st 1911

Current used on 3rd floor
for month of September

H. W. H.

Left meter

2,240

Right meter

6090

2240

6090

8330

K. W.

Breed

OK

Gam

St. ag

Oct. 4, 1911

Messrs. Poppe & Bayer:

Please take notice that from now on, under no circumstances, must supplies be drawn from the Laboratory stock room without the proper storekeepers requisition being issued, properly approved. In July certain supplies were drawn without this authority. You will appreciate that unless the system is followed we will always have difficulty in properly distributing such charges.

J. Badman

Manager.

Copy to Mr. H. F. Miller:

Please instruct the Storekeeper not to let the Battery Company have any material unless the ticket is O. K'd by me or unless a formal order for same has been issued. It seems that during the month of July we had been drawing material from the Laboratory on stock tickets. It may be necessary sometime to have stock in a hurry, but either Mr. Leonard or I are always here to O. K. same and to see that regular order is issued for same.

Mr. Edison allows a spec rate at what we pay

The Phonograph Works charge us $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ per
kilo watt for the current used in the storage
battery cell testing room in the Laboratory.
We have been billing it to the Edison Storage Battery Co.
at 5[¢] per kilo watt or the same price we charged them
when we had our own power plant.

They are asking for the $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ rate with a credit from the
time we changed over to the Edison Phon Works. The
credit would amount to about \$2,000. Shall we allow it
and change the rate to them to $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$?

H. J. M.

file "E"

October 31-1911
S.M.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

	Billed from Phone. Works @ 2 3/4¢ kWh.	Billed to E.S.B.Co. @ 5¢ kWh.	Laboratory Balance
January	701.25	577.40	123.85
February	622.88	531.62	91.26
March	655.88	507.37	148.51
April	723.94	531.13	192.81
May	802.31	536.43	265.88
June	837.38	517.40	319.98
July	690.94	536.22	154.72
August	816.75	570.00	246.75
September	744.56	416.50	328.06
Average	Phone Works - monthly	#	733.00
"	E.S.B.Co.	"	525.00
"	Laboratory	"	208.00
Barnister			

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Current

11867.2	may 1910
11750.	june "
11540.2	july "
11870.5	Aug. "
12130.7	Sept. "
11632.4	Oct "
12547.	Nov "
11893.	Dec. "
11548.	Jan. 1911
10632.4	Feb "
10147.3	Mar "
10622.6	Apr. "
10728.5	May "
10348.	june "
10724.3	july "
11400.	Aug "
8330.	Sept "

2.56
Bobby

189712.1

Credit
189712.14
#4268.52

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

$$\begin{array}{r}
 189712.1 \\
 .0225 \\
 \hline
 9485605 \\
 379+2+2 \\
 379+2+2 \\
 \hline
 4268.52225
 \end{array}$$

Credit

$$\begin{array}{r}
 189712.1 \\
 .0275 \\
 \hline
 9485605 \\
 13279847 \\
 379+2+2 \\
 \hline
 5217.08275 \\
 4268.52 \\
 \hline
 9485.60
 \end{array}$$

Nov. 6th, 1911.

Mr. T. A. Edison:-

In order to avoid inconvenience in the future in ascertaining either my presence at the Laboratory or other whereabouts, I wish to state that if required to attend to business taking me away from Orange for any entire, regular business day, a written notice will be mailed to both Mr. Miller and Mr. Bliss, also Mr. Meadowcroft.

Hillard L. Gurne

Copies to Messrs. Dyer, C.H. Wilson, R. Hutchison, W. H. Meadowcroft,
H.F. Miller, D. M. Bliss.

Nov. 10th, 1911

Mr. Eckert:-

Please issue to the Laboratory requisition covering labor and material to design and build motor equipment for motorette vehicle. This is in accordance with instructions from Mr. Edison, as the motor is intended to be manufactured in the new Electric Motor Department.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Per 

ALS/ES

✓
Copy to Mr. Meister

T. Edison - Oeg.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDISON.

November 15th, 1911.

I am enclosing herewith, letter received from American Addressing and Mailing Company, with attached data sheets of total number of names, prices per thousand, and total price per total name of the various headings I indicated on the list originally handed to me by Mr. Burgoynes.

You will note that if we subscribe to this entire list, which includes 350,000 high-class residences, the price of \$3.30 per thousand, or a total of \$3,580.00 will obtain.

In the third paragraph of the letter, you will note

"These lists are all made from the latest records published up to July in the United States, from every source known"

as explanation. The large city directories come out in July, and January annually. Those of smaller towns and cities, including their tax lists, come out at varying times through the year. The telephone books also come out in the larger cities about every three months, and in smaller towns and cities at varying intervals of time. All these sources of information are utilized by the American Addressing and Mailing Company in the compilation of their lists.

We wish to send a typewritten letter to each name of such lists as we designate in successive order. The manual typewriting of these letters would be quite expensive as compared with the Multigraph. But the Multigraph letter, as ordinarily obtaining, differs in color of ink, etc. from the name and address at the head. But we have worked up a scheme for filling in separate name and address before running the letter through the Multigraph, which, although being more expensive than taking chances on matching and body of the letter subsequently, is absolutely impossible to detect from a typewritten letter. It will cost considerably less than a typewritten letter of any length.

We can arrange with these gentlemen to carry out the following line of procedure, thereby relieving us of the necessity of buying a lot of typewriters, and installing a number of girls to operate them. The plan I recommend is as follows:

1. We will subscribe to all the names as indicated, on the basis of using them as we need them successively in the routine work, and paying for lists at the rate of \$3.30 per thousand, as taken on the contract.

2. The time in which the entire contract must be fulfilled, to be limited to five years.

3. We will supply them with out stationery. The letter indicated by sample we will send them, to be duplicated in such manner as to be absolutely undetectable from a typewritten letter. All these letters to be hand signed with pen and ink. Letters folded, enclosed in envelopes, envelopes addressed, stamped, mailed, and a Post Office receipt to us, as received by them.

4. The cost for this service, exclusive of the cost of the names, will be forwarded to us by Mr. Burgoynes tomorrow. Accompanying this will be samples of two letters, one typewritten, the other duplicated as above indicated. If we can detect any difference in the two, and correctly indicate the method pursued in preparation of either letter, I would advocate following out the original plan of typewriting. But to save this expense, I suggest a test, as above outlined.

Yours sincerely,

Chief Engineer.

Lab. Gen

Nov. 18th, 1911

Mr. Bokert:-

Please issue requisition to the Laboratory covering labor and material to design and build feed attachment to lathe for turning backs for moulds, as part of plant equipment for the manufacture of disc records. This in accordance with instructions from Mr. Edison.

The above is to replace present feed on lathes now in disc record plant.

We would appreciate this requisition at your earliest convenience.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ALS/ES

Per *SALTZMAN.*

✓
Copy to Mr. Meister.

Lab. Recd Newark N. J. Nov. 21-1944

Mr. Brachman -

Lab

Mr. Brachman, Dear Sir:

Fire hydrants are all in. In good condition. I would like to know what to do about the 12 length of hose that was on the other people's side they would like to have them would you please let me know if they are to have them or not. The four men worked Friday, Mon. Tues. untill 3.30 o'clock. There is no gate cut in on the other side yet. Mr. Thresher promised to start at the gate & Shanty the following Monday but isn't started yet.

Remain
George Quinton

M. P. Home P.K.

Nov. 22/11

Mr. W. Bokert:-

We are enclosing herewith order calling for 22 lantern slides. Please issue requisition to the Laboratory covering the above in order that this may go through the regular channels and we may know to which department to make the charge.

ALS/ES

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Per SALTZMAN.

Copy to Mr. Meister.

Mr. Waddell:

Mr. Edison wishes you to come to the factory once a week to discuss with him the progress being made at your Laboratory, and keep him posted on results obtained, as well as to what is going on.

11/29/11.

C. H. W.

Copies to Messrs. Edison and Dyer.

NOV 29 1911

Let go

W.H.

Mr. W. H. Miller:

Mr. Edison wishes you to come to the factory and see him before going to New York on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, in addition to Saturday morning which you spend at factory, in order that he may discuss matters with you, and that you may keep him posted on what is being done in the Recording Laboratory.

11/29/11.

O.H.W.

Copies to Messrs. Edison and Dyer.

NOV 29 1911

November 30, 1911

Wm

Mr. Miller:

Please note that I will be away from the laboratory until December 4, at Campello, Mass., doing work at the mill on the aluminum screens.

Willard L. Greene

Lab - Genl

POSTAL TELEGRAPH  COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKEY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

GUARANTEED THROUGH-ROUTES. DELIVER WITHOUT DELAY.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Received at

40 NY N 19

Rochester NY Nov 30-11

Thomas A Edison Grange NJ

(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

DEC 1 - 1911 Tel. 200 Orange
209 Main St., Orange, N. J.

Mr Murphy and myself will be at your laboratory next monday
morning to set up the rectifier for test.

C R Barnes

353P

Date *Dec 1 1911*
Telephoned *LC*
g.a.

Dec. 18th, 1911

Mr. C. H. Wilson:-

Enclosed please find an outline of test and inspection requirements for home kinetoscope parts, as requested yesterday. I have not gone into details of the test requirements, as I believe you wanted only a general idea of space and help required and not of the actual tests to be performed, but if this is not sufficient, I will gladly elaborate on it.

WCG/ES

Kindly have a typewritten copy made of the enclosed, together with carbon copy, which please hold for me.

Copy for Mr. Edison

Mr. Bliss:

DEC 15 1911

We are still awaiting definite information from you concerning carrying case for Home Kinotoscope, and as we will soon have 500 machines assembled, we should have something in which to place them to prevent their getting damaged, becoming rusty, &c. We have obtained a price of \$1.55 on 500 of the cases like sample submitted, and which you approved, by a New York concern which is 17¢ more than was quoted on a 10,000 lot, but it was decided that before placing an order for even these 500, you were to submit sample case made from oak, so that we could decide whether such wooden cases as we will be compelled to use before the iron case is designed or ready, should be made by us from oak stock or purchased from outside and be like sample you approved. When will you be able to settle this question?

12/15/11.

C. H. W.

*Bliss see me
about this*

Bl. P.

Dec. 20th, 1911

Mr. W. Eckert:-

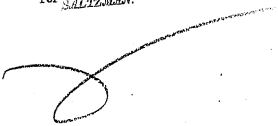
Please issue requisition to the Laboratory covering labor and material to design and build appliances necessary for making stereopticon plates for H.P.K. Machine

ALS/ES

✓ ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Per SCHUYLER

Copy to Mr. Meister



Last sent

Dec. 20, 1911

MR. H. T. LEEMING:-

Confirming verbal instructions delivered to you for Mr. Edison, in future do not buy anything for either the Storage Battery or for any of the other Edison interests, from Crane Company of Chicago and Newark.

I have explained to Mr. Edison that there are 2 bills in our October account aggregating \$24.30, and one in November of \$22.50, which are yet unpaid, so that when the checks covering these items are handed him for signature he will understand that these transactions are previous to his instructions to me on this point.

T. J. Leonard
T. J. LEONARD.

TJL/AL

Copy to Mr. Edison.

^{Lab. Exp.}
Mr Harry Miller
Will you kindly
let me have
as soon as possible,
the remainder of
the Laboratory, hospital
subscription money
so that I can
hand the hospital
authorities a check
for the whole amount
of all departments
tomorrow morning.
Dec 29/11 I. Berggren

M. P. Kuntzowicz ?

Philpot How about this
Dec. 30th, 1911.

5

Mr. Philpot:-

Kindly give me a list in writing of how many of each of your various outfits you wish us to build.

I have given Brown ten machine numbers to assign to these outfits, so if you will use these numbers to designate the machines, I will know just what to do - viz - 8 wanted of \$590.

Prior to starting any work we will need to have a requisition from the Phone Works to cover this outfit.

If you have any patterns on hand for these machines, kindly send them to me that I may get castings from same.

I note on several of your drawings that you are reserving some parts to be refinished in your department; why is this necessary? Is it not possible to put the figures on the drawings and have a complete machine delivered to you? This re-machining is going to make a lot of extra work and expense.

JRA/RS

ENG. DEPT. PROD.

Copies to Messrs. Edison, Wilson and Bliss.

Who uses gasoline
that chgs to
stock

Mr Edison

How
How do they
measure
Edison

This is changed out to the following
for use in their machines, paid for by them.
Mr Dyer Mr Mcbr, Walter Miller.
Aylsworth Aiken, Al Murch & the
Edison Phone Works and some is used on
jobs around the Laboratory.

H. J. Miller

Lib - Jan (?)

Mr Edison

Will you make the
rental proposition

as follows; - viz

~~Yas 700~~

We will sell them a
machine and if not
satisfactory at the end
of a year we will take
it back and allow what
they paid for it less
\$2,000. the equivalent
of 300 working days @
\$7. per day - We to supply
the first set of tires - they
to replace tires and keep
the machine in good
running order.

H. M. M

Lot - gun

Mr Edison We have a gallon
and a five gallon can
in which we measure out
the Gasoline

From
OK WJ

Lab Gold Collect

Synonym

Sal

Am leaving by
to-nyght will be at
my office Mon. Morn 1-

Lee Kingsley



via W.U. I.B.
9.00 A.M.
W.U. D.C.

[1911]

H. P. K. PARTS, DRAWING, CARBON DRAWINGS, TRACINGS,
AND BLUE PRINTS

- 1 -- Signifies -- Model, no drawing
 2 -- " -- Drawing
 3 -- " -- Carbon Drawing
 4 -- " -- Tracing
 5 -- " -- Blue Print

When sent out, type No., crossed off.

TYPE	NAME	LAB.	PHONO.
		DWG. NO.	WORKS DWG. NO.
3-4-5	Casing	1	15251
3-4-5	Interior Case	2	15252
3-4-5	Interior Case Cover	3	15253
3-4-5	Geneva Star Wheel	4	15258
3	Assembly; Aperture Locating Ball and Shell	5	
3	Assembly; Split Gear, Sprocket & shaft	6	
3	Assembly; Star Wheel, Pinion & Shaft	7	
3	Assembly; Geneva Pin, Crank, Washer, Disk & Hub	8	
3-4-5	Guide Rod	9	15332
3	Sprocket and Star Shaft Collar	10	
3-4-5	Balance Wheel Shaft Washer	11	15296
3-4-5	Shifter Rack	12	15311
3	Assembly; Shifter Pinion, Shaft Collar & Hub	13	
3-4-5	Shifter Pinion	14	15307
3	Assembly; Balance Wheel, Shaft, Pinion, Key & Pin	16	
3	Assembly; Crank Handle, Stud & Washer	15	

(2)

TYPE	NAME	LAB?	PHOTO.
		DRG. NO.	WORKS DRG. NO.
3-4-5	Balance Wheel	17	15291
4	Cutter for Aperture Plate	18	
3-4-5	Aperture Plate	19	15254
3-4-5	Door	20	15259
3	Assembly: Door Pin and Head	21	
3-4-5	Film Tension Plate	22	15264
3-4-5	Door Latch	23	15263
3	Assembly: Driving Gear, Shaft & Pulley	24	
3	Crank & Thumb Screw	25	
3	Crank Shaft Set Collar	26	
3-4-5	Take-Up Arm	27	15328
3-4-5	Reel Shaft Friction Collar	28	15327
3-4-5	Take-Up Bracket Screw	29	15329
4-5	Rewind Disk	30	15321
3	Assembly: Idler Roller Stud & Washer	31	
3-4-5	Take-Up Spring Belt	32	15330
3-4-5	Idler Arm Spring	33	15318
3	Drop Shutter Spring Weights	34	
3	Latch Spring	35	
3-4-5	Split Gear Spring	36	15286
3	Assembly: Reel Shaft, Rewind Disk, Knob & Ratchet Hub	37	
3-4-5	Intermittent Sprocket	38	15287
3-4	Stereopticon Lens Tube	39	
3	Film Reel Assembled	40	
	Rewind Knob	41	
3-4-5	Light Mask	42	15337

(3)

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>LAB. DWG. NO.</u>	<u>PHONO. WORKS DWG. NO.</u>
4-5	Ratchet Roller	43	15324
4-5	Reel Shaft Washer	44	15326
4-5	Reel Shaft	45	15320
3	Assembly; Reel sides, Core & Nut	46	
4-5	Star Wheel Locking Disk Hub	47	15277
4-5	Geneva Spacing Washer	49	15274
4-5	Geneva Pin	48	15272
4-5	Geneva Locking Disk	50	15276
4-5	Geneva Pin Crank	51	15273
4-5	Loose Split Gear	52	15280
4-5	Split Gear Hub	53	15284
4-5	Sprocket Wheel Shaft	54	15288
4-5	Loose Split Gear Pin	55	15281
4-5	Tight Split Gear	56	15283
4-5	Tight Split Gear Pin	57	15285
	Winding Crank Handle, Gem. Phono. Drawing	58	1131
	Handle Washer, Gem. Phono. Drawing	59	2854
4-5	Crank Shaft Pulley	60	15300
	Star Wheel Pinion Washer	61	
4-5	Aperture Locating Ball Spring	62	15258
4-5	Crank Handle Stud	63	15304
4-5	Crank	64	15303
4-5	Crank Shaft	65	15299
4-5	Door Pin	66	15261
4-5	Aperture Locating Ball Shell	67	15257
4-5	Aperture plate Locating Ball	68	2580

(4)

TYPE	NAME	LAB. Dwg. NO.	PHONO. WORKS Dwg. NO.
4-5	Door Pin Head	69	15262
4-5	Balance Wheel Shaft Pinion	70	15293
4-5	Driving Gear	71	15298
4-5	Balance Wheel Shaft	72	15292
4-5	Balance Wheel Shaft Key	73	15294
4-5	Balance Wheel Driving Pin	74	15295
	12 X 24 Standard Hex. Nut.	75	
4-5	Star Wheel Pinion	76	15270
4-5	Star Wheel Shaft	77	15269
4-5	Geneva Dowel Pin	78	15278
4-5	Tension Spring Rivet	79	15266
4-5	Ratchet Hub	80	15323
4-5	Reel Shaft Pulley	81	15325
4-5	Idler Stud Washer	82	15317
4-5	Idler Arm	83	15315
4-5	Idler Roller Stud	84	15316
4-5	Idler Roller	85	15314
3	Casing, Aperture Plate Locating Boss	86	
4-5	Name Plate (foreign)	87	15367
4-5	Reel Side	88	15339
4-5	Reel Core	89	15340
4-5	Film Reel Inner Hub	90	15341
4-5	Tension Spring	91	15265
4	Size of Hornet Lamp Glowern	92	
4	Condenser A.B. & C. Systems	93	
4-5	Lamp House Cover	94	15403

(5)

TYPE	NAME	LAB.	PHONO.
		DWG. NO.	WORKS DWG. NO.
3-4-5	Drop Shutter Case Flange	95	15371
3-4-5	Drop Shutter Case Hub	96	15372
3-4-5	Drop Shutter Weight	97	15373
3	Shutter	98	
3	Shutter Lever	99	
4-5	Name Plate (domestic)	100	
4-5	Reel Shaft Friction Washer	101	15354
3-4	Carbon Holder	102	15465
3-4-5	Carbon Holder Bracket (Lower)	103	15453
3-4-5	Adjusting Pinion	104	15462
3-4-5	Carbon Adjusting Rack Case Plate	105	15457
3-4-5	Upright adjusting Rack Plate	106	15458
3-4-5	Carbon Adjusting Rack	107	15455
3-4	Bracket Rod	108	
4-5	Carbon Adjusting Pinion Shaft	109	15460
3-4-5	Upper Carbon Holder Bracket	110	15452
3-4	Carbon Clamp	111	15466
4-5	Knob	112	15459
4-5	Knob Hub	113	15461
4-5	Upright Adjusting Pinion Shaft	114	15464
4	Lamp Post	115	
4	Slide Holder	116	
4-5	Shifter Pinion Shaft Collar	117	15309
4-5	Shifter Pinion Shaft Knob	118	15310
4-5	Shifter Pinion Shaft	119	15308
3-4	Swivel Bracket	120	
4	Moving Picture Lens Tube	121	

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TYPE	NAME	LAB. DWG. NO.	PHOTO. WORKS DWG. NO.
3-4-5	Upright Adjusting Rack	122	15454
3	Reel Shaft Assembled	123	
3-4	Lens Tube Holder	124	
4	Lamp House Front	125	
3-4-5	Upright Bracket	126	15461
3	Ratchet Pawl Assembled	127	
4	Hornst Lamp House Back	128	
4-5	Arm Lamp House Back	129	15402
3-4-5	Carbon Adjusting Rack Case	130	15456
3-4-5	Carbon Clamp Nut	131	15463
3-4-5	Lens Clamping Nut	132	15386
3	Carbon Holder Assembled	133	
3-4-5	Lens Barrel Stud	134	15387
4-5	Slide Holder Spring	135	15419
3-4-5	Condensed Lens Holder	136	15418
3	Shutter Lever Washer	137	
3-4-5	Drop Shutter Lever Screw	138	15369
4-5	Base Board Bracing Pin	139	15415
3	Acetylene Mantle Holder	140	
3	Aperture Plate	141	
3	Interior Case	142	
3	Geneva Locking Disk Hub	143	
3	Acetylene Mantle Holder	144	
3	Acetylene Mantle Drum Head	145	
3	Arm Lamp Plug	146	
3	Lamp House Front	147	

(7)

TYPE	NAME	LAB.	PHONO.
		DWG. NO.	DWG. NO.
3	Arc Lamp House Back	148	
4	Slide Holder Picture Gauge	149	
1	Lamp House Glasses	150	
1	Arc Lamp Plug Connections	151	
1	Arc Lamp Wire Connections	152	
1	Rheostat	153	
1	Socket & Wire Connections	154	
4	Carbon Clamp Mica Insulation	155	
4	Mica Insulation Bushing	156	
4	Ratchet Rub Fasher	157	
4-5	Lens Tube Holder Screw	158	15368
4	Lamp Clamp Cap	159	
4	Lamp Clamp Plate	160	
1	Hernst Lamp Wire Connections	161	
4	Hernst Lamp	162	
	Acetylene Burner Sleeve	163	
	Alcohol Lamp	164	
4	Acetylene Nozzle	165	
4	Acetylene Goose Neck	166	
4	Acetylene Mixing Chamber	167	
4	Orifice	168	
4	Acetylene Filter Screen	169	
4	Hose Connections	170	
	Mantle Post	171	
4	Acetylene Burner Clamp	172	
	Rubber Tubing	173	
1	Acetylene Generator	174	

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TYPE	NAME	LAB DEG2 NO.	PHONO. WORKS DEG.NO.
	Acetylene Carrying Case	175	
4	Reel Assembly	176	
3	Acetylene Burner	177	
4	Stereo. Picture Template	178	
3	Drop Shutter Lever Screw (long)	179	
3	Reel Shaft Ratchet	180	
3	Reel Fire Magazine	181	
3	Fire & Intermittent Shutters Assembly	182	
3	Lenses, Light & Condenser Distances	183	
3	Idler Arm Assembled	184	
3	Guide Rod Bracket (short)	185	
3	Guide Rod Bracket (Long)	186	
3	Rod Slides (Short)	187	
3	Rod Slides (Long)	188	
3	Guide Rods	189	
3	Clamping Screw & Lever	190	
3	Clamping Lever	191	
3	Idler Roller	192	
3	Clamp Belt	193	
3	Idler Roller Rack	194	
3	Film Support	195	
3	Idler Roller Washer	196	
3	Idler Bracket Guide	197	
3	Guide Rod Bracket	198	
3	Arc Lamp Handle Assembled	199	
3	Arc Lamp House Back	200	
3-4	Lamp House Base	201	

(9)

TYPE	NAME	LAB DWG. NO.	PHONO. WORK DWG. NO.
3-4-5	Lamp House Sub Base	202	15410
4-5	Lamp House Base Washer	203	15420
3	Slide Rod Support	204	
3-4-5	Sub Base Clamping Nut	205	15411
4-5	Lamp House Swivel Bracket Screw	206	15414
3	Locating Screw assembled	207	
3-4-5	Lamp House Swivel Bracket	208	15413
3	Stereo. Slide Holder	209	
3	Lamp House Dome	210	
3	Lamp House Front	211	
3	Lamp House Cover	212	
3-4-5	Base Board	213	15389
4-5	Lamp House Locating Stud	214	15412
3-4-5	Lamp House Locating Plate	215	15416
3-4-5	Sub Base Swivel Bracket Screw	216	15421
	Lamp House Locating Ball	217	
4-5	Lamp House Locating Ball Spring	218	15417
3	Pipe Bracket	219	
3	Slide Rod	220	
3	Lower Idler Bracket	221	
2	Mechanism Assembly	222	
2	Mechanism Assembly	223	
2	General Assembly	224	
2	Intermittent Gear Model Layout	225	
2	Intermittent Gear Model Layout	226	
2	Intermittent Gears	227	
2	Carrying Case Assembly	228	

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TYPE	NAME	LAB.	PHONO.
		DWG NO.	WORKS DWG. NO.
2	Carrying Case Assembly	229	
2	Carrying Case Details	230	
2	Film Perforated Reel Assembly	231	
2	Film Shute Layout	232	
2	Film Shute Layout	233	
2	Sprocket Tooth Cutter Layout	234	
2	Sprocket Tooth Layout	235	
2	Base Board. (sheet Metal)	236	
2	Projected Picture Chart Layout	237	
2	Slide Holder Assembly	238	
2	Acetylene & Nernst Positions layout	239	
2	Nernst Lamp & Reflector Layout	240	
2	Nernst Lamp Details	241	
2	Nernst Lamp Assembly	242	
2	Lamp House Layout	243	
2	Lamp House Layout	244	
2	Lamp House Assembly	245	
2	Lamp House Layout	246	
4	H.P.K. Lantern Slide	247	
4	H.P.K. Lantern Slide	248	
4	H.P.K. Motion Picture Film	249	
4	Nernst Lamp Glowers	250	
4	H.P.K. Motion Picture Sizes	251	
4	Carrying Case Assembly	252	
4	Carrying Case Details	253	
4	Base Board (Sheet metal)	254	
4	Nernst Lamp Details	255	

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<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>LAB. Dwg. No.</u>	<u>PHONO. WORKS Dwg.No.</u>
4	H.P.K. Projected Picture Chart	256	
4	H.P.K. Lantern Slide	257	
4	H.P.K. Condenser Shell	258	
4	Lower Carbon Holder	259	

4212

RECOVERING RETURNED COPPER OXIDE PLATES. EXPERIMENT #1.

Took average lot, returned copper oxide plates, ground them to a fine powder. 180lbs. (Sample taken #1)

A whiskey barrel was filled with water 280 lbs. In this barrel a propeller and shaft was rigged up and water agitated. The copper oxide powder was then poured into the barrel. After agitating in this manner for one hour the copper oxide powder was allowed to settle, this taking about ten minutes. The water was then decanted off. This solution tested very strong of Sodium Hydroxide. (Sample taken #2)

Water again added. 280 lbs. Agitated fifteen minutes. Tested with Litmus, did not show coloration but tested alkaline with Phenolphthaleine. Decanted off solution.

Added water 280 lbs. and 3 lbs. sulphuric acid. This amount of acid made the solution slightly acid (with Litmus paper test.) This solution agitated quarter of an hour. (Sample taken #3) Solution showed light blue tint. Decanted off solution as far as possible.

Refilled 280 lbs. water. Agitated quarter of an hour. (Took sample #4) No indication of acid with Litmus paper but showed up with Barium Chloride. Decanted off solution as far as possible.

Filtered copper oxide by means of large cheese-cloth filter bag.

Copper oxide then removed into small trays and put on drying rack. After the copper-oxide was thoroughly dry, sample taken: #5.

E. McGall.



Get you

Notice

No visitors allowed unless written
permission is obtained from the following

Mr J. L. Dyar

R. A. Bachman

H. J. Miller

Edison General File Series
1911. West Orange Laboratory and Associated Companies -
Letters and Reports to Edison (E-11-88)

This folder contains letters, primarily by William H. Meadowcroft, that were written to keep Edison informed about laboratory and company operations while he was away in Europe in August-September 1911. The letters report upon the work of numerous employees, including Chief Engineer Donald M. Bliss; Albert F. Wurth, head of the department making molds to manufacture duplicate phonograph records; and experimenters Edward L. Aiken, Sherwood T. (Sam) Moore, and Frederick P. Ott. Occasional reports by members of the laboratory staff, including Jonas W. Aylsworth and Ludwig F. (Louis) Ott, are enclosed.

The Edison companies mentioned in the correspondence include the Edison Storage Battery Co., the Edison Portland Cement Co., and the Lansden Co., a manufacturer of electric wagons in which Edison purchased the controlling interest. There are numerous references to Edison's alkaline storage battery, its use in lightweight electric delivery wagons and submarines, nickel flake separation tests conducted by chemist Ignacy Goldstein, and an experimental plant installed for that purpose in the chemical room at the laboratory. Also included is discussion of the activities of storage battery company employees William G. Bee, Walter E. Holland, H. H. Meno Kammerhoff (formerly of the Deutsche Edison-Akkumulatoren-Co. in Berlin), and Harold H. Smith.

Other subjects mentioned in the letters include disc molds and labels, diamond reproducer tests, varnishes for cylinder records, and Amberola cabinets cast in concrete. The development of Edison's Home Projecting Kinetoscope is also discussed. A few items concern Edison's own activities, including his European trip and a request from *Popular Electricity* for an interview.

All of the documents have been selected except duplicates.

August 4, 1911.

Dear Mr. Elness,

The library has an unusual air of quietness these days. I miss the stream of enquiries for you, and have not yet quite got used to looking up at the door to see you coming in and finding it is some one else.

The rest of the place is bustling along as usual. All hands seem to be busy. I see Moore and Stetten going about with discs in their hands; Fred Ott getting moved quickly; Grantley busy in the chemical room; and in fact everyone hard at work as usual.

The only familiar sight missing is yourself.

I had your instructions type written at once and given to the persons for whom they were intended, giving copies also to Mr. Dyer and Mr. Weber.

At this moment there is nothing special to report in regard to the matters you left to be attended to. As to the No. 2 wagon, Mr. Blay says he is trying various arrangements of spools to get the 14 miles, but has not yet gotten what he wants.

I enclose Berggren's report. You will see that it is in a new form, and I suppose it might

as well be forwarded to you in this form as to make extracts which perhaps might not give you what information you want.

As to the Passports, I saw Mr. Dyce at once. He said he did not think you would need them unless you were going to Russia, and suggested that I write to the Secretary of State at Washington to ask for full information. I have done so.

I have met with another block in trying to get the data on horse wagons from Claflin stores. I called yesterday to see the Vice President. He said they had sent your letter to Mr. Claflin,

who is away on vacation. He said that Mr. Claflin had sent word that he saw no objection to answering three questions; those about mileage and number of deliveries, but while their horseman, Mr. Gee, knew all the other figures, they had not given out any information on them, and did not think they could do so now. My opinion is that Mr. Gee has got them scared stiff.

The Vice President said, however, that they were glad you had taken up the matter of a light delivery wagon, and they would wait with interest to learn the outcome.

Finally, I had not sent out

5

that batch of letters. The Clafan people in New York are in close touch with all their stores. So I am going to change the first sheet of the letters as for the one enclosed, and send them out. Your signature is on the second page. We are not supposed to have a list of the Clafan stores, so if any one of them communicated with headquarters in New York when they receive these letters, it can only be supposed that you are sending similar letters to merchants all over the country.

I saw Manamakers yesterday. They have promised the data I am to use Monday. They have an

6

awfully big bunch of light delivery gasoline wagons. They set down quite low, (small wheels) and the sides and beds are simply wretched. I saw a bunch of them at the back of the store.

You asked me to figure out cost of A.H. cell, excluding all selling, advertising, interest, rent, office expenses, &c. Here it is:

Manufacturing cost A.H.	\$ 8.08
Pumps, Lugs, Traps &c	.38.4
Labor and expense assembling	.07.8
Total	\$ <u>8.54.2</u>

I do not know whether or not you saw the Storage Battery report for July 31st. - I will assume that

7

you did not, and will therefore
give you the principal figures:

Shipments that day - No cells.

Shipments for the month, net, after
deducting returns. Basis of AH: 7702½

Value of shipments, net, \$90,916.11

Orders for the month, Basis AH: 7422½

Unfilled orders " " 12,339 $\frac{2}{7}$.

Stock on hand " " 7459

Collections for month \$82,807.00

Accumulated July 31 468½ AH

Averages for month:

Average shipments - Basis AH: 321 cells

" orders " " 309 "

" accumulated " " 302 "

8

I will send August figures, as far
as made up, by next mail.

Mitch says that he put those
2 ounces of "heavy" flake in a
reciprocating agitator, and it came out
the finest kind of flake. So he
has got 33 ounces of good flake
out of a theoretical 54 ounces. He
is now arranging to follow up
this work.

I hope you have had a
pleasant sea trip and feel rested
after your hard work.

With kind regards

Yours very truly

Wm H. Woodcock

Underscored
Notes
Begin

August 8, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I expect to write to you on Tuesday and Friday of each week to report the matters you specified, and also anything of interest that I gather.

You will be interested to read Mr. Bliss' report on Wagon No 2, herewith enclosed. Besides this, Mr. Bliss reports:

(1) The oven for cylinder records is finished and will be put in service in a day or so.

2. The disk oven will be delivered on date promised.

3. The question of $1/16$ " Monell metal disk form will be decided as soon as

2

Aug 8,

Mr. Aylenworth returns. He is expected home tomorrow P.M.

4. The sample lot of Hermet lamps for Home Picture Machine are proving very defective in construction, and it is not likely any can be ready for 12 demonstration outfits this month. Mr. Bliss is fixing up these 12 with the small arc lamp. The Hermet people have been here and are fixing up another lot of lamps for test.

Storage Battery. I am enclosing a condensed statement from the daily reports, August 1st to 5th; also copy of a letter from Mr. Compton which will interest you. I also enclose copy letter from Kansas City, which is very encouraging. Billy Rose has gone to Detroit today. He told me this morning.

3

Aug 8

That they had a good day yesterday. Orders equal to 460 A H, and shipments equal to 600 A H. In his orders are two more sets for the Philippines ordered by General Vehicle Co - one set A 6 and one set A 8.

Cement. The following are the total figures taken from Mr. Meyer's reports:

	Bbls. sold - Ave. net price.	Bbls. shipped
Aug 3	3698	7621 6458
" 4	3012	7738 8343

McLouth's reports. For last week McLouth reports 14 records received, all Walter Miller's. Of these 13 are not tested. He copper plated 12 master moulds (not Miller's).

4-

Aug 8

Landen Co. I enclose report for August 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Data on One Horse Wagon. I saw a number of people yesterday, and all were interested. Am to see Wanamaker again tomorrow. I had a short interview with one of the officers of the Fleischmann Yeast Co and am to see him tomorrow. He said that the subject interested them greatly and wanted to talk it over fully. I called for the fourth or fifth time at Simpson, Crawford & Co. and this time saw one of the officials. He was greatly interested and said they would furnish the data and would look forward with anticipation of progress in delivery.

5

Aug 8

when you have the wagon ready.
He took the sheet of data in to
Mr. Siegel, and I could hear them
discussing it in the next room.
I spent only an hour there, and
I can't call again tomorrow.

That rumor about a big
Company in New York to do all
the delivering for the department
stores is persistent. It was spoken
of twice yesterday. In fact, Mr.
Baker, the gentleman I saw at
Lincoln, Crawford's, thought at first
that it was your proposition and
that I had called to see him
on that subject. There must be
some foundation for the rumor.

These department stores are all
posted as to what the others are
doing in the matter of delivery. It

6

Aug 8

seems from what Mr. Butler said to me that they are watching those light gasoline wagons of Wanamakers that I mentioned in my previous letter. I said that in general gasoline wagons were irreparable after the fourth year. He said the Wanamakers' were good only for two years, and that they (Smifson, Crawford) had concluded they would not get any.

I am not adding to the data very rapidly, but am doing some advertising.

Trusting that you are well and enjoying your vacation, I remain

Yours very truly,

(Frederick)

Mr. Dyer:
Please return
to me after
reading.
W.H. McCaskey

Noted
Hyer
August 11, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I enclose reports of the
Storage Battery, Cement and Limestone,
also Berggren's weekly report.

Disc Moulds and Records. Moore

says that he has been working on
the brass backing, and at first tried
hard brass, but it scaled badly. He
then tried soft brass and that has
proved all right thus far. He has
made two ^{backings} and the second one is
fine. The solder holds well and there
is no indication that it will break
down. They have pressed a number
of records from this. They come out
well. Moore showed me one that

2 Aug 11

had received three re-impressions. He
said that the ^{third} record came out as
good as the one which you thought
was the best. He says that there
is only one slight "knock" in it, and
Mr. Aylenworth thinks this is probably
in the Vennish. There is only one
high place, - about $\frac{1}{32}$ " near the
centre, and this may not appear
in subsequent records when pressed.
The outer circumference of the disc,
between the edge and the record
itself, is perfectly clear and even,
showing no lumps or imperfections.
Moore says they are going to keep
on pressing records with this mould
to try and break it down. He says
he tried that Bellville paper, but it
scaled badly.

3

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Moore also reports that he expects to deliver to Mr. Weber tomorrow a perfect model of the new speaker, together with ^{complete} working drawings. Moore says he has been over this whole thing with very great care, and the model and drawings will be in exact correspondence with each other.

Moore also tells me that North expects to start on the new cylindrical records next week. It was found that the lathe needed to be taken down and overhauled. That is in progress as to two of them at this writing.

Wagon No. 2. Mr. Bliss says he is still working out the means of

4

Aug 11

obtaining the 14 miles per hour. He says it would be useless to give me a mass of figures that would mean nothing without long explanation, but expects to have something definite to report in a few days. He has been trying different methods to get the speed, and is now sure he can obtain it. As to the other matters you left in his care, progress is being made.

Storage Battery. Hatch. tells me this morning that the flake separation is doing well. He says that they have it down to 5 hours, and have finished up all the cut flake and are now ^{caught} up with the bones. He asked me to tell you that Russia

5

Aug 11.

is figuring on a 4500 ton submarine. Storage battery for this would amount to over \$1,000,000. Hutchinson also says that he has ordered material for 519, and that some of the preliminary tools are being made; also that he is getting out drawings for the S.H.S.

Data on Horse Wagon. I had a long interview with the General Manager of Stoddardman Yeast & Co. They have about 2000 wagons in the U.S. The question of delivery is very interesting to them. They have tried gasoline wagons, but are about through on that line. Besides ^{heavy} repairs, they find two other reasons which discourage them. 1st In some cities police regulations do not

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Aug. 11

allow wagons with revolving engines to stand alone in street. Consequently, their drivers have to crank the engine about 125 times a day, and after a few days the novelty wears off ^{and they quit.} 2nd. They take a driver and teach him all about the gasoline engine. When he has had his education and has successfully driven his wagon a few weeks, the idea strikes him that he is a chauffeur; and he seeks a job with chauffeurs' wages. Consequently the Stoddardman Co. ^{have} found themselves conducting an educational institution and are tired of it. They gave me some data. I guess we will probably sell them wagons ultimately. We can do their business, for they only load up to about 500 pounds.

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Aug. 11

I have seen a number of other concerns about the data, and still continue to find the same interest generally manifested.

I found out incidentally that a number of the taxi concerns in New York are trying to arrange with the Department Stores to make their deliveries. It appears that there has been someone besides you ~~was~~ making enquiries as to home delivery, but they did not go into it as fully nor in the same way as yourself.

We are all interested in noting your progress and adventures as related in the newspapers. I hope you are enjoying your outing, and with kind regards, remain

Yours very truly

August 15, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I enclose reports of the
Lansdown, Cement and Storage Battery
Companies.

Mr. Meyer's office reports the
following sales of Cement:

	<u>Bbls. sold.</u>	<u>Avg. net price.</u>	<u>Bbls. shipped</u>
Aug 7 -	2387	.7429	5627
" 8 -	5485	.7692	6331
" 9 -	1631	.7448	6745

Data on horse delivery. I have seen
quite a number of concerns since
my last letter. Some of them do not
care to give out information, but

2 Aug. 15.

I have found that by spreading out
my sheet of data and talking
about an item here and there, I
strike something that compares either
favorably or unfavorably with their
own experience. Usually they will
then begin to discuss the various
items, and before they realize it they
have given themselves away. I
simply make a mental note of it
and know in what column they
belong, but do not press the matter
if they don't seem to want to
give us the figures. Of course, I
know that you have all the data
you really need, but naturally have
to keep up appearances so as to
make it an advertising visit.

On the whole, I think it has been a fine advertisement. All the great department stores of New York and Brooklyn know that you are developing a cheap electric delivery wagon. I very much doubt that any of them will now invest to any considerable extent in horse equipments. I make it my business always to see one of the heads of the concern, if possible, so that the advertising will strike the proper spot.

Yesterday I struck a case that will interest you. H. C. & Koch & Co. up in Harlem, a department store, I had quite a long talk with the head of the concern. He said that in the busy season their one horse wagons

4 Aug 15.

would each average 400 to 450 deliveries a day. I suppose the expression on my face may have made him hasten to explain that their customers were quite close together, and they sent out two boys with the driver. The wagon would stop in the middle of a block, and all these would bustle around with arms full of packages and make rapid deliveries. That sounds plausible.

Friedrich Lesser & Co., Brooklyn, did not care to give any figures. They are G. V. people, and whenever new horses are needed they buy electric or gasoline trucks instead. I spread out my stool and got into a discussion during which they let out all their figures except one, - expense of stableman.

5- Aug 15.

I have not received any answers to the letters sent out to the Clafflin stores, but there is plenty of time yet, as the bookkeepers usually require their own time to get up the data.

Mr. Petit reports that he has not yet commenced to mould records regularly. He says they found that some improvements could be made in the press, rendering it possible for unskilled labor to perform the work better. These changes are being made, and he expects to make a start by this week end.

Dr. Goldstein says he will have a report of his department to send in the next letter.

6. Aug 15

Al. Muth reports 30 records received, all from Walter Miller. He has copied, plated 11 - none of which are Walter Miller's. The whole 30 records received are not yet tested. Muth is not in today. His sister has just died.

Moore reports that they have made 27 records from that mould with brass backing, mentioned in my last letter. Thus far the mould is as good as even. The solder holds firmly and apparently does not change. Moore laid a straight edge across the back, which shows no deviation from a smooth and even surface. He tested the 23rd record from this mould, and it plays perfectly except for the

7 Aug 15

king little knock mentioned in my last. Two representatives from the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. called this morning and saw Moore. He showed them the copper which scaled, and they said it should never have left the factory. They thought that brass would not answer, but will send some samples, and also samples of copper for test. Moore says he will try them when they are received.

Mr. Beach telephoned for your address this morning. He has some good news to send about the big car. I guess you will get it by the same mail as this.

8. Aug 15

Moore has been in again to say that they are just finishing up the Master Mould this afternoon. When it is ready he will go on and make 12 working moulds to carry your idea right through.

No 2 Wagon. Mr. Bliss found that he would have to change the motor to get the speed required. He has made a new motor and has been working on it night and day. It is just being assembled and will probably be ready to tomorrow. I enclose his report concerning it.

I went up to look at it, and while up there saw the vibrating rectifier. It has been working continuously

9- Aug 15

over eight days without adjustment
charging battery on a current of
12 to 14 volts and 8 to 11 amperes.
So far its operation is satisfactory.

You are certainly fortunate to
have escaped the Carlton Hotel fire
and the labor riots in England.
I trust that your automobile trip
on the Continent has so far been
a great success and that it has
contributed to your enjoyment and
good health.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

Wm. H. Meadows

Storage Battery

August 15th, 1911.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
C/o Morgan Harjes and Co.,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Edison,-

I am enclosing herewith ^{not} copy of letter received from Fox, which may interest you.

I am also enclosing a clipping regarding motion picture machines, that I thought you would like to see.

Have received a request from the Navy Department for information regarding the use of Edison Cells to operate the wireless telegraph outfit that will be used on the aeroplanes of the Navy Dept. In this work, light weight is an important item.

Discoveries are being made here in the Laboratory during your absence that are as mystifying as some of the things that come out of your head. For instance, yesterday, the workmen, when digging a trench to put in some water pipe, discovered, buried seven feet below the surface of the ground, complete rear axle and transmission of a White Steamer. It was in good order and ready to run. It was found over here in the Battery Works yard. Everyone is mystified as to where it came from, and how and why it was buried. It is not one of the parts of the White Steamer you had, because yours were chain drive. This was a shaft drive with the transmission on the rear axle. Has the speed changing gear, which the Whites brought out subsequent to the chain drive.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Edison in Europe

August 16, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

This is a supplement to my letter of yesterday. Mr. Aylsworth intended to give me the following, but he got busy and overlooked it until too late. He reports as follows:

The making of blanks goes on without lags. Out of some 225 there were only 7 bad transfers, and, of course, these can be used over. Expect to have a sample with label and periphery number soon. They will be swell. Half-tone pictures and fine, sharp, lettering. The half tone will be made with 200 line screen. The plate is

2. Aug 16.

impressed on the sub-master, and each working mould has label and number on it. They can be filled with any color and the color washed out when they are to be re-pressed. Descriptive photographs and photos of talent can be put on record if desired.

The brass backing is still standing up good, and so is the mould after 32 reproductions.

Some KOH-proof insulation stood 7 days at 190° F in 21% KOH and did not change. Mr. Aylsworth now has some on test in small unit cell.

Yours very truly,
Wm H Meadowcroft

Mr. Dyer:
I thought you
would also like to
see Dr. Goldstein and Louis
Ott's reports, so append them.
W. H. Kullback

Wendover
N. J.
August 18, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Enclosed you will find
reports of Storage Battery, Cement
and Lunsden Cos.; also from Berggren,
Louis Ott and Dr. Goldstein.

I am sure that the report
of Dr. Goldstein will afford you much
pleasure by reason of the good news
that it contains in regard to the
progress on the nickel plates. This
seems to be a real advance on the
cost of production. Dr. Goldstein says
he will report progress next week.

New Speaker. Mr. Bliss reports that
he has delivered to Mr. Weber, the

2 Aug 18

Model and complete set of blue
prints of the new speaker. I
suppose you will receive reports of
progress on that from the works.

Moore reports that up to now
there have been 48 records made
from the working mould with brass
casing. The solder still holds, and
the ~~mold~~ mould stands up without
change, and remains perfectly even
and straight. He is saving every 5th record for you.

Moore says he is now making
an examination of matrices with the
microscope, so that he can get one
without pits or scratches before
making a master mould. He has
a white paper disc on which he

3 - Aug 18

makes references to anything that seems questionable, so that if any knuckles or bumps appear in the mould he will be able to make comparisons and possibly to trace the source of any possible defects. He thinks that in the end this will save time and expense.

Data on Horse Wagons. I had an interesting interview with ^a man who has charge of the deliveries of stirod, Constable 760. He said he was willing to give us data but it was not worth while, for they now have only 8 horses, and if he could get an offer for them he would sell them. Three years ago they had 75 horses, but have been supplanting them by electric wagons, and very soon would

4 - Aug 18

have nothing else. He is evidently a staunch lead battery man, and claims to get fine results. From what he told me, he evidently gives a great deal of personal attention to them and keeps them in good condition. I saw that it would be unwise to knock the lead battery, but in a conversational way told him a few things about the Edison battery that I could see were new to him and set him thinking. It would not surprise me if we hear from him bye and bye.

No 2 Wagon. Mr. Bliss reports that he has mounted the new motor and will run the wagon out this

5. Aug 18

afternoon a few times. The current consumption is greatly decreased, and by using the proper sprockets he expects to get the desired speed. He hopes by the early part of next week to get the wagon started on a series of runs. As I write this, it has just gone out of the gate for a run over the trial course.

I see by the newspapers that you were in Paris yesterday and the day before, and that you have had some enjoyable automobile trips in France. We are all glad that you are having a good time and hope it may continue all through your stay. With kindest regards,
(over) Yours very truly,

6. Aug 18

O.S. No. 2 Wagon has just come in. She runs fine, but sprockets will have to be changed to get the speed. The current is very low and the new motor very powerful.

Charlie Poyer put in larger wires on Wagon No. 1, which has resulted in an increase of speed of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Cpy

Mr. T. A. Edison:

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 1st was handed to me by Mr. Meadowcroft and I am very much obliged for your courtesy.

According to your advices, I have started to make $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ and $\text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})_6$ using the dry method and hope to be able to report good results in my next letter.

In your absence I have devoted my whole attention to the Nickel-separating Department and I am glad to report that I have obtained very good results. We have used the same solution now since July 1st, refining in all 208 times and replacing mechanical losses by new solution, which is not expensive.

I keep the loading machines going day and night and we have now about 800 lbs. of flake ahead. The amount of nickel-flake used in the loading machines has decreased from week to week, according to the following figures:

July 24th till July 29th	- -	1167	Lbs. flake
" 31st "	Aug. 5th	- -	1104 "
Aug. 7th "	" 12th	- -	1044 "

At the same time I take the liberty of informing you that I am carrying on some new experiments in quicker and cheaper separation of flake. I have demonstrated this new method to Mr. Bachman and we are now erecting a large model separator in the laboratory. If it works as well as the smaller model, I hope to be able to produce 500 lbs. of nickel-flake per 12 hours, using 6 separators and about 10 men.

Page -2-

By the present method 50 separators and 40 men would be necessary to the production of 1000 cells per day.

After I have completed my experiments, I will send you a detailed report with sketches.

I am,

Awaiting your further advices,

Yours respectfully,

T. GOLDSTEIN.

8/18/11

Copy

Aug. 19, 1911.

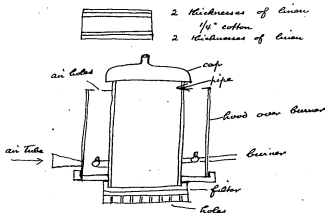
Mr. Edison,

Dear Sir:

Your note of instructions has been received. Perhaps you have forgotten that three days before you sailed I told you that I had furnished Mr. Moore with some sticks of rosin and beeswax. I also gave to him one stick using the same proportion of rosin, only substituting white carbin for beeswax. Up to date I have no report upon the working of this composition. I asked this morning about the carbin sticks. Since then I have kept Mr. Moore supplied. He says that the last sticks I gave him were all right.

2

These were filtered through the following filters:



The apparatus of which I give you a description I used for making these last sticks. I tried it with filter paper, using at the same time a foot pump to force the hot mixture through the paper. It works fairly well, but too slow. It is not a commercial

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

3

proposition this way. The linen and
cotton filter very slow and rapid.
These sheets Mr. Moore says work all
right and he has enough to last
him several weeks.

Yours respectfully,
(signed) Ludwig Ott.

Undermountain
Water
Again

August 22, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I enclose reports of Storage Battery, Bennett and Lansden Co's. On the Storage Battery report I have added the figures for corresponding working days of July for your information.

No 2 Wagon. This is making good progress and is nearly ready to send out on the regular series of tests. The speed is about all right now, but there are a few little things to be fixed about the chassis and brakes. They had it out for a short run this morning, and it made

2 - Aug 22.

10 miles an hour going up the hill near the works. I suppose there will be something more definite to report by Friday.

Data on Horse Delivery. I am still at work on this, and find it necessary to see many of the concerns several times. To my surprise, I got the data from Bloomington yesterday, after visiting them three times. They manifest a very intelligent interest, and want to be posted as to progress. This morning I received the first answer to the out of town letter (the Chaplin store). It was from McCarty's in Pittsburgh. They sent the data - I had to laugh, for it

3 - Aug 22

was their man in New York who turned us down so cold. The data is very similar to that obtained around here.

Moore reports that they have pressed the 50% record from the quartering mould with brass backing, and the mould stands up without change. He is still at work on the master mould mentioned in my last letter.

Mr. Muth reports that the dust-proof room is nearly ready, and he hopes to get in next week. He says they are pushing ahead with the work for getting into the

4. Aug 22

new building.

Dr. Goldstein is finishing up the nickel plate installation in the Chemical Room, and expects to be able to report some definite progress by Friday.

I understand that Mr. Wilson reports the progress of matters in the Works, so I only attempt to send you items of news that may not be covered by him.

We are all interested in keeping track of your movements as noted in the newspapers, and are glad to learn that all is going well.

5. Aug 22

with you.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. H. H. H. H. H.

P. S. Holderness, the sculptor says he is getting along finely with the moulds for Ambrosia cabinet. Part of them are finished and cured, and the others will take about two weeks to cure. As far as he can see now, he will be ready in about three weeks to start making cabinets commercially.

For Mr. Dyson's
personal use.

Wendover

August 25, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I enclose the usual reports from Storage Battery, Cement and Lonsden Co.; also Berggren's report. In addition to the cement report let me add that the average price for entire month of July was .754 for cement shipped and billed. The figures for August are .767, .765, and .759 for first, second and third weeks of the month, respectively.

Newspaper Reports. Yesterday morning's papers contained a sensational item about Mrs Edison being lost. (See enclosed clipping). I called at the Sun office

2. Aug. 25

and explained. They apologized and said they would correct the statement. I also called on the Associated Press. They also expressed regret and promised correction. I suggested that possibly a confusion of names and an ambitious reporter caused the false report. Evidently they investigated and found that to be the case, as you will see by clipping from this morning's Times.

Data on Horse Delivery. Another of the out of town Claffin stores has sent in the data. This is the Joslin Dry Goods Co., Denver. It seems possible that a fair percentage may respond. At any rate, they all know what you are doing. Yesterday I got

3. Aug 25

The data from Abraham + Strauss in Brooklyn. They told me that this information had been refused to others but would be given to you in strict confidence. Of course, I gave them every assurance of its being so regarded. They still operate 218 single wagons and 325 homes. There ought to be something doing when you are ready.

No 2 Wagon - Progress is being made, but the preliminary tests are not yet completed. The wagon is run out daily, and minor troubles are being eliminated one by one. The motor is very efficient, and some further efficiency tests are now being made. Probably we can send you some

4 - Aug 25

data early next week.

Dr. Goldstein. I stepped over to see him this morning. He is still busy installing his trial flask-separating plant in the chemical room. There were some bugs in the first one, and he now expects to be in shape to report next Tuesday.

Mr. Bachman told me a day or two ago that things are going on in a manner satisfactory to him at the Larsen shop. The work on the ten trucks for Abraham + Strauss is getting along well, and Mr. Bachman said that if nothing unexpected happened he would make delivery on time. So

5. Aug 25

far as the Storage Battery plant is concerned, the reports show that its production keeps up.

Walter Holland says he has designed a thin-plate cell with 7 positives ^{in A4 cans} and 8 negatives _{for the delivery wagon}. His draftsman is at work and making good progress. Mr. Holland expects to have a few cells made before your return. He says also that he heard from Dr. Sharp, whom you met on the Mainland, and has sent to him plates of regular and thin types of cells, lantern slides, curves and data for use at the International Electrical Congress.

Mr. Holland also tells me that

6. Aug 25

Kammerhof is making good progress with special small cells. So far, a test of the Hilsbach cell is showing good results, but it is too early yet to say definitely what it will do.

Mr. Bliss reports that the vibrating rectifier has been running night and day, continuously, for 500 hours without adjustment or trouble of any kind.

Mr. Steward has been in and has written a memorandum for you. I have asked Mr. Wallace to put it into typewriting so you can read it more readily. It is enclosed.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Greenly have also

7 - Aug 25

handed me memorandum reports for
you. They also are enclosed.

I expect to continue writing to
you twice a week until September
15th. The letter of that date ought
to reach you by the time you
sail, Sept. 27th.

I did not have opportunity to
speak to you about it before you
left, but I desire to take about
ten days vacation at the end of
September, returning a day or two
before your arrival. I trust you
see no objection to this.

Afterwards wish to be kindly

8 - Aug 25

remembered to you and hope that
your trip will be enjoyable and
a great benefit to you. In this
I concur most heartily.

Yours very truly
Wm. H. McAdams

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Aylsworth's Memo.

Aug. 25, 1911.

No bugs have yet turned up in the disc molding process.

The 1/16" Monell metal plates still continue to hold up O. K., and that is the thickness we have settled on.

Moore is having trouble getting suitable metal for the backing. He has made two more masters, which were perfect so far as mounting on the backing but has some knocks which were in the mold before he got it. We will have to carry the extreme case further down the line clear back to the recording in order to get perfect work.

The label on commercial disc record is being designed, and the process of applying to the sub-master works out fine so far.

Have been testing some of the shellac cylinder records, and find after a week at ^{115°} ~~120°~~ F., alternately cooling to normal temperature, there is a strong tendency to fade and

(2)

become smooth. This is variable on different records and on spots or sections of the same record. To overcome, it will be necessary to use more heat during the pressing to make more permanent set to the shellac. I am taking this up with Petit and Fred Ott.

The Potash proof insulation for the battery is working out good so far. There have been four hot runs and they are same as regular and the solution was not colored and the pieces were not disintegrated in the least. Will continue the test and get some regular parts made for a big cell test as soon as possible.

J. W. A.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Copy of Smith's Memorandum.

Aug. 25

Enlargement of room has been finished and the design of additional circuits is under way.

Reports from Fox in Russia are encouraging. During the first few runs made on his C-14 cells in St. Petersburg, the capacities were very good - even better than they had been here - giving promise of our easily meeting the requirement of 25 A.H. per plate at the 3 hour rate.

The 10 "dofy" cells at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the other day gave an average of 352.7 A.H. to 1 Volt after a normal 7-hour charge. This means an efficiency of 84.7%, and is equivalent to 176.3 A.H.

2 - Smith.

from an A.H. With all of our cells would go similarly "dofy."
(signed) Smith.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Copy.
Greenlay's Memo.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Iron samples prepared in
the same way as number 4792,
which gave 1580, seem to give
encouraging results. Out of 24
samples, 5 made is in No. 4792
are giving as good results. Am
beginning large cell tests and will
have samples in a day or so.

(signed) Greenlay

August 24, 1911.

For Mr. Dyer
personal.
W.H.M.

Meadowcroft

August 29, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

You will find enclosed the usual reports from Storage Battery, Cement and Landen Cms. The former and the latter reflect the season of the year in regard to somewhat lower figures under Broken Records.

Disc Records. I have just seen Mr. Aiken, who says that he bugs have developed in the process and that it is going well. He also informs me that they have made over 300 transfers, out of which there were only 7 bad.

Up to this time there have

2. Aug 29

been 55 records made from the brass-backed mould and the mould stands up well - Mr. Aiken has instructed his man to run it continuously to a break-down.

Mr. Aiken also informs me that everything is being rushed to get the record plant into the clean building.

Playing Disc Records. I have just been upstairs with Moore to hear live of the records from the brass-backed mould. No. 33 has been played 200 times - Its surface is now a little gritty, but still nothing near as bad as a new Victor - Moore says that this record was pressed

3. Aug 29.

side times, and the varnish has become a little rough. The grittiness would be scarcely perceptible to an outsider. No. 44 has been played 126 times and shows no signs of wear. It sounds fine. There is no trouble except the slight knock that I have mentioned before.

The diamond points show no signs of wear thus far. The one in the disc machine has played 1137 times, and the one in the cylinder machine 2327 times up to now.

Dr. Goldstein has not yet gotten to the point of making a definite report. The plant he is trying in the chemical room is made up of

4. Aug 29

parts, so progress is perhaps a little slower than it might be. At first he ran the barrel wheel from motor, but found that this ^{was too fast and} broke up the flake and interfered with quality. So he has put in a counter shaft, and is now running at 10 revolutions per minute and hopes to get a fine product. He is running a charge of 15 pounds.

Dalley says he is getting along all right with his end, and that he is furnishing all the stuff that is wanted.

Popular Electricity Magazine. I have received a letter from the editor of

5- Aug. 29.

this magazine, who says that Mr. Insull asked him to write to me to see if I would not help them get an article or an interview from you immediately on your return. His idea is for me to have a talk with you concerning the things you saw and the experiences you have had; not necessarily all on electrical lines but including other things also. He thinks that I might put this all in shape in the form of an article written by you.

It would be well to have some illustrations. Perhaps Charles may have some photos ^{he has} taken in the various countries, with yourself included in them. Such would be useful.

6. Aug 29

It was intimated in the letter that you would probably be willing to do this for Popular Electricity. If, therefore, you are agreeable to the idea, perhaps you will jot down a few ^{your} notes in advance. This would save ^{you} time when you return.

Moore reports that he has finished a good master mould and turned it over to Al. Wirth who is now getting ready to make some sub-masters from it.

Moore also says that he is breaking men in on the turning and soldering and also on turning the bearings, and that the two men he has on these jobs appear to be

7. Aug. 29

good workmen and give promise of doing first class work.

Moore is now starting in on another master mould. He also expects to start on cylinder records this afternoon, as one of the lathes has been overhauled and is now in good shape.

Wagon No 2. Mr. Bliss has given me figures and curves to send to you. From these you will see that you cannot get 14 miles per hour on the level and climb hills with 16 cells. Mr. Bliss will soon start the regular runs on present basis.

Mr. Bachman told me a few minutes

8 - Aug 29

ago that our battery orders from Anderson will stand up for a while, as they have sold all their production and the 1912 car will not be ready for some little time. Of course, some orders will come, but probably not in the same ratio until later.

Mr. Bachman says he has discussed the reduction of orders with Mr. Dyer, and suggested running five days a week if they continue to drop off. However, he says he will be guided by Mr. Dyer's instructions.

An item in this morning's World states that you came very near having a serious automobile

9- Aug 29

accident. We all hope it is a
newspaper exaggeration, and that
nothing has occurred to mar your
pleasure.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly

Wm H. Hallowell

Memorandum

September 1, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Herewith you will find the usual reports from Storage Battery, General and Lowden ^{and Baggley,} ~~Co.~~ as you will see, the average shipments of batteries in August have been larger than in July, figuring on the basis of working days. There were only 24 working days in July, while in August there were 27. This, of course, will have the effect of reducing the average figures for August, which should be remembered in connection with Orders Received. Of course, this does not disturb the ratios.

The figure for August shipped and

2 - Sept 1

billed in fourth week of August is '77'.

Anderson reports as follows:

15 of the 50 - 1/4" Tube Loading Machines have gone to Battery Co.

15 more are set up on floor of machine shop in course of assembly.

All drawings are delivered to the Works on Disc Photo. models #1, #4 and #5, except the cabinet of #4 which is now being made.

The 12 Home moving picture machines for Salemons' samples we have been almost finished when you receive this letter.

Work has been started on the drawings for the 1/8" Tube Loading

3. Sept. 1.

machine. No machine work has been done as yet.

Mr. Bliss reports that the work on the new diaphragm is progressing well. All the tools are made and the product is uniform. He has given me two samples to send to you.

They are enclosed.

Mr. Bliss says he is at work on a stronger frame for No. 2 Wagon. The other one crumples up when the wagon is run. In a few days the runs will be resumed.

I am also informed by Mr. Bliss that he expects to send you some more news next week about the commercial form of rectifier for charging the

4. Sept 1

ignition battery.

Playing Records. The boy upstairs reports that the diamond reproducer still shows no signs of wear. On the disc records it has played 1347 times, and on cylinder records 2640 times.

Mr. Stiben reports that the brass backed mangle came mangled in places around the periphery on pressing the 65th record. He has given it to Moore.

Mr. Stiben also says that progress is being made with the label on disc record. It is coming out all right. The plan is to put it on

5. Sept 1

the sub-master so that it will be a part of the working mould when plated.

Moore also told me about the brass-backed mould, and showed it to me. It has been become misshapen in three places, one about an inch long, another about two inches, and the third about 5 inches long; Moore is going to try and repair it. He is going to use a little harder solder in the next trial, as he thinks the continual pressure is too great for soft solder and forces it out. Otherwise, this mould has remained good. It has not warped, but remained as flat and even as

6. Sept 1

with copper.

Moore has made three master moulds but they are not as good as they should be. He thinks the defects come from tiny wave chips. He is now making a fourth, which is expected to turn out better. He is making further trial of the copper backing.

Moore has made a start on the cylinder records, and has turned off one copper surface with diamond tool, making a beautiful smooth surface. He showed it to me. He says he is going to try to turn off one of the steel jackets with the diamond tool, but is afraid that there will be longitudinal seams that

7- Sept 1

will interfere with obtaining a smooth surface. If so, he will try brass tube for the jacket, as he understands you would not approve grinding with emery.

All this work is subject to delay just now, as the change is gradually being made to the new building. This means that some of the machines are temporarily out of commission, but Wurtz tells me they expect to start work in the new place some time next week.

Dr. Goldstein says that the flash trials he has made with the new apparatus are promising, but he wants to try it a few times more

8- Sept 1

before reporting definitely. I saw some of the flash this morning. It appeared to be flat and very uniform.

Mr. Smith has given me a report on battery tests, which I enclose.

I suppose the enclosed newspaper clippings about your automobile accident will interest you. We are all exceedingly glad that you received no injury, and hope that you may finish the rest of your vacation without any further accident of this or any other kind.

With all good wishes, I remain
Yours very truly
W. H. Meadowcroft

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

September 1, 1911.

Our old "Life Curve" cell (No. 478) after 1150 runs gives about 142 to 1 volt on over charge and 129 on 7-hour charge. The solution has been renewed and the first few runs following do not show any improvement in output. The capacity seems to be dropping off rather rapidly now and it apparently is due to the Ni element for the output to 1/2 volt on overcharge is only 154. The contacts are probably going bad. I will continue running the cell until it is way down so that rejuvenation tests in small cells may be made. The original solution in this cell was 21% K + 90 Li.

Cells 466, 467 and 468 have passed the 1100-run mark and are rather remarkable. On overcharge they discharge to 1 volt, as follows: 466, just below 160;

(2)

467, about 170; 468, above 180, and the latter yields more than rated capacity to 1 volt after a 7-hour charge. The original solutions in these cells differed, otherwise they were all alike in make-up.

466 had 21% K + 120 Li.

467 " 21% K + 100 Li.

468 " 21% K + 120 Li for 3 runs and then 25% K straight.

All have had regular renewal solution. The curves of these cells are sloping downward very gradually.

The small cells for gas lighting have now been made satisfactory mechanically and will shortly be shipped to the Welsbach Co. for their tests. On our tests we have gotten well above the equivalent of A-4 rating with the 8-tube cells. The 4-tube cells are just start-

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

(3)

ing on their preliminary test. They will have four runs and if satisfactory all will be forwarded to Mr. Lyon early next week.

Word has just come from Russia by cable that our C-14 cells are yielding 280 ampere-hours at the 2-hour rate. This is equivalent to 217 in terms of the A-4 cell and seems almost incredible. The government officials are to be approached shortly. It ought not to take long to convince them with such figures as these.

Holland has sent some data to Mr. Sharp for presentation at the Turin Congress, as per conversation between Mr. E. and Dr. S. on the "Mauretania".

H. H. SMITH.

In Mr. Dyck's
private library

Memoranda

Sept. 5, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

You will find herewith
the usual reports of Storage Battery,
Cement and Standard Gas; also a
report from Petit.

Diamond Test. The boy upstairs
reports that the diamonds show
no signs of wear after 2812 runs
on Cylinder records, and 1461 runs
on disc records.

He has played the 595 record
from brass-backed mould 250 times.
It shows slight wear, but not
so much as nos 33 and 444. By
the way, no 444 was played only
150 times, and its surface showed
grittiness; so it was taken off Moore

2. Sept. 5

thinks it is in the vanish.

Concrete Amberola Cabinet. I am told
by Holderness that some of his
moulds are "cured", and he is
going to commence work today in
preparation to make some castings
for a preliminary tool. Another week
ought to advance this work quite
considerably.

Mr. Kitten says he is still at work
following up the matter of the label
for disc records. He is now waiting
for a mould from laboratory to make
further progress. He is also following
up Moore's work on the master
moulds.

3. Sept. 5

Mc. Murtha has moved part of his plant into the new place and has some work going on there. He says he is going to commence this afternoon on making sub-master from two of the master moulds given him by Moore.

Murtha also says that the air conditioning plant is being tried out and seems to work all right, but there has not yet been a thorough test with the room closed.

Dr. Goldstein is busy making some further tests on flake separation.

The first was quite successful, as I wrote you, but Dr. Goldstein is not satisfied to report definitely

4. Sept 5

until he has made several runs.

Moore says that the defects, such as "knobs", that were in the master-moulds he has so far made, do not come from anything that has arisen in carrying out your ideas, but must be traced further, ^{perhaps} back, to the original wax master. He expects to complete another master-mould this afternoon and several more this week, and hopes that with the great care he has exercised they will be more perfect. At any rate, his sheet will show what was in the matrix before he started. This examination of the matrices takes a long time.

5 - Sept 5

Of course, you can readily understand that comparatively little has transpired since my letter of last Friday, as Saturday and Labor Day have intervened. This will account for only two days' figures appearing on the regular reports enclosed.

The new frame for No. 2 Wagon is being made, and will probably be done this week.

I trust you are having an enjoyable time, and that the outing has given you the rest you so much needed.

With kind regards, I remain
Yours very truly
W. H. Henderson

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Edison:

The lac records are not ^{yet} satisfactory to the Phonograph Works' inspectors on two points, which are: Surface noises and high-temperature test. The surface noises are of two qualities.-- One is occasional "crackles" or, as the inspectors put it, "knooks". We can trace that trouble to particles of foreign matter that find their way into the varnish, and also air bubbles. Both of these defects we are trying to eliminate. The other is a continuous grind-like noise, which is more difficult to find the source of. I am working to find the trouble from either of the following: Natural setting of the lac, imprisoned air, high or low pressure for pressing the record, high or low heating of the blanks and matrices, cooling the pressed record within more or less time.

The method of pressing the records

(2)

has not altered since you have seen it, except that improvements in the construction of the presses, to facilitate quicker output, have been made.

Fred Ott told me that the making of the lac varnish is now done by dissolving the lac over heat. The object was to accelerate the operation. He will now make some in the old way of dissolving at normal temperature.

The records that we turn out now have passed eye inspection of 51% O. K., but that percentage is reduced very considerably when phono. test is employed, and the balance have been reported unsuitable to stand 110° temperature. Mr. Aylsworth has given me some higher-melting-point Montana wax mixture for core-making, so that I can heat the blanks higher just before pressing. It is too early yet to report to you of the result.

Respectfully,

For Mr. Dyer
Personal. WMM

~~Head Over~~

September 8, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Herewith you will find
the usual reports of Storage Battery,
Cement and Lander Co.; also report
from Biggs.

Billy Bee told me that he saw
Lander yesterday and was informed
that the truck business will be
carried on under the name of
"G. M. Co. Electric". They are making
preparations for a big business and
have secured a large manufacturing
plant at Pontiac, Mich. The main
building is over 900 feet long. They
will not be ready until later in

2. Sept 8

the year, but by January 1st we
may begin to look for some
large orders for batteries.

Billy Bee also says that so far
as he can see the outlook for
business is good. Everybody has
been away during August, ^(that is, the people who buy batteries) but now
things are getting more lively. You
will see that September orders are
more promising. I hope they will
keep up.

~~Mr. Dyer: I will send you
this Tuesday morning~~
~~Nickel Plate~~ The Battery plant
has had a little trouble with the
plating of the plate. There was
no separation taking place, and on
investigation it was found that the
copper was porous and the nickel

3. Sept 8

was passing through. Dr. Goldstein is over there straightening the matter out, and the making of batteries has been stopped for today and tomorrow. They expect to start up on Monday, as usual.

In the meantime Dr. Goldstein has suspended his experiments on the separation, but says that they are still showing satisfactory results.

Diamond Test. The boy reports 3101 runs on cylinder records and 1461 runs on disc records, with no signs of wear.

Popular Electricity Article. I asked what topics they had in mind, and they

4 - Sept 8

say your general views will be interesting. They ^{also} mention your visit to the House of Commons; also that you must have met and interviewed many prominent men, scientific and otherwise; also that your views on the manufacturing and methods of large industrial concerns visited will be of interest; also the use of electricity on the farm over there; also that you may have visited Madame Curie or the Radium Institute, &c. Your views and any anecdotes you may have to relate will interest their readers.

I mention these matters in advance, as you may think well to prepare if you are agreeable to

5. Sept 8

giving the article.

Home Delivery Data - Progress is very slow now that the individual letters are exhausted. I have to make many calls to get the information promised. This morning two more replies came in from two of the out-of-town Claffin stores. Both ask information as to progress of the Wagon.

As to the No 2 Wagon, I went out into the shop with Mr. Bliss and saw the new frame, which is being assembled. Comparing it with the first one, the greater strength is apparent at a glance. It will be necessary to use two side

6. Sept 8

springs in front instead of the single one, as the latter could not sustain the jolt with the weight of the battery over it. The wagon will be ready to operate in a few days.

The old wagon keeps up well. It makes 25 to 30 miles a day, and so far as I can see is good for an indefinite total mileage.

The commutator of Wagon No 2 does not show a sign of wear although at times it has had 350 amperes passing through.

Mr. Bliss showed me the castings of the next size larger motor. He says he will go on with this, but not as as to take

7- Sept 8

any attention away from the other.

He has given me a memorandum for you, which is enclosed.

Primary Battery. As an item of news you will be interested to know that Mr. Hudson has been appointed Chairman of Entertainment Committee of Railway Telegraph & Telephone Appliance Association, to work in conjunction with president and Entertainment Committee of Association of Railway Telegraph & Telephone Superintendents for convention to be held in New York in June, 1912. One item on the programme will be a visit to Orange to meet with you and see the Works.

8- Sept 8

Fred Ott says that the varnish on cylinders is working very well, and he is getting smooth and even surfaces. Mr. Styrkeworth and Iler have inspected many of them and pronounce them good. The girl is doing good work in applying the varnish. Fred says he is going to investigate an air brush in a few days, and if it can be used for this purpose it will be a great advantage. He also says that the disc transfer process is working fine. At first there was a little trouble because little traces of potash on the Monck plate caused the varnish to stick, but they overcame this by

9. Sept 8

double washing and cleaning with alcohol and rubbing with cloths to avoid particles of dirt.

Al. Murtha is now making sub-
from master moulds in the new clean room,
and they are coming out all right. He is delighted with the new place, and now that ^{some of the} work can be done there, more progress will be made. He expects to have part of his plating plant at work in the new place next week.

Moore has delivered 6 master moulds to Murtha, and will deliver 3 more this afternoon, making 9 in all.

10. Sept. 8

The moving of the shop has been in partial progress for some little time, and has caused a general delay, but matters will now move faster.

Moore says that the man he broke in turned off the matrices for the last 3 master moulds in 10 1/2 hours, which is about 3 1/2 hours each. He thinks this result will please you. He hopes to complete a good number of master moulds next week.

He has re-ordered the brass backed mould with hard solder, and has turned it over to Mr. Hicken today. I suppose there will be a report on pressing records.

11- Sept 8

from it in my next letter.

Concrete Strainer Cabinet. Hotelness
just called me out to see the
first castings from some of his
moulds. They are fine and as
clean out as wood work. I lifted
one. It is not much heavier than
wood, and will be still lighter
when dry.

I trust you are enjoying
good health and have not had
any further experience to mar the
pleasure of your trip.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly
W H Cresson

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Sept. 8th, 1911

REPORT ON ELECTRIC DELIVERY WAGON #2.

to

MESSRS. EDISON, BACHMAN, MEADOWCRAFT AND FYLE

The new design of the angle iron frame has been completed. This frame, while very little heavier than the first one, is better braced and will probably stand the severe shaking and vibration satisfactorily.

The jack shaft of roller bearings has been finished and is now being mounted and we expect to have wagon ready for test early next week.

The bronze sleeve on the axle so far is showing up very satisfactorily and giving no trouble whatever.

We have changed the pattern of the delivery wagon motor so that we can use the same bearings in the motor that is used on the Landsen trucks. When this change is completed, the only bearings on the wagon that will require daily attention will be the axle bearings.

Delivery wagon No. 1 has been making its regular daily runs without requiring any attention or repairs. To-morrow will complete over 2500 miles of service. The motor bearings, chain and sprocket are in first-class condition. The only limit to a large mileage seems to be the axle bearings, which is in this wagon of ordinary cast iron.

The commercial model of the small vibrating rectifier is about completed and will be put under an endurance test in a day or two, charging ignition batteries.

We are also working on the motor type rectifier, but so far are not getting satisfactory results on above 40 amperes on 110 volt circuit.

D. M. Bliss.

For Mr. Dyer
from
C. H. H.

~~Used note~~

September 12, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Enclosed you will find the usual reports from Storage Battery, Cement and Lunsden Cos.

Storage Battery Co. As you will see from the report, they shut down on the manufacture of cells last Friday and Saturday. They resumed, however, on Monday morning. There was some trouble with the flake process. This is explained by Dr. Goldstein's report herewith enclosed.

Lunsden. Since writing my last letter in which I related what

2. Sept. 12

Billy Bee had told me, I have learned that there was published in "Power Wagon" an article about Lunsden having become associated with the General Motor Co., and intimating that the Lunsden business was going with them. I understand that Mr. Dyer has written ^{to} both Power Wagon and the G. M. Co. demanding a retraction. However, I presume he has written to you about this.

Home Kinetoscope. The printing machine has been finished and is now in operation making up a stock of commercial film. I saw it at work yesterday on three rolls of regular film, the pictures on which

3 - Sept 12

were being printed in reduced size on one roll of the film for the Home machine. Mr. Bliss says that it works very well. He also says that all the working drawings are finished.

Home Delivery Data. In talking with one of the ^{men at a} Brooklyn department store, where I called yesterday, I learned an important fact, namely, that one of the Express Companies in New York had offered to make their deliveries at 10 cents each. After looking over our figures, which they did very carefully, I am sure the department store owners will not accept that offer. When the

4 - Sept. 12

time comes to offer our wagon, I have no doubt we shall make some sales there.

Disc Records. The brass-backed working mould that came unaltered was soldered up again by Moore, and records are being pressed with it. I went up to the press a few minutes ago. The 78th record had just been pressed, and the mould stands up good.

Moore is now making up a lot of working moulds and expects to deliver 12 of them this week.

Mr. Murk is moving the rest of his plant over as rapidly as possible. Part of the picking outfit

5. Sept 12

is in, and is being assembled. The dust proof room is in use, and the presses are at work.

Mr. Sticker reports good progress on the label for disc records.

All this work has been more or less hindered by the gradual shifting over of the various items of the plant, but now that the new place is established on a working basis the work is making more decided steps forward. I think you will find it going in fairly good shape on your return.

Fred Ott has been investigating an air brush for putting on lacquer.

It is made by a concern in Tampa.

6. Sept. 12

He and Weber went over a few days ago and tried some experiments with it. It was so satisfactory that Fred ordered one. He is now trying to arrange it so as to make a regular run on discs and cylinders. A disc that he made over at Empire with it gave a beautiful surface on transferring. He has coated some cylinders but they have a number of minute blisters. Fred thinks he can overcome this. He says he can coat two sides of a disc in 10 seconds, and the Monell metal plates in 15 seconds. He believes it will be a great thing for the disc records, but will know more positively in a

7 - Sept. 12

few days after he has fixed up
to try it in a proper mechanical
way.

Mr. Weber thinks this air bush
will be a good thing for his work
in varnishing and japanning, and
will improve his ~~and~~ product.

I enclose memorandums reports
from Mr. Hylsworth and Mr. Smith.
Sometimes I think it is too bad
to send all these details while you
are away on a vacation, but then
again it seems the best thing to do,
as you keep posted, and when you
return you will not have a great
mass of matter and reports to
read and digest all at once.

8 - Sept. 12

I shall send one more letter,
on the 15th, and hope it will
reach you.

Trusting that all is well
with you, and with all good
wishes, I remain

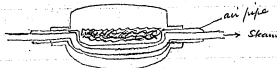
Yours very truly,
W. H. McAdams

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Orange, Sept. 12th, 1911

Mr. T. A. Edison:-

In accordance with my first report, I wish to inform you that the new separator which I use now for my experimenting is a revolving ~~separator~~. The total arrangement you can see from the following sketch:



I found out that the number of revolution per minute should be very small, also depends on the diameter of the drum. After I am through with this experiment I think that such separator can be made like a cement mixer.

Several times after reducing the number of revolutions I got very good separation, the flake was flat, not oily or broken.

Repeating the same experiment with different lots of flake, I found that a new standard solution after 24 hours work shows a very poor separation and the separated flake was partly oily, partly broken.

I made an experiment with the same flake in the regular beaker separator with same standard solution and after 18 hours' work the separation was very poor.

I think that this peculiar behavior of the flake is due to the bad, spongy copper plating.

(2)

The same trouble we get in the Storage Battery. In the first I thought that the solution, which was refined 320 times and was in use about two months, was no more good for this purpose.

After a conference with Mr. Bachman we replaced the old solution by a new solution and for several days we got from different cranes very poor separation, so that I proposed to Mr. Bachman to give charge to Greenly in the Plating Department to find out the cause of the trouble.

Greenly started by purifying the plating solution and I hope that in several days we will find the cause.

After pushing each department we have now very good flake and separation, so that all loading machines are working day and night.

About the result of our investigations I will report you in several days.

Yours respectfully

(signed) J. Goldstein

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Orange, Sept. 18th, 1911.

To Mr. Edison:

Transfer & Record Pressing--no bugs
They had some trouble due to sticking in
transfer, but it was found to be due to wash-
ing the Monell metal plates with caustic and
not cleaning enough after.

Mold situation is explained by Moore,
Wurth etc.

I am pushing the idea of inspection
of master (wax) mold. To this end the
scheme we started sometime ago to throw an
enlarged projection on screen of the whole
record, or of a part of it, so that defects can
be rapidly spotted. The microscope inspection
would take about two days on each record.
The projection scheme a few minutes. Mr. Green
has tried preliminary and it works.

LABELS

Am sending you two samples to
show the character of label, but the design
will be different and is not finished yet.

We can fill and get any colors, but
I think the uncolored looks richer. The colors
are removable in case of repress.

No difficulty in manufacture.

The half-tone plates are molded in thin
condensite and these thin plates are molded
in with the submaster.

Another way we are trying out is to
make thin copper labels by plating and stick
them on the sub-master face down and plate it
in with the regular mold so the copper plate
becomes a part of the mold. This also works
good, but there are more to make than with the
first way.

CYLINDER RECORD

Have tested the higher heat pressed
shellac veneer records and am satisfied that
they will stand up O.K.

(2)

The main trouble seems to be in varnish and
dust now.

F.O. is taking every precaution, but
think they will have to get a better method
than the brush.

Suggested horizontal rotating dip.
I think they will get the cylinder O.K.

BATTERY INSULATIONS (Potash Proof)

Have passed the first experi-
mental stage and am now working on the
practical molding of the parts. Have a mold
from Rubber Co. for the ladder grid.

The molding expense should be great-
ly reduced and there is more chance for
saving here than in the material over hard
rubber.

In view of possible litigation with
Bakeland am making investigation on our
product, both resin and final, to show its
difference with Bakelite.

So for the results show material
chemical differences.

With best wishes for your good
health and safe voyage home.

(Signed) J. W. Stephenson

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Smith's memo

Sept. 12-1911.

The reports from Russia continue to be most encouraging. At the 3-hour rate (125 amperes) the cells are yielding from 26.5 to 28 ampere-hours per plate at a voltage varying in the different cells from 1.196 to 1.115. At the 1-hour rate (350 amperes) the cells yield from 20 to 22.5 ampere-hours per plate. At first the voltage averaged between 1.094 and 1.100 but after 2 or 3 runs it came up to between 1.100 and 1.108 volts. At the time of the latest report, 18 runs had been completed.

The new H-12 cell has been on test several days and shows very good capacity but the voltage is just a trifle low. The average

could be soldered together and operated in series without affecting their behavior provided the positive pole of one cell and the negative of the other be electrically connected to their respective cans. I have tried the experiment with 2 of his 8 A.H. German cells and after 9 runs the operation of the cells does not appear to be affected in any way, in fact the capacity is very high, being about 11 ampere-hours to a volt each run. This means we can make a cell of about 2.5 volts in a single can having a partition and only two visible poles if desired. This offers a distinct advantage in space saving when

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

in between 1.18 and 1.19 volts at the normal rate of 90 amperes. The capacity to a volt is between 490 and 520 ampere-hours on overcharge, which is not bad considering that only 6 runs have thus far been given. This is equivalent to from 163 to 170 A.H. from an A4 cell.

Our "life curve" cell continues to lose capacity. Solution was renewed after the 1150th run and immediately following ^{this the cell} gave 10% below rating to a volt on overcharge.

Mr. Kammachoff made the discovery some time ago - while in Germany I believe - that two cells

cylindrical cells are required as in flash-lamps, etc. Of course not more than 2 cells could be thus combined in one group.

J.H. Smith

For Mr. Ogden
personal. Wm

September 13, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Since writing to you
yesterday I have received the large
statement of costs and sales of the
Storage Battery Co. for May.

I have gotten out the
usual figures as you want them,
and as they are such as lead
to a more cheerful frame of mind
than the office figures, I send
them along in the hope that you
may receive them before sailing
for home.

Yours very truly,
Wm. Hallabroun

Manufacturing Cost per Cell.

	March	April	May
A 4	\$ 7.73	8.08	7.56
A 6	10.91	11.38	10.67
A 8	14.29	14.83	13.86
B 2	2.59	2.65	2.69
B 4	4.20	4.46	4.39
Cost per pound for flake produced			
in April	\$3.18 -	in May	\$3.39

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Battery Cost					
	March	April	May	June	
A 4 assembled during month	3336	2586	3274		
A 6 " " " "	2668	3286	4133		
A 8 " " " "	562	570	860		
B 2 " " " "	502	481	436		
B 4 " " " "	1251	1196	1411		
Equivalent in A 4	9213	9373	11,008		
Manufacturing cost of above	\$6480.52	73281.62	81,200.18		
All expenses, net, (no account taken of returns)	26,566.87	25,813.19	25,838.33		
Total manufacturing cost and expenses	96,047.39	99,094.81	107,038.51		
Manufacturing cost per cell, on basis of A 4	\$ 7.54	7.82	7.38		
Proportion of expense " " " " "	2.89	2.75	2.35		
Total cost " " " " "	10.43	10.57	9.73		
Average amount received per cell sold - Basis A 4	\$ 11.15	10.90	11.06		
Deduct above cost per cell	10.43	10.57	9.73		
Difference	.72	.33	1.33		

For Mr. Dyer's
personal use

W. H. Dwyer

September 15, 1911.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Herewith you will find
the usual reports of Storage Battery,
Cement and Lonsden Co's.

Vibrating Rectifier. Mr. Bass showed
me the commercial form in operation
charging ignition batteries. It has
been running over 300 hours day
and night without adjustment or
attention. There is no spark visible
at 10 amperes. It is cheap to
manufacture, and quite simple. The
same unit principle can be used
for larger types. The 300 hour
run on the ignition type is about

2. Sept 15

equal to a year's use by one
automobile owner.

C. J. Field was around yesterday.
He seemed to be quite jubilant, and
said he had really secured all
the capital he needed. He is to
give his attention to engineering
and manufacturing and to leave
nothing to do with selling. I
hope this may all turn out true
for the sake of battery business.

Diamond Test. The boy reports
3504 runs on cylinder records, and
1541 on disc records, and still
running without signs of wear.

I realized what an improvement

3 - Sept. 15

This will be, and a good selling point while visiting a friend last night. He has a Viola and a lot of expensive records, and spoke of the nuisance of putting in a new needle each time. The scratchy surface sound of his records spoiled the pleasure of the listener.

Disc Records. Mr. Nissen says that very good progress is being made with the label, and they are getting near the end of the work.

He also says that the multiple presses for pressing and re-pressing blanks are working all night.

I saw over there a sub-master with the label in it; also a working

4 - Sept. 15

mould with the label plated in it from the sub-master. Both of them looked fine to me.

The resoldered working mould was being used for pressing records. Up to ^{the} night before last, 160 had been pressed, when something happened to the press. ~~and~~ It is being repaired, but will not be ready till Monday. The mould stands up well.

Moore has delivered to Wurst 4 master moulds and 5 working moulds this week, and may deliver another of the latter tomorrow. Moore says he expected to deliver more this week but little difficulties of one kind and another have prevented. He says that the processes are coming out all right and his newly trained

5. Sept 15

men are getting into the work well,
the Month reports very good
progress. He is at work on the
moulds given him by Moore. The
floating plant will be at work in
the new place in a few days. The
new room will be all right when
entirely finished.

Fred. Ott says he is trying coating
for cylinders and discs with the air
brush. The ~~new~~ brush works beautifully
with the condensate on discs, but the
with lacquer has not yet obtained the results
he wants on cylinders. He thinks
it can be done, however, and will
keep at it.

6. Sept. 15

Concrete Amberola Cabinet Holness
is putting one together with the
castings from the new moulds. It
is clear out and looks handsome
even in the rough state without
finish. It is not yet completed but
will be in a few days.

No 2 Wagon This is almost ready
and may be run out late this
afternoon.

I trust this letter may reach
you before sailing, and wishing you
a pleasant trip and safe arrival,
I remain

Yours very truly,
Wm H. Woodward

Edison General File Series
1911. West Orange Laboratory and Associated Companies -
Notes by Edison (E-11-89)

This folder contains instructions from Edison to members of his staff and comments regarding their work. Among the recipients are longtime employees Edward L. Aiken, Charles Dally, Ignacy Goldstein, Thomas D. Greenley, Frederick P. Ott, and Ludwig F. (Louis) Ott. Most of the documents are in Edison's hand. The undated items were probably written while he was in Europe.

All of the documents have been selected.

Ed - Howard

Phonetic Code

4/18/1911

Abrogast

Your 1753 Regular
which ~~was~~ had
loading weight of
8 gram gave a
loading weight
of only 7662 after
drying 48 hours at
212 degrees Fahr

This shows you must be careful about
fast drying as moisture acts as a lubricant
& makes heavy loading weights —

TAE-HW

Harry

Made
4/11

Write the DeLaval
people that we have a
problem of separating
dirt from melted shellac
in a viscous solution &
desire information

Edison

Ed - Hand

Goldstein

[8/3/1944]

Continue Experiments with Drying + find out if possible a way ~~and~~ of making with certainty proper loading weight $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with high capacity

2nd Also keep up continuously the Experiments with producing $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ by dry NiSO_4 & dry NaOH , + the way to dry to get a good loading weight & capacity with or without pressing the hydrate

3rd also continue Experiments with dry NiSO_4 & NaOH with

Goldstein 2

1% or less Cobalt
If you want any drying oven or changes in present oven or automatic regulator for temperature give sketch to Mr. Bliss & we will see you get it

4th Continue Experiments with making Ferric hydroxide by using Ralls & dry FeSO_4 & NaOH , + give the resultant oxide to Abrogast to be reduced in Hydrogen & mercury added, when you get these from him see that they are made up in

Goldstein 3

5 gram pockets + put
up with 2 nickel tubes
& put on list,

5th A. S. Blackman all
you can regarding flake
solutions & devise good
tests & methods & teach
his man so they will
be enabled to go right
along without bothering
you any more -

6th = You are to have
charge of the chemical
work building during
my absence

Edwin

Goldstein 4

Jones will return soon
use him on the Ralls
for making dry process
N. O. H. 2

9

Ed. Ward

[2/19/11]

Louis Ott =

I have not seen any of
the Beeswax Rosin sticks
you seem never to produce
final results - I want
you to now give Moore
plenty of it =

also substitute white
Carmin for yellow
Beeswax & see how
that goes let Moore
try it =

Edi Hand

[2/19/11]

Dally -

Use the young fellow you
have & work up the
whole process for the
Shellac until you have
the process down pat,
then ask Weber to
give you a bright young
fellow & you go ahead
& teach him to run
that dept & furnish the
Lac #. When you want
more Lac order same
kind & from same people you can
see kind of Lac from bill

Dally #

When you have got
the Lac process down for
help Fred Ott & do

the glass biz =

I shall probably
send by mail some work
for you on experimenting

5

Fred Ott =

As you have been looking
after the tube test boys
continue to do so -

The little boy testing
records you can keep
busy testing discs &
cylinders as you
make them, for scratch
etc, & odd jobs =

Do not let anybody
except John Wheller (Sunday)
use my electric. If you
want to take your wife
out now & then you
can do so -

Ed - Wood

Fred Ott =

We have some nickel
hydroxide with Cobalt in it
1 1/2% Cobalt, that was
made on rolls by using
dry Nickel sulphate &
dry soda. The loading
weight per short tube
is below 7000. notwithstanding
~~the~~ the hydroxide was
pressed at 300 atmos. in
3/4" die = get some from
boy & use this die on
screw press in Pet's room
& see if you can't get more
pressure on so the loading
weight can be made higher than
7000, if you succeed make 2 lbs
spit on steel 2

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

*(9/11)
Battery, Storage*

Fred Ott:

As you have been looking after the tube test boys, continue to do so.

The little boy testing records you can keep busy testing discs and cylinders as you make them, for scratches etc. and odd jobs.

Do not let anybody except John Miller (Sundays) use my Electric. If you want to take your wife out now and then you can do so.

Fred Ott:

We have some nickel hydroxide with Cobalt in it $1\frac{1}{4}$ Cobalt, that was made on rolls by using dry nickel sulphate and dry soda. The loading weight per short tube is below 7,000. Notwithstanding the hydroxide was pressed at 300 atmos. in $\frac{3}{4}$ " die. Get some from boy and use this die on screw press in Petit's room and see if you can't get more pressure on so the loading weight can be made higher than 7,000. If you succeed make two tubes and put on test.

EDISON.

Aug. 1, 1911.

Ed Gen

Abstract —

11/8/11
Ed Gen

First run on new pyrophoric now.

1600 to Volt 2300 to $\frac{1}{2}$ Volt,
Keep up the good work —

Ed Gen

Ed Gen

Telephone
11/10/11

Ed Gen

If you have time suppose
you make a small batch
of powder made by using
Common Plaster ~~2~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ part paper
pick 2 parts with 10% Zinc
white with the Plaster —

Σ

Ed. Ward

Greenley 1

When you get them at Battery, work return to Lab & take up the working up of making our finely divided Iron Electrolytically. The same as you made before you went over =

The sample you made is working fine, & I want you to work it out commercially together with all the details = As you get samples take them up to Smith & have them put on test. ~~2~~ Mix 6% of Mercury Oxide with each sample & send boy to make 5 gram packets, put up 2 cell

Greenley 2

for each good sample - with each pocket or cell use 2 metal tubes - Each group or sample is to be run 10 times & if with 5 grams of Zn in each pocket, they give 1200 to 1 Volt after 10 runs have them put on hot endurance run. The 10th Cold test will give you a clue as to the best conditions to proceed on

Appendix 3

If the ~~sample~~ the 5 gram
off Snow containing 6%
of H₂O gives 1700 after
the 50th run $\frac{1}{6}$ volt
— as good as regular
on high or 750 ^{milampers}
discharge rate the sample
will be OK. Then you
can proceed to determine
costs about methods
to commercially install
the process in the
factory —

5 - 1000

Telephone
8.50 a.m.

Telephone

Abrogant if he has
sent that down of
New Iron up to

Laboratory

S

679.99
85.99
826.61
-12.99

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END

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